

Hazell's

REFER TO
INDEX



Annual

1912

NOV 21 1912

347
1912

Effect ALL your Insurances

WITH THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,

in which are vested the Shares of The Railway Passengers'
Assurance Co., Ocean Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

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*House Property Sales at the Auction Mart on Thursdays
[held for 77 years], and by Private Contract.*

*Special attention given to Rent Collecting, and the entire
Management of House Property.*

*Valuations made for Finance Act, Compensation Claims, Pro-
bates, Assessments, Mortgages, etc.*

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

Scottish Provident Institution.

ESTABLISHED
1837.INCORPORATED
1848.

Head Office: 6, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE PREMIUMS, by limited payments or during life, are so moderate that at usual ages for Assurance **£1,200** or thereby may generally be secured from the first for the yearly payment which would elsewhere assure (with profits) **£1,000** only—the **£200** being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus.

THE WHOLE SURPLUS is reserved for those who prove to be good lives, no share being given until the premiums paid, if accumulated at 4 per cent. compound interest, would amount to the sum assured.

THE SURPLUS for the Septennium to Dec. 31, 1908, was **£1,800,000**.

Over 70 per cent. of the policies which became claims during the Septennium received Bonuses which averaged close on 50 per cent. of the original assurances.

Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death with Profits.

Age next Birthday.	25	30	35	40	45	50
During Life	£1 17 5	£2 2 4	£2 8 6	£2 16 6	£3 8 2	£4 3 2
25 Payments	2 9 8	2 13 11	2 19 3	3 5 11	3 15 11	4 8 8

PROVISION FOR THE YOUNG.

A Savings Fund Policy. Example:—An Annual Premium of £10 secures to a child age one next birthday an assurance commencing at age 21 of **£1,276**.

At age 21 policy may be continued for life or converted into an Endowment Assurance. Surrender value at 21 equal to all premiums paid with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest. For rates, etc., at other ages, see Prospectus.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Special Class with Separate Fund.

Policy-holders in this Class share exclusively in the whole Surplus thereof.

Bonuses allocated on the compound system, and additions at the rate of **£1 15s.** per cent. per annum were allotted at last division, intermediate Bonuses being at same rate on sums assured and existing Bonuses.

Accumulated Funds = = = £15,000,000

Branch Offices in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Belfast, and Dublin.

London: 3, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.; West End, 17, PALL MALL, S.W.

W. BILL, Woollen Merchant

— and Shipper —

31 & 29, Great Portland St., LONDON, W.,

Supplies the **Trade** and the **Public** with sterling cloths of the old-fashioned genuine **British** manufacture, at reasonable rates, by the piece or yard. Below is a concise description of some of my standard goods, all absolutely reliable; they are sold at merchants' rates—to the Public at net prices, to the Trade at discounts varying with size of order.

Worsted and Saxony SUITINGS for finest wear	- from	3/6	yd. (28 ins.)
Useful TWEEDS for ordinary wear	- - -	from 3/-	yd. "
Flannel TWEEDS for thin, light wear	- - -	from 2/-	yd. "
Heavy TWEEDS for extra hard winter wear	- - -	from 3/6	yd. "
Tough Twisted TWEEDS for boys' and youths' wear	from	2/6	yd. "
Black and Grey CLOTHS for Clerical wear, etc.	- from	2/9	yd. "
TROUSERINGS , striped, plain, and fancy	- - -	from 3/-	yd. "
HOMESPUNS for lounge and sporting wear	- - -	from 2/6	yd. "
FRIEZES for rough country wear	- - -	from 3/6	yd. "
OVERCOATINGS , various, for general wear	- - -	from 3/-	yd. "
Cheviot OVERCOATINGS for warm, useful wear	- from	2/9	yd. "
ULSTERINGS for travelling, driving, and motoring	- from	7/6	yd. (56 ins.)
SERGES , various weights and qualities-	- - -	from 4/6	yd. "
Black and Grey COATINGS - - -	- - -	from 6/-	yd. "
COVERT COATINGS (superior) for Rain Coats, etc.	from	7/6	yd. "
Superfine FLANNELS for semi-tropical wear	- - -	from 5/9	yd. "
Fine CASHMERES for lightest tropical wear	- - -	from 6/3	yd. "
IRISH and SCOTCH TRAVELLING RUGS	- - -	from 10/9 to 35/-	
SHIRTINGS for hard country and colonial wear	- from	1/9	yd. (28 ins.)
Country TWEEDS and HOMESPUNS for LADIES' wear	from	4/6	yd. (56 ins.)

N.B.—These Cloths are forwarded to all parts of the world; qualities suited to the different climates and purposes. Those who are prepared to give a fair price for a genuine article are invited to visit the warehouse and view our immense stock of standard cloths; convincing evidence will then appear how much more satisfactory and economical it is to buy your material direct from the merchant rather than the tailor. For further particulars of my business, see "Whitaker," page iii, for the last 22 years; also "A.B.C." Guide for about similar period, "Times" Weekly Edition, "Baily's," "Do's," "Who's Who," "Daily Mail" Year Book, "Field," "The Queen," "Punch," "Crockford," "The Medical Directory," and other standard publications; or write for Catalogues and Price Lists. Patterns will only be sent out to the Country and Abroad. London residents will please call. Lengths required—for man's suit, average 7 yds.; for overcoat, average 6 yds.

TAILORING firms in connection for the convenience of my customers.

Telephone: Gerrard, 8303.

Established over 60 Years.

T.A.: "Selfhelp," London.

Branch—93, NEW BOND STREET, W.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

Established 1815

The LARGEST and WEALTHIEST Mutual Life Assurance Society in the United Kingdom, transacts LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS of every description on the most favourable terms.

THERE ARE NO SHAREHOLDERS.

FUNDS OVER	-	-	£20,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	-	-	£2,250,000
CLAIMS PAID	-	-	£38,000,000

FEATURES.

**All Profits belong to Policyholders.
Large and Steady Compound Bonuses.
Easy Conditions of Assurance.
Liberal Surrender and Loan Values.
Strong Reserves and Moderate Expenses.**

POLICIES ISSUED FOR:

**CHILDREN, ENDOWMENTS, EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES,
BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS, MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS,
DEPENDANTS, OLD AGE, DEATH DUTIES, ANNUITIES.**

Prospectuses and Quotations sent free on application.

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TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(Founded 1854. Incorporated 1875.)



This Society
offers
Advantages
unsurpassed
by any
Building
Society
in
London.



Since its establishment in 1854, it has continuously maintained its hold on popular favour, and has advanced upon Freehold and Leasehold Property over

£11,700,000

*Upwards of
£2,200,000
at present
secured upon
Mortgage.*

Reserve Fund
exceeds
£140,000.

BORROWING DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Repayments for each £100 advanced—

8 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.
£1 5 4	£1 1 1	£0 18 4	£0 16 4	£0 15 6

The Law Charges are upon a very moderate scale. Mortgages are carried out with the utmost promptitude. The facilities for redemption are exceptionally favourable.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

SHARES NOW BEING ISSUED BEARING $3\frac{1}{4}$ PER CENT. INTEREST.

DEPOSITS.—Interest on Deposits, 3 per cent. per annum.

EDWARD WOOD, *Manager.*

Offices: 4, 6, & 8, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Plans for the Prudent.

1. Life, Sickness, and Accident Insurance in One Policy.

£1 to £15 per week insured. A novel, inexpensive, and complete form of protection for professional and business men to be had from no other Company.

2. Fire, Burglary, and Accidents to Servants in One Policy.

A cheap and most convenient personal and household provision.

**WHAT THE
PAPERS SAY.**

"Soundly managed, and as solid as a rock."—*Business.*

"An ideal office."—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

"The Century has the world at its feet."—*Insurance News.*

Send for Terms.

Good Agents Wanted.

CENTURY INSURANCE COMPANY,

Head Office: 18, Charlotte Square, EDINBURGH.

LTD.

London Office: 27, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The British "Empire"

For clean neat work
For work without interruptions for repairs
For lowest cost of upkeep
For reasonable price

CHOOSE AN

No. 1. Price £13:2:6

„ 2. „ £17:10:0

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NOTHING SUPERIOR.

His Majesty's Government have purchased 1600

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Paper Contractors,
45, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL

FOR 1912

*A RECORD OF THE MEN AND
MOVEMENTS OF THE TIME*

REVISED TO NOVEMBER 25th, 1911

GIVING THE MOST RECENT
AND AUTHORITATIVE INFOR-
MATION ON THE TOPICS OF
THE DAY

WITH COPIOUS INDEX

EDITED BY

HAMMOND HALL

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

London :

HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, LD., 52, LONG ACRE, W.C.

1912

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P R E F A C E .

THE stirring events of 1911 have rendered necessary the introduction into the ANNUAL of an exceptionally large number of new articles.

The story of the Morocco Crisis is told at some length, and is illustrated by a map showing the alterations of frontier effected by the Franco-German Agreements. Sir Edward Grey's speech (Nov. 27th), constituting an important footnote to the Berlin "conversations," is summarised in the pages devoted to Occurrences During Printing—pages which, for greater facility of reference, have been printed on coloured paper. A narrative is given of the events leading up to the Turco-Italian War, the details of the transport of the Italian expeditionary army to the Tripolitaine being recorded by a competent naval authority. Among other international or foreign affairs to which considerable space has been accorded may be mentioned the unratified Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States, the new Anglo-Japanese Agreements, the Baghdad Railway negotiations, and the revolutions in China and Mexico.

Turning to Home Affairs, it will be found that Labour Unrest and the Increased Cost of Living have received the attention they demand. The Parliament Act is textually reprinted. An exhaustive summary of the Insurance Bill is given, and the most important of the amendments introduced in the days immediately preceding the publication of the ANNUAL are noted in the coloured pages of Occurrences During Printing. Ministerial indications of the nature of the chief Parliamentary measures of 1912 are cited under the headings of Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and Electoral Reform. The most prominent features of Mr. Gladstone's two Home Rule Bills are recalled, and compared in parallel columns.

At the request of many correspondents room has been found for a review of the Books of 1911, and among other novelties calling for notice is a Diary of Events, which in the course of years should form an interesting and valuable epitome of the history of our times.

While there is no page of the ANNUAL which does not contain something new, care has been taken to preserve the standard features most often in demand at the desk, and to retain them as nearly as possible in the places in which readers have been accustomed to find them.

The Index has been again enlarged, and now contains about 7,000 references.

The Editor once more acknowledges the courteous and ready help which he has received from the officials of British and foreign Governments, and of public institutions. He renders his thanks also to the many private correspondents at home and abroad who have furnished him with suggestions for increasing the interest and utility of the ANNUAL.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.

Established 1885.

PROTECT YOUR CAPITAL
(Buildings, Plant and Machinery,
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By a FIRE INSURANCE POLICY
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PROTECT YOUR EARNING POWER
through interruption by Fire, etc.

With a "GENERAL" CONSEQUEN-
TIAL LOSS POLICY

(Insuring Loss of Net Profits,
Payment of Standing Charges, etc.)

SPECIALITIES :—Free Insurance every sixth year for Private Property Owners
and Householders.
Householders' Combined Policies—Insuring against Fire, Burglary,
Housebreaking, or Larceny, and Legal Liability in respect of
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and Rates yet issued to the Public.

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Gentlemen in a position to introduce business are invited to communicate.

Total Security, over £2,000,000.

General Manager, - F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

Royal



Society

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Royal Patrons—{ HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President—H.S.H. THE DUKE OF TECK, G.C.V.O.

Chairman—COLONEL SIR EDWARD WARD, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

The work of this Society, which was founded in 1824, and has Branches in most of the large towns of England and Wales, has a strong claim for the support of the charitable lovers of the animal creation. It is

SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS,
and the Council need every assistance to enable them to continue their work—which is both educational and punitive.

WHAT THE SOCIETY DID LAST YEAR.

6,556 offenders were prosecuted and convicted for cruelty to animals.
153 persons were acquitted, but the Society's costs were remitted, which justified the Society's action.
1,073 persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty were admonished in writing.
24,344 persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty were cautioned by Inspectors.
3,243 Sermons were preached on the subject of Mercy to Animals by Clergymen of the Church of England.
299,133 Essays were written by school children on the subject of Kindness to Animals.

EDWARD G. FAIRHOLME, Secretary, 105, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.

JANUARY, 1912.

4. F. Moon 1h 30m P.M., 19. N. Moon 1h 18m A.M.
11. Last Qtr. 7h 43m A.M., 27. First Qtr. 8h 51m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 M.	1 Circum. Bk. Hol. Scot.	10 32 11 4
2 Tu.	2 [Hol. Sk. Ex. Q. Sess. W.]	11 36 —
3 W.	3 Sun R. 8.8 S. 4.0	0 7 0 36
4 Th.	4	1 4 1 32
5 F.	5 Divids. due at Bank	1 59 2 26
6 S.	6 Epiphany 12th Day	2 53 3 18
7 S.	7 1 after Epiphany	3 43 4 9
8 M.	8 Camb. Lent Tm. b.	4 34 4 58
9 Tu.	9 Fire Insurances ex.	5 22 5 45
10 W.	10 Sun R. 8.5 S. 4.9	6 8 6 32
11 Th.	11 Hilary Law Sit. beg.	6 55 7 19
12 F.	12	7 44 8 10
13 S.	13	8 38 9 10
14 S.	14 2 after Epiphany	9 45 10 21
15 M.	15 Oxford Lent Tm. b.	10 57 11 32
16 Tu.	16	— 0 5
17 W.	17 Sun R. 8.1 S. 4.20	0 35 1 2
18 Th.	18	1 25 1 47
19 F.	19	2 7 2 24
20 S.	20	2 41 2 59
21 S.	21 3 after Epiphany	3 16 3 32
22 M.	22	3 48 4 4
23 Tu.	23	4 21 4 37
24 W.	24 Sun R. 7.53 S. 4.31	4 53 5 9
25 Th.	25 Convers. of St. Paul	5 25 5 42
26 F.	26	6 1 6 21
27 S.	27	6 42 7 5
28 S.	28 4 after Epiphany	7 29 7 55
29 M.	29	8 26 9 2
30 Tu.	30	9 42 10 25
31 W.	31 Sun R. 7.44 S. 4.44	11 8 11 48

FEBRUARY, 1912.

2. F. Moon 1h 58m P.M., 18. N. Moon 5h 44m A.M.
10. Last Qtr. 6h 51m A.M., 25. First Qtr. 7h 27m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 Th.	32 Partridge & Pheas.	— 0 26
2 F.	33 [Shooting ends Purif. of V. Mary. Candlemas. Scot. Quarter Day]	0 59 1 28
3 S.	34	1 55 2 21
4 S.	35 Septuagesima Sun.	2 46 3 10
5 M.	36	3 33 3 55
6 Tu.	37	4 17 4 38
7 W.	38 Sun R. 7.33 S. 4.56	4 58 5 17
8 Th.	39 Half Quarter Day	5 36 5 55
9 F.	40	6 14 6 33
10 S.	41	6 53 7 15
11 S.	42 Sexagesima Sun.	7 39 8 6
12 M.	43	8 39 9 20
13 Tu.	44	10 6 10 51
14 W.	45 Sun R. 7.20 S. 5.9	11 32 —
15 Th.	46	0 10 0 42
16 F.	47	1 8 1 30
17 S.	48	1 50 2 9
18 S.	49 Quinquagesima S.	2 27 2 44
19 M.	50	2 59 3 13
20 Tu.	51 Shrove Tuesday	3 27 3 42
21 W.	52 Ash Wednesday	3 58 4 13
22 Th.	53 Sun R. 7.5 S. 5.24	4 28 4 44
23 F.	54	4 59 5 15
24 S.	55 St. Matthias, Ap.	5 31 5 48
25 S.	56 1 in Lent. Emb. W.	6 8 6 30
26 M.	57	6 54 7 19
27 Tu.	58	7 50 8 28
28 W.	59 Ember Day	9 15 10 7
29 Th.	60 Sun R. 6.50 S. 5.37	10 59 11 45

MARCH, 1912.

3. F. Moon 1h 42m A.M., 18. N. Moon 1h 0m P.M.
10. Last Qtr. 7h 56m P.M., 26. First Qtr. 3h 21m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 F.	61 St. David. Emb. D.	— 0 24
2 S.	62 Ember Day	0 56 1 23
3 S.	63 2 in Lent.	1 48 2 11
4 M.	64	2 33 2 54
5 Tu.	65	3 14 3 33
6 W.	66	3 51 4 9
7 Th.	67 Sun R. 6.34 S. 5.49	4 27 4 45
8 F.	68	5 2 5 18
9 S.	69	5 35 5 53
10 S.	70 3 in Lent	6 12 6 32
11 M.	71	6 54 7 20
12 Tu.	72	7 51 8 29
13 W.	73	9 16 10 8
14 Th.	74 Sun R. 6.19 S. 6.0	10 57 11 39
15 F.	75	— 0 14
16 S.	76	0 43 1 6
17 S.	77 4 in Lent. S. Patrick	1 26 1 43
18 M.	78 Bank Hol., Ireland	1 59 2 14
19 Tu.	79	2 29 2 43
20 W.	80 Spring com., 11 p.m.	2 58 3 13
21 Th.	81 Sun R. 6.3 S. 6.12	3 28 3 43
22 F.	82	3 59 4 15
23 S.	83	4 32 4 49
24 S.	84 5 in Lent	5 7 5 25
25 M.	85 Annunc. Lady D. Qtr. D.	5 45 6 7
26 Tu.	86 [Term ends	6 33 7 3
27 W.	87 Cambridge Lent	7 39 8 22
28 Th.	88 Sun R. 5.47 S. 6.24	9 12 10 6
29 F.	89	10 57 11 40
30 S.	90 Oxford Lt. T. ends	— 0 14
31 S.	91 Palm Sunday	0 42 1 6

APRIL, 1912.

1. F. Moon 1h 5m P.M., 17. N. Moon 1h 40m A.M.
9. Last Qtr. 3h 24m P.M., 24. First Qtr. 8h 47m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 M.	92	1 28 1 49
2 Tu.	93 Sun R. 5.36 S. 6.32	2 9 2 27
3 W.	94 Hly. Law Sits. end	2 45 3 3
4 Th.	95 Maundy Thursday	3 21 3 39
5 F.	96 Good F. due at Bank	3 57 4 14
6 S.	97 Easter Even. Divs.	4 31 4 47
7 S.	98 Easter Day	5 4 5 21
8 M.	99 Easter Mon. Bk. H. [Quarter Sess. Week]	5 39 6 0
9 Tu.	100 East. Tu. Fire. Inex.	6 23 6 49
10 W.	101 Oxford East. Tm. b.	7 18 7 53
11 Th.	102 Sun R. 5.16 S. 6.48	8 36 9 24
12 F.	103	10 12 10 54
13 S.	104	11 28 11 57
14 S.	105 Low Sun.—1 aft. E.	— 0 22
15 M.	106	0 43 1 2
16 Tu.	107 East. Law Sits. beg.	1 19 1 36
17 W.	108	1 52 2 8
18 Th.	109 Camb. East. Tm. b.	2 24 2 40
19 F.	110 Sun R. 4.59 S. 7.0	2 57 3 14
20 S.	111	3 32 3 50
21 S.	112 2 after Easter	4 9 4 29
22 M.	113	4 49 5 11
23 Tu.	114 St. George	5 36 6 3
24 W.	115	6 33 7 6
25 Th.	116 St. Mark, Evan.	7 45 8 30
26 F.	117 Sun R. 4.45 S. 7.12	9 18 10 3
27 S.	118	10 43 11 18
28 S.	119 3 after Easter	11 49 —
29 M.	120	0 16 0 39
30 Tu.	121	1 0 1 20

MAY, 1912.

1. F. Moon 10h 19m A.M. 16. N. Moon 10h 14m P.M.
9. Last Qtr. 9h 56m A.M. 23. First Qtr. 2h 11m P.M.
30. F. Moon 1h 30m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 W.	122 SS. Philip & James.	1 40 1 59
2 Th.	123 [Hol. Stock Ex.	2 18 2 36
3 F.	124 Sun R. 4.31 S. 7.24	2 53 3 11
4 S.	125	3 29 3 48
5 S.	126 4 after Easter	4 7 4 25
6 M.	127 King's Access., 1910	4 42 4 59
7 Tu.	128 [Bank. Hol., Scot.	5 17 5 38
8 W.	129 [Royal Acad. opens	6 1 6 24
9 Th.	130 Proclamation, King	6 51 7 23
10 F.	131 [Geo. V. Half Qr. D.	7 57 8 34
11 S.	132 Sun R. 4.18 S. 7.37	9 14 9 53
12 S.	133 Rogation Sunday	10 28 10 59
13 M.	134 Rogation Day	11 27 11 52
14 Tu.	135 Rog. D. (Whitsunday)	— 0 13
15 W.	136 Rog. D. Scot. Qtr. D.	0 33 0 52
16 Th.	137 Ascension Day	1 11 1 30
17 F.	138	1 49 2 9
18 S.	139 Sun R. 4.7 S. 7.47	2 29 2 50
19 S.	140 Sunday aft. Ascen.	3 11 3 33
20 M.	141	3 56 4 20
21 Tu.	142	4 44 5 9
22 W.	143	5 36 6 5
23 Th.	144 [Term c. (Empire Day)	6 36 7 9
24 F.	145 East. L. Slt. c. Ox. East.	7 44 8 21
25 S.	146 Ox. Trin. Term beg.	8 59 9 37
26 S.	147 Whit. S. Emb. Wk.	10 11 10 42
27 M.	148 Whit. Mon. Bk. Hol.	11 12 11 41
28 Tu.	149 Whitsun Tues.	— 0 7
29 W.	150 Ember Day. Sun	0 30 0 52
30 Th.	151 [R. 3.54 S. 8.1	1 14 1 36
31 F.	152 Ember Day	1 56 2 15

JUNE, 1912.

8. Last Qtr. 2h 36m A.M. 21. First Qtr. 8h 39m P.M.
15. N. Moon 6h 24m A.M. 29. F. Moon 1h 34m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 S.	153 Ember Day	2 34 2 53
2 S.	154 Trinity Sunday	3 12 3 30
3 M.	155 Kg. Geo. V. b. 1865	3 48 4 7
4 Tu.	156 Trin. Law Sit. beg.	4 25 4 43
5 W.	157 Sun R. 3.48 S. 8.8	5 2 5 21
6 Th.	158 Corpus Christi	5 42 6 4
7 F.	159	6 27 6 52
8 S.	160	7 18 7 46
9 S.	161 1 after Trinity	8 15 8 46
10 M.	162	9 19 9 51
11 Tu.	163 St. Barnabas, Ap.	10 21 10 50
12 W.	164 Sun. R. 3.44 S. 8.14	11 18 11 45
13 Th.	165	— 0 10
14 F.	166	0 34 0 58
15 S.	167	1 22 1 46
16 S.	168 2 after Trinity	2 10 2 34
17 M.	169	2 59 3 25
18 Tu.	170	3 51 4 17
19 W.	171 Sun R. 3.44 S. 8.18	4 43 5 9
20 Th.	172	5 36 6 3
21 F.	173 Sum. com. 7h r.m.	6 31 6 59
22 S.	174 Cor. K. Geo. V., 1911	7 27 7 55
23 S.	175 3 after Trinity	8 24 8 55
	[Prince of Wales b. 1894	
24 M.	176 S. John Bapt. Mid. Day.	9 26 9 58
25 Tu.	177 [Qr. D., Cam. Bas. T. e.	10 30 11 2
26 W.	178 Sun R. 3.46 S. 8.19	11 33 —
27 Th.	179	0 2 0 29
28 F.	180	0 53 1 16
29 S.	181 St. Peter, Ap.	1 39 2 1
30 S.	182 4 after Trinity	2 21 2 40

JULY, 1912.

7. Last Qtr. 4h 47m P.M. 21. First Qtr. 5h 18m A.M.
14. N. Moon 1h 13m P.M. 29. F. Moon 4h 28m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 M.	183 Quarter Sess. Wk.	2 59 3 17
2 Tu.	184	3 35 3 53
3 W.	185 Sun R. 3.50 S. 8.17	4 11 4 29
4 Th.	186 Dec. of Amer. Ind.	4 47 5 4
5 F.	187 Divs. due at Bank	5 22 5 40
6 S.	188 Oxford Trin. Tm. c.	6 0 6 20
7 S.	189 5 after Trinity	6 41 7 1
8 M.	190	7 27 7 51
9 Tu.	191 Fire Insurances	8 17 8 46
10 W.	192 [expire	9 18 9 52
11 Th.	193 Sun R. 3.57 S. 8.12	10 26 11 0
12 F.	194	11 34 —
13 S.	195	0 6 0 37
14 S.	196 6 after Trinity	1 6 1 34
15 M.	197	2 1 2 28
16 Tu.	198	2 54 3 20
17 W.	199	3 45 4 10
18 Th.	200 Sun R. 4.5 S. 8.6	4 35 4 59
19 F.	201	5 22 5 45
20 S.	202	6 8 6 30
21 S.	203 7 after Trinity	6 53 7 17
22 M.	204	7 41 8 7
23 Tu.	205	8 35 9 7
24 W.	206 Sun R. 4.13 S. 7.59	9 43 10 21
25 Th.	207 St. James, Ap	10 59 11 36
26 F.	208	— 0 10
27 S.	209	0 40 1 6
28 S.	210 8 after Trinity	1 29 1 51
29 M.	211	2 11 2 29
30 Tu.	212 Sun R. 4.22 S. 7.50	2 46 3 3
31 W.	213 Trin. Law Sit. end	3 19 3 35

AUGUST 1912.

6. Last Qtr. 4h 18m A.M. 19. First Qtr. 4h 57m P.M.
12. N. Moon 7h 58m P.M. 27. F. Moon 7h 52m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 Th.	214 Lammas Day. Scot.	3 52 4 8
2 F.	215 [Qtr. Day.	4 24 4 39
3 S.	216	4 54 5 10
4 S.	217 9 after Trinity	5 26 5 43
5 M.	218 Bank Hol. Royal	6 1 6 20
6 Tu.	219 [Academy closes	6 41 7 4
7 W.	220 Sun R. 4.33 S. 7.37	7 29 7 57
8 Th.	221	8 28 9 4
9 F.	222	9 46 10 30
10 S.	223	11 14 11 55
11 S.	224 10 a. Trin. Half Qr.	— 0 30
12 M.	225 Grouse Shtg. b. [D.	1 0 1 29
13 Tu.	226 [Lent] begins	1 56 2 21
14 W.	227 Ramadân (Turkish	2 44 3 7
15 Th.	228 Sun R. 4.47 S. 7.22	3 30 3 52
16 F.	229	4 13 4 34
17 S.	230	4 55 5 15
18 S.	231 11 after Trinity	5 34 5 53
19 M.	232	6 13 6 34
20 Tu.	233 Black Game Shoot-	6 56 7 20
21 W.	234 [ing begins	7 47 8 20
22 Th.	235 Sun R. 4.58 S. 7.8	8 59 9 44
23 F.	236	10 30 11 13
24 S.	237 St. Bartholomew, Ap.	11 52 —
25 S.	238 12 after Trinity	0 26 0 52
26 M.	239	1 15 1 35
27 Tu.	240	1 54 2 11
28 W.	241	2 27 2 41
29 Th.	242 Sun R. 5.9 S. 6.53	2 55 3 9
30 F.	243	3 24 3 39
31 S.	244	3 54 4 9

SEPTEMBER, 1912.

4. Last Qtr. 1h 23m P.M. 18. First Qtr. 7h 55m A.M.
11. N. Moon 3h 48m A.M. 26. F. Moon 1h 34m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 S.	245 13 after Trinity	4 24 4 39
2 M.	246 Partridge Shoot. b.	4 54 5 10
3 Tu.	247	5 26 5 44
4 W.	248	6 5 6 28
5 Th.	249 Sun R. 5.20 S. 6.37	6 53 7 22
6 F.	250	7 58 8 42
7 S.	251	9 31 10 21
8 S.	252 14 after Trinity	11 9 11 51
9 M.	253	— 0 25
10 Tu.	254	0 53 1 17
11 W.	255	1 40 2 3
12 Th.	256 Jewish Yr. 5673 beg.	2 25 2 46
13 F.	257 Sun R. 5.33 S. 6.18	3 6 3 26
14 S.	258	3 45 4 4
15 S.	259 15 after Trinity.	4 23 4 42
16 M.	260 [Em. Week	5 0 5 17
17 Tu.	261	5 34 5 54
18 W.	262 Ember Day	6 16 6 40
19 Th.	263 Sun. R. 5.43 S. 6.5	7 7 7 40
20 F.	264 Ember Day	8 21 9 10
21 S.	265 S. Matt. Ap Em D.	10 0 10 46
22 S.	266 16 after Trinity.	11 27 —
23 M.	267 Autumn c. 10h A.M.	0 1 0 28
24 Tu.	268	0 50 1 8
25 W.	269	1 25 1 42
26 Th.	270	1 57 2 11
27 F.	271 Sun R. 5.55 S. 5.46	2 25 2 39
28 S.	272	2 53 3 7
29 S.	273 17 after Trin. St.	3 22 3 37
30 M.	274 Michael & All Angels. Mich. Day. Qtr. Day	3 53 4 9

OCTOBER, 1912.

3. Last Qtr. 8h 48m P.M. 18. First Qtr. 2h 6m A.M.
10 N. Moon 1h 41m P.M. 26 F. Moon 2h 30m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 Tu.	275 Pheasant Shtg. begins. [Camb. Mich. Terin b.	4 26 4 43
2 W.	276	5 0 5 19
3 Th.	277	5 41 6 5
4 F.	278 Sun R. 6.7 S. 5.30	6 34 7 8
5 S.	279 Divs. due at Bank	7 40 8 38
6 S.	280 18 after Trinity	9 31 10 21
7 M.	281	11 5 11 42
8 Tu.	282	— 0 12
9 W.	283	0 36 0 58
10 Th.	284 Oxford Mich. T. beg.	1 20 1 41
11 F.	285 Sun R. 6.18 S. 5.15	2 1 2 20
12 S.	286 Mich. Law Sht. b.	2 39 2 57
13 S.	287 19 after Trinity	3 15 3 33
14 M.	288 Qtr. Sessions Week.	3 52 4 10
15 Tu.	289 [Fire Insur. expire	4 28 4 46
16 W.	290	5 4 5 24
17 Th.	291 Sun R. 6.28 S. 5.2	5 46 6 10
18 F.	292 St. Luke, Evan.	6 37 7 9
19 S.	293	7 46 8 29
20 S.	294 20 after Trinity	9 17 10 3
21 M.	295 Trafalgar Day (1805)	10 43 11 17
22 Tu.	296	11 46 —
23 W.	297	0 10 0 30
24 Th.	298 Sun R. 6.40 S. 4.47	0 47 1 4
25 F.	299	1 20 1 35
26 S.	300	1 50 2 5
27 S.	301 21 after Trinity	2 20 2 35
28 M.	302 SS. Simon & Jude	2 52 3 10
29 Tu.	303	3 28 3 46
30 W.	304	4 5 4 25
31 Th.	305 Sun R. 6.52 S. 4.34	4 46 5 9

NOVEMBER, 1912.

2. Last Qtr. 3h 38m A.M. 16. First Qtr. 10h 43m P.M.
9. N. Moon 2h 5m A.M. 24. F. Moon 4h 12m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 F.	306 All Saints Day.	5 34 6 2
2 S.	307 Holiday, Stock Ex.	6 33 7 9
3 S.	308 22 after Trinity	7 50 8 35
4 M.	309	9 21 10 5
5 Tu.	310 Gunpowder Plot	10 43 11 16
6 W.	311	11 45 —
7 Th.	312 Sun R. 7.5 S. 4.21	0 10 0 33
8 F.	313	0 54 1 14
9 S.	314 King Ed. VII. born, [1841	1 34 1 54
10 S.	315 23 after Trinity	2 13 2 32
11 M.	316 Martinmas. Scot.	2 52 3 11
12 Tu.	317 [Qtr. D. Half Qtr. D.	3 30 3 49
13 W.	318	4 8 4 26
14 Th.	319 Sun R. 7.17 S. 4.11	4 45 5 4
15 F.	320	5 25 5 48
16 S.	321	6 12 6 39
17 S.	322 24 after Trinity	7 9 7 42
18 M.	323	8 18 8 56
19 Tu.	324	9 35 10 11
20 W.	325	10 42 11 9
21 Th.	326 Sun R. 7.29 S. 4.2	11 34 11 57
22 F.	327	— 0 17
23 S.	328	0 36 0 55
24 S.	329 25 after Trinity	1 15 1 34
25 M.	330	1 53 2 11
26 Tu.	331	2 30 2 50
27 W.	332	3 12 3 34
28 Th.	333 Sun R. 7.40 S. 3.55	3 57 4 20
29 F.	334	4 44 5 9
30 S.	335 St. Andrew, Ap.	5 36 6 5

DECEMBER, 1912.

1. Last Qtr. 1h 5m A.M. 16. First Qtr. 8h 6m P.M.
8. N. Moon 5h 7m P.M. 24. F. Moon 4h 30m A.M.
30. Last Qtr. 8h 12m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.
1 S.	336 1 in Advent Queen	6 35 7 7
2 M.	337 [Alex. born, 1844	7 41 8 17
3 Tu.	338	8 54 9 30
4 W.	339	10 4 10 36
5 Th.	340 Sun R. 7.51 S. 3.50	11 6 11 35
6 F.	341	— 0 3
7 S.	342	0 28 0 51
8 S.	343 2 in Advent	1 14 1 37
9 M.	344 [Grouse Shooting e.	1 59 2 19
10 Tu.	345 Black Game and	2 38 2 57
11 W.	346 Moham. Yr. 1331 b.	3 16 3 35
12 Th.	347 Sun R. 7.58 S. 3.49	3 54 4 13
13 F.	348	4 32 4 51
14 S.	349	5 10 5 29
15 S.	350 3 in Adv. Emb. W.	5 49 6 11
16 M.	351	6 34 6 58
17 Tu.	352 Ox. Mich. Term e.	7 23 7 50
18 W.	353 Ember Day	8 18 8 49
19 Th.	354 Camb. Mich. T. e.	9 22 9 54
20 F.	355 Ember D. [Emb. D.	10 24 10 54
21 S.	356 Mic. L. S. e. St. Th. Ap.	11 23 11 51
22 S.	357 4 in Adv. Winter	— 0 17
23 M.	358 [com. 5h. a.m.	0 41 1 5
24 Tu.	359	1 30 1 55
25 W.	360 Christ. D. Qtr. D.	2 19 2 42
26 Th.	361 St. Step. M. Box. D.	3 5 3 29
27 F.	362 St. John, Ev. [Bk. H.	3 53 4 18
28 S.	363 Innocents' Day	4 43 5 8
29 S.	364 after Christmas	5 33 5 59
30 M.	365 Quarter Sess. Wk.	6 25 6 51
31 Tu.	366	7 18 7 46

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OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Admiralty (pp. 18 and 187). Nov. 28th, Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., succeeds Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., as First Sea Lord; Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., succeeds Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton, K.C.B.; and Captain W. C. Pakenham, C.B., M.V.O., succeeds Vice-Admiral Charles E. Madden, C.V.O.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Callaghan succeeds Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, with the acting rank of Admiral; Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe succeeds Vice-Admiral Callaghan in the command of the Second Division of the Home Fleet; Rear-Admiral F. T. Hamilton, with the acting rank of Vice-Admiral, succeeds Prince Louis of Battenberg in the command of the Third and Fourth Divisions; Rear-Admiral Cecil Burney, with the acting rank of Vice-Admiral, succeeds Vice-Admiral Jellicoe in command of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear-Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee succeeds Rear-Admiral Burney in command of the Fifth Cruiser Squadron; and Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden succeeds Rear-Admiral Richard Peirse in command of the First Division of the Home Fleet.

New Lord-in-Waiting (p. 21). Lord Loch has been appointed as Lord-in-Waiting in place of Lord Tweedmouth, resigned.

Peerage (p. 40). Lord Dunsandle and Clancional died Nov. 25th. The title is extinct.

— (p. 64). William Montague Hay, 10th Marquess of Tweeddale, died on Nov. 25th. He is succeeded by his eldest son, William George Montague, *b.* 1884.

— (p. 65). Henry De La Poer Beresford, 6th Marquess of Waterford, was accidentally drowned at Portlaw, Ireland, on Dec. 1st. He is succeeded by his son, John Charles De La Poer, *b.* 1901.

Ripon, 4th Bishop of, Thomas Wortley (p. 58). Surname Drury. B. 1847, app. 1911. *E.* King William's Coll., Isle of Man, and Christ's Coll., Cambridge (honours in three Triposes); Principal C.M.S. Coll., Islington, '82-99; Principal Ridley Hall, Cambridge, '99-1907; Bishop of Sodor and Man 1907-11. *The Palace, Ripon.*

House of Commons: New Members.

Cecil, Lord Robert (U), elected for N. Herts, Nov. 23rd, 1911; sat for Marylebone, East, 1906-10; *b.* 1864; 3rd s. late Lord Salisbury; *E.* Eton and Oxford; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '87; K.C. '99; acted for some years as private sec. to his father at the Foreign Office.

Herbert, Hon. Aubrey N. H. M. (U), elected for Somerset, S., Nov. 21st, 1911; *b.* 1880; s. of 4th E. of Carnarvon; is an Honorary Attaché in the Diplomatic service; Lieut. Royal N. Devon Yeomanry.

House of Commons: By-elections.

Herts, N. (p. 111).

Polling Nov. 23rd.

Lord Robert Cecil (U) . . .	5,542
T. T. Greg (L) . . .	3,909

Somerset, S. (p. 116).

Polling Nov. 21st.

Hon. A. Herbert (U) . . .	4,878
H. Vivian (L) . . .	4,730

A Unionist gain.

The state of Parties in the House of Commons on Nov. 30th was—

Liberals	268
Labour	42
Nationalists	76
Independent Nationalists	8
	394
Unionists	276
	118

Law Courts (p. 129). Mr. Justice Grantham died Nov. 30th, aged 76.

Scottish Law Courts (p. 129). Lord Ardwall died Nov. 21st.

Mr. William Hunter, M.P., was appointed in place of Lord Ardwall, Mr. Andrew Macbeth Anderson succeeding Mr. Hunter as Solicitor-General for Scotland.

London County Council (p. 135). Mr. Kinsley Wood (M.R.) was elected for Woolwich to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. E. A. H. Jay.

Navy League (p. 212). Secretary, P. J. Hannon.

Morocco (p. 217). The Anglo-French Declaration of 1904, together with the five Secret Articles signed at the same time, was published simultaneously by both Governments on Nov. 24th [Cd. 5969]. The first of the Secret Articles ordains that if either Government is compelled by force of circumstances to modify its policy in regard to Egypt or Morocco, the three Articles of the Declaration which ensure equal treatment of traders, the neutrality of the Suez Canal, and the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar shall remain unaltered. The third of the Secret Articles agrees that in the event of the collapse of the Moorish empire, "the administration of the coast from Melilla as far as, but not including, the heights on the right

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

bank of the Sebou shall be entrusted to Spain," provided that Spain had previously given her formal assent to the Articles of the Declaration concerning equal treatment of traders and the free passage of the Straits, and would undertake not to alienate any of the territories placed in her sphere of influence.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 27th Mr. Edward Grey made an important speech in which he related the history of the Morocco negotiations so far as they touched the interests of Great Britain. He divided his speech into three parts: (1) a narrative of the communications which passed between himself and the German Ambassador in the month of July; (2) a measure of the tension in the relations of Great Britain and Germany in regard to the Moroccan question; and (3) some general observations upon the foreign policies of the two countries.

The chief points of the narrative may be conveniently set forth in diary form as follows:

July 1st (Saturday). The German Ambassador called at the Foreign Office and formally intimated that at the request of some German firms established at and near Agadir the Imperial Government had decided to send to that port a warship "to lend help and assistance in case of need." This communication was accompanied by an explanation which made it clear to Sir Edward Grey that the whole Moroccan question was being reopened, and that what the German Government wanted was "a definite solution of the Moroccan question between Germany, France, and Spain."

July 3rd (Monday). Sir Edward Grey sent for the German Ambassador and informed him that he had seen the Prime Minister; that they had agreed that the matter must be discussed by the Cabinet. In the meantime the Ambassador was desired to inform his Government that in the view of Sir Edward and Mr. Asquith "the situation was serious and important."

July 4th. Sir Edward again asked the German Ambassador to call upon him, and told him in words which had been formulated by the Cabinet that His Majesty's Government could not recognise any new arrangements in Morocco that might be come to without their knowledge.

No further information on the subject was vouchsafed by the German Government for nearly three weeks. In the meantime the situation became an increasingly anxious one, for, the reason that Germany demanded of France the cession of the French Congo—a demand which it was obvious that France could not grant. It seemed likely that the negotiations would be thrown back upon some other basis, and the question of the possible partition of Morocco would arise. In these circumstances, on

July 21st Sir Edward Grey asked the German Ambassador to call upon him, and expressed his anxiety at the silence of the German Government and at the turn which events seemed to be taking. The Ambassador, though stating his belief that British interests were not threatened, said he was not in a position to make any communication on behalf of his Government. [According to the German official account, as previously given by the German Foreign Secretary to the Budget Committee of

the Reichstag, the German Ambassador gave Sir Edward Grey at this interview the information he asked for.] In the course of the same day Mr. Lloyd George consulted Sir Edward Grey and the Prime Minister as to the speech which he was to make at the Mansion House that evening (see p. 218).

July 24th. The German Ambassador called on Sir Edward Grey and assured him that the German intention in sending a ship to Agadir had not changed, and that not a man had been landed there. He was unable, however, to allow Sir Edward to make a public statement to that effect without first communicating with his Government.

July 25th. The Ambassador again called, and stated that, in view of Mr. Lloyd George's Mansion House speech, the German Government could not allow the assurances which he, the Ambassador, had given on the previous day to be repeated in the British Parliament. He proceeded to make, in regard to Mr. Lloyd George's speech, a communication which was "exceedingly stiff in tone." "The German Government," said Sir Edward Grey in his narrative, "stated that it was not consistent with their dignity, after the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to give explanations as to what was happening at Agadir. I said to the Ambassador that the tone of their communication made it inconsistent with our dignity to give explanations as to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

July 27th. The German Ambassador again called and made a communication "exceedingly friendly not only to ourselves, but to France." In the course of it the wish was expressed for "a public statement that England would be pleased to see a successful conclusion of the Franco-German pourparlers." The outcome was the statement made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons the same afternoon (see p. 218). "From that date onwards," said Sir Edward, "there were no further difficulties between the German Government and ourselves about the Moroccan negotiations."

In the second part of his speech Sir Edward said that if the negotiations between France and Germany had reached a deadlock, the next diplomatic step would have been for some Power which was a party to the Act of Algieras to propose a conference, but there was reason for doubting whether a proposal for a conference would be acceptable to Germany. "That was what gave rise to anxiety in the diplomatic situation" in August and September.

As to foreign policy generally, Sir Edward emphasised the fact that the secret Articles of the 1904 Anglo-French Agreement having been published (see above), there remained no secret engagements of the British Government. His own opinion was that the wise policy for this country was to expand as little further as possible—certainly in further African possessions—and that "if Germany has friendly arrangements to negotiate with other foreign Powers with regard to Africa, we are not anxious to stand in her way any more than in theirs." Sir Edward laid stress upon our friendship with France, but urged that it was no bar to good relations with Germany.

The Opium Conference (p. 230). The representatives of the British Government at the Opium Conference at The Hague are: The

Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.; Sir William S. Meyer, K.C.I.E.; Sir William J. Collins, D.L., M.D., F.R.C.S.; Mr. W. G. Max Müller, C.B., M.V.O.

Belgian Congo (p. 239). British consular reports on the effect of the administrative reforms in the Belgian Congo were published as a Parliamentary Paper [Cd, 5860] on Nov. 21st. The reports show that, while serious abuses remain in the districts in which taxes are still demanded in the form of rubber, better conditions are prevailing in all other parts of the country.

China (p. 247). After a number of Imperialist successes a three days' truce between the Imperialist and Revolutionary forces was agreed to on Nov. 30th, at the request of the Revolutionary commander and through the good offices of the British Minister.

Persia (p. 291). Acting in accordance with the advice of Great Britain, Persia agreed to comply with the terms of the Russian ultimatum, and, under *force majeure*, to apologise to Russia. A new Persian cabinet was in process of formation on Nov. 21st.

A Russian ultimatum was presented to Persia at noon on Nov. 29th, demanding the instant dismissal of Mr. Shuster and another American official. It was also stipulated that Persia should consult and be guided by the advice of Russia and Great Britain in her choice of foreign advisers, and an indemnity was demanded for the expenses of the Russian troops in Persia. According to telegrams from Teheran, the ultimatum was sanctioned by the British Government, and certain portions of it were issued in the names of both Powers. Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons on Nov. 30th that His Majesty's Government had received assurances from Russia as to the temporary and provisional character of the steps that were being taken. M. Shuster's persistence in appointing British subjects to administrative posts in the North of Persia had made things impossible. He was unable to say, without notice, to what extent the opinions of the British Government, as expressed to the Russian Government, had been used by Russia in the representations which she had made at Teheran.

San Domingo (p. 303). President Caceres was assassinated outside the door of his residence in Santo Domingo on Nov. 19th.

National Insurance Bill (p. 371). A special representative meeting of the British Medical Associations decided on Nov. 24th not to work under the scheme unless they could obtain from the Insurance Committees in the counties complete satisfaction on "six cardinal principles of policy."

A new clause introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer affects agricultural labourers, domestic servants, and clerks. It gives the employer the alternative of two courses. He may fulfil the requirements of the Bill as they apply to employers generally, or he may formally undertake the liability to pay full wages for six weeks to any servant who falls ill. In the latter case his weekly contribution

to the insurance fund will be reduced by one penny for a man-servant and a halfpenny for a woman-servant, and the servant's contribution will be reduced by a penny. If the servant's illness lasts more than six weeks, he or she will then receive from the insurance fund 10s. a week for 20 weeks and afterwards 5s.

Another new clause makes it clear that societies may, with the approval of the Insurance Commissioners, provide alternative benefits in substitution for some of the scheduled benefits. This insertion has been made with a special view to the cases of domestic servants, clerks, and others.

An amendment to Part II. of the Bill provides that where separate branches of work, which would ordinarily be conducted as separate businesses, are carried on in the same premises, each branch shall be treated as a separate factory, with the consequence that if one branch is on strike, the disqualification owing to the trade dispute shall not apply to the employed persons in another branch or branches which continue to work.

Mr. Lloyd George on Nov. 25th promised the representatives of the friendly societies that he would introduce an amendment providing that all approved societies shall pay a uniform benefit for the full 26 weeks of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women. Alternatives in Schedule IV. of varying rates of additional benefits for periods of two, four, and six weeks would, he said, be struck out.

Mr. Lloyd George announced on Nov. 28th that it was proposed to appoint Insurance Commissioners for England as follows: Sir R. Morant (Chairman), Mr. John Bradbury, C.B., Mr. D. J. Shackleton, Mr. J. Lister Stead, and Miss Mona Wilson. The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies would, he said, be an *ex officio* member of the Commission. The Secretary would be Mr. W. J. Braithwaite, an assistant secretary in the Inland Revenue Department. Another Commissioner would be appointed from the medical profession.

With a view to permitting the use in localities where the birth-rate is high of surplus funds accumulated in localities where the rate is low, a clause was introduced giving the Insurance Commissioners power to establish a central maternity fund, if they should decide that it was desirable to do so.

Under the Special Closure Resolution the Report Stage of Part I. of the Bill was concluded on Nov. 30th, 470 Government amendments being put from the Chair without discussion.

The Report Stages of Parts II. and III. were concluded on Dec. 1st. Some amendments were made in the Schedules, including the extensions of disablement or sickness benefit to 26 weeks for men and women. It was also provided that Health Committees shall consist, not of 24 to 48, but of 40 to 80 persons.

Home Rule (p. 382). Speaking at Leeds on Nov. 17th, Mr. Birrell said that at present Ireland was run at a loss of £2,000,000 per annum to the Imperial Exchequer—a loss which would be doubled within 10 or 15 years; but he thought a way would be found which would enable the British taxpayer to cut his loss without undertaking an undue burden.

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Electoral Reform and Woman Suffrage (pp. 386 and 388).

Mr. Asquith informed a Woman Suffrage deputation on Nov. 17th that it was the intention of the Government that the Reform Bill should go through all its stages in 1912; that the Bill would be drafted in such a way as to admit of an amendment introducing women on other terms than men; that the Government, as a Government, would not oppose such an amendment, and would regard such an amendment, if carried, as an integral part of their Bill. The Women's Social and Political Union expressed themselves as "entirely dissatisfied with this statement." (See DIARY OF THE YEAR, Nov. 21st.)

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Bristol on Nov. 22nd, indicated that the Reform Bill would concede the franchise to all adult males, whose residence had been registered for six months. He promised that if the Conciliation Bill did not go through he would support an amendment to the Reform Bill which would give the electoral right to a large class of women.

Labour Unrest (p. 408). In the House of Commons on Nov. 21st, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, on behalf of the Labour Party, moved a resolution censuring the directors of the railway companies for refusing to meet the representatives of the men in order to discuss the report of the Royal Commission. The resolution was rejected, an amendment, moved by Mr. Lloyd George, being carried by 167 votes against 108. The amendment expressed

the opinion that a meeting should take place between the representatives of the companies and their men, and that "the Government should be asked to use its best offices to bring both sides into conference without delay."

Aerial Navigation (p. 470). The official order of the first three competitors in the Rheims Military Aviation Competition is as follows: (1) Weymann (Nieuport monoplane), 72½ miles an hour; (2) Moineau (Bréguet biplane), 60 miles an hour; (3) Prévost, 56 miles an hour.

Government Measures. The Prime Minister announced on Nov. 30th that it would not be possible to pass the Shops Bill in its entirety, but the Government would proceed with the clauses making a weekly half-holiday compulsory, and prescribing a time for meals. The Government measures which it was intended to pass were the Insurance Bill, the Finance Bill, the Coal Mines Bill, the Naval Prize Bill, the Merchant Shipping Bill, the Burgh Police (Scotland) Amendment Bill, the Resident Magistrates (Belfast) Bill, the Lunacy Bill, the Maritime Conventions Bill, the Small Holdings and Allotments Bill, and, he hoped, the Second Peace Conference (Conventions) Bill, the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, and the Military Manœuvres Bill.

Obituary. Shore, Canon Teignmouth, late Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George, died at Worcester on Dec. 3rd, aged 69.

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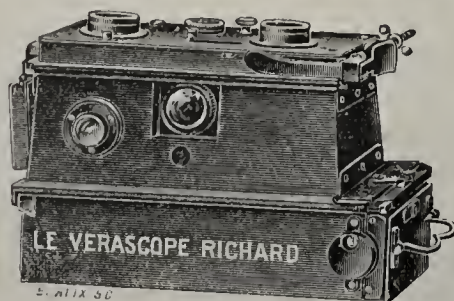
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A Record of the Men and Movements of the Time.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Empire of India, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, including the self-governing Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and other Dependencies, the whole forming one Empire under George V., King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

THE KING.

George V., "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," the second son of His late Majesty, King Edward VII., and Queen Alexandra, was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, seventeen months after his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, and was baptized with the names George Frederick Ernest Albert. The two brothers entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77, and after spending two years in the training ship *Britannia* went for a three years' voyage round the world in the *Bacchante*. In May '83 Prince George was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American and West Indian station. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the North American station. In '91 he was made commander. In '92, through the death of his elder brother, he became heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In the same year he took command of the *Melampus* for the naval manœuvres. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (Queen Mary) was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, July 6th, '93. During '98 the Duke of York hoisted his pennant on board the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (Jan. 1st, 1901), and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with the Duchess left Portsmouth in the *Ophir* (March 16th) on a tour to the Colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On Nov. 9th, 1901, King Edward's birthday, the Duke was given the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. In celebration of their safe return from their Colonial tour the Prince and Princess were entertained by the London Corporation at the Guildhall (Dec. 5th, 1901), on which occasion His present Majesty delivered his memorable exhortation to England to "wake up." In October, 1905, the Prince and Princess left England for a visit to

India, landing at Bombay on Nov. 9th. They returned to England on May 8th, attended a Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey on May 13th, and were entertained by the City at the Guildhall on May 17th.

On the death of H.M. King Edward VII. (May 6th, 1910), H.M. King George ascended the throne, and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies (May 9th). At his first Council (May 7th) His Majesty made a Declaration, in the course of which, after an eloquent tribute to the work of King Edward, he said: "To endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these Realms, will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the people of these Islands and of my Dominions beyond the Seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties, and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good."

His Majesty was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, June 22nd, 1911. The manifestations of loyalty which the occasion evoked were recognised in the King's message to his people. He said: "Now that the Coronation and its attendant ceremonies are over, I desire to assure the people of the British Empire of my grateful sense that their hearts have been with me through it all. I felt this in the beautiful and impressive service in the Abbey—the most solemn experience of my life—and scarcely less in the stirring scenes of the succeeding days, when my people have signified their recognition and their heartfelt welcome of me as their Sovereign. For this has been apparent, not only in the loyal enthusiasm shown in our passage to and from Westminster and in the Progresses which we have made in different districts of London, but also in the thousands of messages of good will which have come to me across the seas from every part of the Empire. Such affectionate demonstrations have profoundly touched me, and have filled me afresh with faith and confidence. Believing that this generous and outspoken sympathy with the Queen and myself

is, under God, our surest source of strength, I am encouraged to go forward with renewed hope. Whatever perplexities or difficulties may lie before me and my people, we shall all unite in facing them resolutely, calmly, and with public spirit, confident that, under Divine guidance, the ultimate outcome will be to the common good."

A few weeks later, accompanied by the Queen and the Royal children, His Majesty visited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

On Nov. 11th, their Majesties left England in the P. & O. steamship *Medina*, which had been fitted up as a Royal yacht, for their second visit to India. It was arranged that they were to enter Delhi on Dec. 7th. On the 12th the Durbar was to take place. After receiving the homage of the Governors, Chiefs, and others, their Majesties were to appear in the Royal Pavilion in the centre of the arena where the Proclamation of the King-Emperor would be read.

On the eve of his departure from England the King held a Council at Buckingham Palace, at which he nominated Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord President of the Council as Counsellors of State for the transaction of business during His Majesty's absence in India.

The children of their Majesties are:

- (1) H.R.H. Edward Albert (Prince of Wales), b. June 23rd, '94.
- (2) H.R.H. Albert Frederick, b. Dec. 14th, '95, entered the Royal Naval College, 1909.
- (3) H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra ("Mary"), b. April 25th, '97.
- (4) H.R.H. Henry William, b. March 31st, 1900.
- (5) H.R.H. George Edward, b. Dec. 20th, 1902.
- (6) H.R.H. John Charles, b. July 12th, 1905.

The Queen Mother.

H.M. Queen Alexandra is the eldest daughter of the late Christian IX., King of Denmark, and was b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 1st, '44. She married His late Majesty King Edward VII. on March 10th, '63. Her Majesty is sister of the Kings of Greece and Denmark, the Empress-Dowager of Russia, and the Duchess of Cumberland.

The Prince of Wales.

H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was b. at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on June 23rd, '94. He passed the qualifying examination for the Royal Navy in April 1907, and entered Osborne College on May 1st of that year. He completed his period of instruction there in April 1909, and in the following month entered Dartmouth College, where he remained until the completion of his course in March 1911. He was created Prince of Wales upon his sixteenth birthday, June 23rd, 1910, and in the following year was formally invested and presented to the Welsh people by his Royal father at Carnarvon Castle. He was invested with the Order of the Garter on June 10th, 1911. He was rated midshipman on the 22nd of the same month, and on Aug. 1st was appointed to the battleship *Hindustan* for a three months' cruise, returning afterwards to Sandringham to pursue his general studies.

Sisters of the King.

His Majesty's sisters are:

- H.R.H. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar (Princess Royal), b. Feb. 20th, '67, m. July 27th, '89, to Duke of Fife, and has issue—H.H. Princess Alexandra, b. May 17th, '91; and H.H. Princess Maud, b. April 3rd, '93.
- H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, b. July 6th, '63.

H.R.H. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, b. Nov. 26th, '69, m. July 22nd, '95, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, and has issue a son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, b. July 2nd, 1903.

Surviving Brother and Sisters of His late Majesty, King Edward VII.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, K.G., K.I., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel of the Army Service Corps, and Col-in-Chief of the 6th Dragoons, Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of Queen Victoria. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia ('79). There are three children: Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, married June 15th, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, now Crown Prince of Sweden; Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King; and Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth. Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition ('82). Has been Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, was Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot '93-8, and was promoted Field-Marshal in June 1902. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany, who succeeded in 1900. He was installed as Grand Master of Freemasons (July 17th, 1901), an office which was resigned by King Edward VII. on succeeding to the throne. He is also Grand Master of the Mark Masons. He headed the special mission to Madrid in May 1902, invested the King with the Order of the Garter, and himself received the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke and Duchess attended the Indian Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1903, as representatives of the King and the Royal Family. H.R.H. was Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board 1904-7. He attended the German Army Manœuvres in Sept. 1906, and was made a Prussian Field-Marshal. He was appointed in 1907 to the newly created post of Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Forces and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean. Resigned in Aug. 1909. In Oct. 1910 he visited South Africa to open the Union Parliament on behalf of the King. Elected Master of Trinity House, 1910. Appointed in 1911 Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

The surviving sisters of His late Majesty are:

- H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria, b. May 25th, '46; m. July 5th, '66, to Prince Frederick

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22nd, '31). There are three surviving children: Albert, b. Feb. 26th, '69; Victoria, b. May 3rd, '70; and Louise, b. Aug. 12th, '72 (m. July 6th, '91, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt. The marriage was dissolved in 1901.)

H.R.H. Louise Caroline Alberta, b. March 18th, '48; m. March 21st, '71, to John, Duke of Argyll (b. Aug. 6th, '45).

H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, b. April 14th, '57; m. July 23rd, '85, to Prince Henry of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5th, '58; d. Jan.

20th, '96). There are four children: Alexander Albert, K.C.V.O., b. Nov. 23rd, '86; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, b. Oct. 24th, '87, m. May 31st, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso of Spain; Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 21, '89; and Maurice Victor Donald, b. Oct. 3rd, '91.

Surviving Granddaughter of George III.

Augusta Caroline (dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge), b. July 19th, '22; m. June 28th, '43, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

THE REGENCY ACT.

The Regency Act, 1910, appointed Queen Mary Regent in the event of a child of His present Majesty (whom God long preserve) succeeding to the throne before the age of eighteen. It gives her the care and tuition of the child until he attains the age of eighteen. Until then Queen Mary shall have "full power and authority in the name of such child, and in the stead of such child, and under the style and title of 'the Regent' to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution thereof, the Royal power and government of this realm, and all the dominions, countries, and territories belonging to the Crown thereof."

The Regent must take the oath according to the law, and specially to preserve the true Protestant religion with the government, discipline, rights, and privileges of the Church of Scotland as established by law. During the

Regency the Sovereign shall not intermarry with any person without the consent in writing of the Regent, and the assent of both Houses of Parliament obtained previously. To aid an irregular marriage is declared to be felony under the Treason Felony Act, 1848. The Regent shall not have power to give the Royal assent to any Bill affecting the course of succession to the Crown as established by the Act of Settlement (12 Wm. III. c. 2), nor to any Bill repealing or altering an Act of 5 Queen Anne, made in Scotland, for securing the Protestant religion and Presbyterian government. Finally, if Her Majesty Queen Mary shall, after becoming Regent, join the Roman Catholic Church, or shall marry a Roman Catholic, or cease to reside in, or absent herself other than temporarily from the United Kingdom, Her Majesty shall no longer be guardian and Regent.

THE CIVIL LIST.

In the Civil List of 1910, which was based on that of His late Majesty, no provision was made for the Prince of Wales, as the income of the Duchy of Cornwall, £87,000, was regarded as sufficient; but in the event of his marrying, the Princess of Wales will receive £10,000 per annum, to be increased to £30,000 should she survive His Royal Highness. Provision was also made that each of His Majesty's sons shall receive £10,000 a year on attaining his majority, to be increased to £25,000 a year on marriage; and each daughter £6,000 a year on attaining her majority or marrying. Certain pensions, also, which were granted by the late Sovereign were transferred to the Consolidated Fund, as was done also at the death of Queen Victoria. The provisions, and the effect of the Civil List Act of 1910, will be seen, therefore, in the following statement and comparative tables:

Schedule to the Civil List Act, 1910.

Class		£
I.	Their Majesty's Privy Purse	110,000
II.	Salaries of H.M.'s Household, etc.	125,800
III.	Expenses of H.M.'s Household	193,000
IV.	Works	20,000
V.	Royal Bounty, alms, and special services	13,200
VI.	Unappropriated	8,000
Total		£470,000

The comparison between the charges at the beginning of the late and the present reigns is as follows:

	1901 £	1910 £
Civil List	470,000	470,000
Pensions transferred to the Consolidated Fund	25,000	18,000
Provision for other members of the Royal Family:—		
Queen Alexandra	—	70,000
Prince and Princess of Wales	30,000	—
The Empress Frederick	8,000	—
Princess Christian (Schleswig-Holstein)	6,000	6,000
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll	6,000	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000	25,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000	6,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000	6,000
Princess Henry of Battenberg	6,000	6,000
Duke of Cambridge	12,000	—
Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000	3,000
His late Majesty's daughters	18,000	18,000
	£126,000	146,000
Total	£621,000	634,000

The King in addition to his Civil List receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse.

STATISTICS OF THE EMPIRE.

The area of the British Empire and its Protectorates is about 12,000,000 square miles—more than one-fifth of the total land-surface of the world. The population exceeds 400,000,000—more than one-fifth of the world's inhabitants.

In the General Report on the 1901* Census the area of the British Empire was estimated at 11,876,745 sq. m., and the population as follows—

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated or enumerated population.	Natives of U.K.
United Kingdom	121,089	45,216,665 *	
Isle of Man and Channel Isles	303	148,934 *	
Colonies, De- pendencies, Protectorates, etc.	11,755,353	358,934,622	1,652,050
	11,876,745	404,300,221	1,652,050

* Preliminary figures for 1911.

The Dominions, Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc., were thus distributed—

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901.	Natives of U.K.
In Europe . .	3,793	472,502	31,854
In Asia . . .	1,849,259	300,604,864	117,669
In Africa . .	2,689,297	45,146,972	222,118
In America . .	4,036,871	7,525,815	395,113
In Australasia .	3,176,223	5,184,469	885,296

In 1837 the area of the British Empire was estimated at 8,329,000 sq. m., and in 1861 it was about the same figure.

In 1837 there were about 25,750,000 persons of British race in the United Kingdom and about 1,500,000 in the Colonies, making a total of 27,250,000. In 1911 there were more than 45,000,000 British in the United Kingdom and more than 11,000,000 in the Colonies, giving a total of over 56,000,000.

The following table compares in "round numbers" the area and present population of the United Kingdom with the areas and populations of other countries forming the motherlands or administrative centres of widespread dominion:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
United Kingdom	121	45
China	1,522	407½
France	207	39
Germany . . .	209	65
Russia	2,095	111
U.S.A.	3,617	92

The following table compares the area and present population of the over-sea dominions and dependencies of Great Britain with the areas and populations of the provinces and dependencies of the countries named above:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
British	11,780	359
Chinese	2,745	26
French	4,000	40
German	1,000	13
Russian	6,552	41
U.S.A.	126	9

The following table, combining the figures of the two tables which precede it, compares the area and population of the whole British Empire with the areas and populations of the countries above named and their provinces and dependencies:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
British	11,901	404
Chinese	4,267	433 *
French	4,207	79
German	1,209	78
Russian	8,647	152
U.S.A.	3,743	101

The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837, the United Kingdom having a revenue of £50,000,000, and India and the Colonies about £25,000,000. In 1909 the revenues of the Empire amounted to about £330,000,000.

The total trade of the British Empire with Foreign Countries was

	1800	1900	1909
Imports	£408,053,000	£527,986,000	£655,706,000
Exports	£319,795,000	£362,422,000	£544,818,000
The trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions was			
Imports	£101,080,000	£121,256,000	£186,409,000
Exports	£106,518,000	£116,046,000	£150,867,000

The Intercolonial Trade was

Imports	£34,697,000	£47,832,000	£57,951,000
The percentage proportions were			
Foreign trade	75·0	75·7	75·2
Inter-Imperial trade	25·0	24·3	24·8

The late Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire at that date:—

	Aggregate Income.	£
United Kingdom	1,750,000,000
Canada	270,000,000
Australasia	210,000,000
India	600,000,000
South Africa	100,000,000
Remainder of Empire	200,000,000
Total		£3,130,000,000

	Capital or Wealth.	£
United Kingdom	15,000,000,000
Canada	1,350,000,000
Australasia	1,100,000,000
India	3,000,000,000
South Africa	600,000,000
Remainder of Empire	1,200,000,000
Total		£22,250,000,000

* The General Report on the 1911 Census had not been issued when the Annual went to press, but an abstract of the preliminary results of the Census will be found on p. 130.

* The figures for China are official, but are believed by European authorities to be greatly exaggerated.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy counsellor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy counsellors by virtue of their office; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number who are known as the Cabinet Council; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors and statesmen, and frequently upon politicians who have never been in office, as an honorary distinction. Any privy counsellor may act as a justice of the peace. All Privy Counsellors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other

important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the Privy Council before being issued.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Board of Education was a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are still a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business.

The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out.

Biographies of Privy Counsellors marked "Peer" or "M.P." will be found under PARLIAMENT.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord President—Viscount Morley, O.M.
Aberconway, Lord. (Nov. 1908.) Peer.
Aberdeen, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
Abraham, William. (Jan. 1911.) M.P.
Aoland, A. H. Dyke. (Aug. '92.) B. '47; E. Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, Fellow of Balliol College; Liberal M.P. for Yorks, West Riding (Rotherham D.), from '85 to '99; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '92-5; author of a "Handbook on English Political History," and of "Working Men Co-operators." Westholme, Scarborough; 28, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform, Athenæum, Cobden.
Allendale, Viscount. (May 1907.) Peer.
Allerton, Lord. (June '90.) Peer.
Alverstone, Lord. (May 1900.) Peer.
Ameer Ali (Syed). (Nov. 1909.) B. '49; E. Hooghly Coll.; President London Branch All-Indian Moslem League; called to bar, Inner Temple, '73; Magistrate and Chief Magistrate of Calcutta '78-81; member Bengal Legislative Council '78-83; member Imperial Legislative Council '83-5; member Judicial Committee, Privy Council, 1911; author of many works on Mohammedan law.
Anson, Sir W. R. (June 1911.) M.P.
Argyll, Duke of. (Mar. '75.) Peer.
Ashbourne, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.
Ashby St. Ledgers, Lord. (Feb. 1910.) Peer.
Ashecombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.

Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
Atkinson, Lord. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
Avebury, Lord. (Feb. '90.) Peer.
Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P.
Balfour, Gerald W. (Nov. 1900.) M.P. (C) Leeds Central '85-1906; Chief Sec. for Ireland '95-1900; Pres. Board of Trade 1900-5; Pres. Local Govt. Board 1905-6. Fisher's Hill, Woking, Surrey. Carlton, Athenæum.
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.
Barton, Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G. (Jan. 1901.) B. '49; E. Sydney Grammar School and University; elected to represent his University in the Legislative Assembly '79, Speaker '83-7, entered Legislative Council '87-91; Attorney-General '89 and '91; senior representative of New South Wales at the '97 Federal Convention, and took the leading part in its proceedings until the Federal Constitution Bill was adopted; came to England in 1900 in support of the Constitution Bill, and was Premier of the first Commonwealth Ministry from Jan. 1901 till Sept. 1903, when he became Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court. Miandetta, Kirribilli Point, Sydney, N.S.W.
Beauchamp, Earl. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.
Bertie, Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.B. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Mar. 1903.) B. '44 E. Eton; Ambassador to Italy, 1903-5; Ambassador to Paris 1905. British Embassy, Paris.

- Birrell**, Augustine. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Bond**, Sir Robert. (Aug. 1902.) B. '37. Premier and Colonial Sec. of Newfoundland 1900-9. K.C.M.G.
- Bonser**, Sir John Winfield. (June 1902.) Member Judicial Committee. B. '47. E. at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Loughborough, Halifax Grammar School, and Christ's Coll., Camb. Called to the bar '72; was Att.-Gen. Straits Settlements '83-94, when he was app. Chief Justice, and in the same year Chief Justice of Ceylon. 3, Eaton Place, S.W. United University.
- Booth**, Charles. (June 1904.) Author "Life and Labour of the People in London," etc. F.R.S., D.Sc. Camb., D.C.L. Oxford, I.L.D. Liverpool. 28, Campden House Court, Kensington, W.
- Botha**, General the Hon. Louis. (May 1907.) B. in Natal '64; directed the Boers with conspicuous success at Colenso and Spion Kop, and after Joubert's death succeeded him by his express desire as Commandant-General; after the conclusion of peace in 1902 he visited England and Europe. When responsible government was granted to the Transvaal he became the first Prime Minister in 1907, and came to England to represent the Colony at the Imperial Conference, his frank and loyal speeches everywhere evoking the greatest enthusiasm; visited England again in 1909 in connection with the passing of the South African Union Bill, and in 1910 became the first Prime Minister of the Union.
- Brackenbury**, General Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A. (Feb. 1904.) B. '37; E. at Eton and Woolwich; served in India '57-8; Franco-German war '70-1; Ashanti war '73-4; Zulu war '79-80; and Egypt '84-5; President Ordnance Committee '96-9. 23, Hanover Square, W.
- Breadalbane**, Marquis of. (May '80.) Peer.
- Brownlow**, Earl. (July '87.) Peer.
- Bruce**, Sir Gainsford. (June 1904.) B. '34; E. Glasgow University; M.P. Finsbury '88-92; Judge of the King's Bench Div. '92-1904. Yewhurst, Bromley, Kent; Gainsland House, Berwick-on-Tweed. Carlton, Athenæum, R.Y.S.
- Brunner**, Sir J. T., Bart. (June 1906.) M.P. (L.) Northwich '85-6 and '87-1910. 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; Silverlands, Chertsey. Reform, National Liberal.
- Byroe**, James. (Aug. '92.) O.M., F.R.S.; B. '38; E. Glasgow and Oxford Universities; Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford '70-93; M.P. Tower Hamlets '80-85, and for S. Aberdeen '85-1907; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '92-4, and March to May '94; President of the Board of Trade '94-5; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1905-07. His appointment as Ambassador to the U.S.A. was notified Dec. 31st, 1906. Hindleap, Forest Row, Sussex.
- Buoloeuh**, Duke of. (Dec. 1901.) Peer.
- Buchanan**, Sir George, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Aug. 1910); B. '54; E. Wellington Coll.; entered Diplomatic Service in '75; Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia 1903-10; Ambassador St. Petersburg, 1910. Marlborough, St. James's, Travellers'.
- Buckley**, Sir Henry Burton. Lord Justice of Appeal. (Dec. 1906.) 7, Melbury Road, Kensington, W.
- Bunsen**, Sir Maurice W. E. de, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (Feb. 1906.) B. '52; E. Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford; Ambassador at Madrid since 1906. British Embassy, Madrid.
- Burghelore**, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Burns**, John. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Burt**, Thomas. (Jan. 1906.) M.P.
- Buxton**, Sydney Charles. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cadogan**, Earl. (June '85.) Peer.
- Caldwell**, James. (June 1910.) M.P. (L) for Glasgow (St. Rollox) '86-92, and for Lanark (Mid) '94-1910; Dep. Chairman of Ways and Means 1906-10. 107, Holland Road, Kensington. National Liberal.
- Canterbury**, Archbishop of. (Feb. 1903.) See PEERS.
- Carrington**, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir William, G.C.V.O., C.B. (June 1910.) s. of 2nd Baron Carrington; was Comptroller of the Household of King George when Prince of Wales, an Extra Equerry to His late Majesty, and is Keeper of His present Majesty's Privy Purse. Buckingham Palace, S.W.; 6, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Burfield, Old Windsor; 57, Earl's Avenue, Folkestone. Marlborough, Reform, Guards.
- Carrington**, Earl. (July '81.) Peer.
- Carson**, Sir E. H., K.C. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Cartwright**, Sir Fairfax Leighton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (Oct. 1908.) Ambassador at Vienna since 1908.
- Cartwright**, Hon. Sir Richard John. (Nov. 1902.) B. '35; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin. Was Finance Minister of the Canadian Government '73-8; Minister of Trade and Commerce '96-1911. G.C.M.G. Ottawa, Canada.
- Cassel**, Sir Ernest. (Aug. 1902.) Son of Jacob Cassel, Esq., of Cologne. B. '52; E. at Cologne. Formerly a merchant of London (retired 1911); m. Annette, who d. '81, da. of R. T. Maxwell, Esq. Gave, in 1902, £200,000 for charitable purposes, which the late King applied to the foundation of sanatoria for persons suffering from tuberculosis, and in 1910 £200,000 to establish a British-German Foundation. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Brook House, Park Lane, W.; Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket. Marlborough, Carlton, etc.
- Chamberlain**, Joseph. (May '80.) M.P.
- Chamberlain**, Joseph Austen. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Chaplin**, H. (June '85.) M.P.
- Charles**, Sir Arthur, K.C. (July 1903.) B. '39; E. Univ. College School and College; Judge of Queen's Bench Div. '87-97. Woodlands, Sevenoaks, Kent. Athenæum.
- Cheetham**, John Frederick. (Jan. 1911.) B. '35; E. Univ. Coll., London; M.P. North Derbyshire '80-5; Stalybridge 1905-9. Eastwood, Stalybridge. Athenæum, Brooks's.
- Chesterfield**, Earl of. (Apr. '94.) Peer.
- Chilton**, Viscount. (June '91.) Peer.
- Cholmondeley**, Marquis of. (July 1901.) Peer.
- Christian**, H.R.H. Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.V.O. (Aug. '94.) B. '31; m. '66, H.R.H. Princess Helena; is a general in the army and a personal aide-de-camp to the King; High Steward of Windsor; created "Royal Highness" by English warrant.
- Churchill**, Winston L. Spencer-. (May 1907.) M.P.

- Clarendon, Earl of. (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Clarke, Sir Edward George, K.C. (Nov. 1908). Sol.-Gen. '86-92. M.P. Southwark '80; Plymouth '80-1900; City of London 1906; knighted '86. Peterhouse, Staines; 2. Essex Court, Temple. Carlton, Garrick, St. Stephen's.
- Cohen, Arthur, K.C. (Nov. 1905.) B. '30; E. Univ. Coll. School and Cambridge University; M.P. Southwark '80; was Counsel in Alabama and Venezuela arbitrations, and has been a member of several Royal Commissions. 26, Great Cumberland Place, W. Reform, Athenæum.
- Collings, Jesse. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Compton-Rickett, Sir Joseph. (Jan. 1911.) M.P.
- Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of. (May '71.) See p. 2.
- Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of. (June 1910.) See p. 2.
- Courtney, Lord. (Jan. '89.) Peer.
- Coventry, Earl of. (Aug. '77.) Peer.
- Cozens-Hardy, Sir Herbert H. (Nov. 1901.) Master of the Rolls March 1907; B. '38; E. Amersham School and Univ. College, London (Fellow); Bencher Lincoln's Inn; took silk '82; Judge Chancery Division of High Court '92-1901; Lord Justice Court of Appeal, 1901-7. Liberal M.P. North Norfolk '85-90. 50, Ladbroke Grove, W.; Letheringsett Hall, Holt, Norfolk. Athenæum.
- Crawe, Marquis of. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Cromer, Earl of. (Sept. 1900.) Peer.
- Cross, Viscount. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- Crossley, Sir Savile Brinton, Bart., K.C.V.O. (Dec. 1902.) B. '57; E. Eton and Balliol Coll. Oxford; M.P. (LU) Halifax 1900-6; Paymaster-Gen. 1902-6; Chairman Liberal Unionist Council; Chairman J. Crossley & Sons, Halifax; Hon. Sec. King Edward's Hospital Fund; Chairman Hospital Saturday Fund. 12, Carlton Terrace, S.W. Brooks's, Marlborough, Beefsteak, Four-in-Hand.
- Gurzon, Earl. (June '95.) Peer.
- Dalrymple, Sir Chas., Bart. (Dec. 1905.) B. '39; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.P. (C) Bute '68-85; M.P. Ipswich '86-1906. Athenæum.
- Dartmouth, Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
- Denman, Lord. (Aug. 1907.) Peer.
- Derby, Earl of. (Oct. 1903.) Peer.
- De Villiers, Lord. (July '97.) Peer.
- Devonport, Lord. (Oct. 1909.) Peer.
- Devonshire, Duke of. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
- Dickson, Charles Scott, K.C. (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
- Dimsdale, Sir Joseph Cockfield, Bart., K.C.V.O. (Dec. 1902.) B. '49; E. Eton; Lord Mayor of London 1901-2; M.P. (C) City of London 1900-6. 29, Sussex Square, Hyde Park Carlton, City Carlton.
- Ducie, Earl of. (July '59.) Peer.
- Dudley, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Dunedin, Lord. (1896.) Peer.
- Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer. (Feb. 1901.) B. '50. E. Blackheath School; called to the Bar Lincoln's Inn '72; entered Bengal Civil Service '73; was Political Sec. to Earl Roberts during Kabul campaign '79, Sec. Foreign Dept. '85-94, Min. and Consul-Gen. at Teheran '94-1900, Amb. at Madrid, 1900-3, at Washington, 1903-7. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. 42, Montagu Square, W. Athenæum, Carlton.
- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. (April '80.) B. '37; E. Harrow and Christ Church; M.P. (C) West Kent '65 and '68-74; M.P. Dartford Div. '85-1906; Chief Sec. for Ireland '85-6; Vice-Pres. Committee of Council on Education '87-92; Conservative Whip '68-80. Lullingstone Castle, Dartford. Carlton, Turf.
- Edge, Sir John. (July 1908.) B. '41; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; K.C. Lately Member Council of India; formerly Chief Justice High Court N.W. Provinces; member Judicial Committee, Privy Council, 1911. The Banks, Mounthfield, Robertsbridge, Sussex.
- Egerton, Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Jan. 1904.) B. '41; Ambassador to Italy 1904-8.
- Elgin, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Elibank, the Master of. (Jan. 1911.) M.P.
- Emmott, Lord. (July 1908.) Peer.
- Evans, Sir Samuel. (Mar. 1910.) Pres. Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Div.; Solicitor-Gen. 1908-10. 11, Lancaster Gate, W. Reform, Athenæum, United Service, Bath.
- Eversley, Lord. (Dec. '80.) Peer.
- Farquhar, Lord. (Nov. 1907.) Peer.
- Farquharson, Robert, M.D. (June 1906.) Ex-M.P. West Aberdeenshire.
- Farwell, Sir George. (June 1906.) Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Fellowes, Sir Ailwyn E., K.C.V.O. (Mar. 1905.) Ex-M.P.
- Fenwick, C. (June 1911.) M.P.
- Fife, Duke of. (May '80.) Peer.
- Finlay, Sir Robert B. (June 1905.) M.P.
- Fischer, the Hon. Abraham. (Jan. 1911.) B. '50; E. South African College, Cape Town; Prime Minister Orange River Colony 1907-10; Minister of Lands of the Union of South Africa since 1910.
- Fisher, the Hon. Andrew. (June 1911.) B. in Scotland '62; entered Queensland Parliament '93; has sat in Commonwealth Parliament since its inauguration; Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs 1904; Prime Minister of Australia 1908-9 and since 1910; leader of Federal Labour Party. Gympie, Queensland.
- Fisher, W. H. (June 1911.) M.P.
- Fitzmaurice, Lord. (April 1908.) Peer.
- Fitzpatrick, Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G. (July 1908.) Chief Justice of Canada. 240, Daly Avenue, Ottawa.
- Foljambe, Francis John Savile. (Nov. '95.) B. '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.
- Forrest, Sir John, G.C.M.G. (July '97.) Treasurer Australian Commonwealth 1905-7.
- Fry, Sir Edward, G.C.B. (April '83.) B. '27. E. at Bristol College, and University College, London (Fellow). B.A. (Lond. '51), D.C.L. (Oxon '94), LL.D. (Camb. 1907, Aber. 1906, Edin. 1906), F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.B.A., Fellow of the University of London, Hon. Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, Trustee of the Hunterian Museum, College of Surgeons; Member of the Historical MSS. Commission, and of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague; Alderman of Somerset County Council, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '54; Q.C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn '60; Judge of High Court, Chancery Division, '77-83; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn '92; formerly a Governor of

- Charterhouse and of Clifton College; presided over the Royal Commission on the Irish Land Acts '97-8; Conciliator in the South Wales Colliery Dispute '98; Chairman of the Departmental Committee on the Patent Laws 1900-1; Arbitrator in the Grimsby Fishery Dispute 1901; Chairman of the Court of Arbitration under the Metropolis Water Act 1902; Arbitrator between the L. & N.W. Ry. Co. and their employés 1908; Arbitrator at the Hague between the U.S.A. and Mexico in the Pious Funds Dispute 1902-3, and between Germany and France in the Casablanca Incident 1909; Legal Assessor to the International Commission on the North Sea Incident 1904-5; Ambassador Extraordinary and First Delegate at the Hague Conference 1907; Chairman of the University College, London, Transfer Commission 1906; Chairman of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin 1906-7. Farland House, Farland, near Bristol. Athenæum; County Club, Taunton.
- Fry, Lewis.** (Jan. 1901.) B. '32. J.P., D.L. Gloucestershire. Formerly a solicitor, and was senior member of the firm of Fry, Abbot & Co., Bristol; M.P. for Bristol '78-85, N. Bristol '85-92 and '95-1900; Chm. of the Parliamentary Committee on Town Holdings '86-92; Chm. of the Bristol School Board '71-80. Goldney House, Clifton, Bristol.
- Gaskell, C. G. Milnes.** (July 1908.) Chairman West Riding County Council. B. '42; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.P. Morley Div., W. Riding, '85-92. Thomas House, Wakefield, Travellers', Brooks's, St. James's.
- George, David Lloyd.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P. Gladstone, Viscount. (Mar. '94.) Peer.
- Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter.** (Nov. '91.) B. '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury '87-8; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P. Chichester Div. (C.) '88-94. Carlton.
- Gorell, Lord.** (Feb. 1905.) Peer.
- Gorst, Sir J. E., F.R.S., K.C.** (Feb. '90.) B. '35; E. Preston Grammar School and St. John's Coll., Camb.; Solicitor-General '85-6; Under-Sec. for India '86-91; Financial Sec. to Treasury '91-2; M.P. for Cambridge '66-8, for Chatham '75-92, for Cambridge Univ. '92-1906; Deputy Chairman of Committees, House of Commons, '88-91; Lord Rector, Glasgow Univ. '93-4; Vice-Pres. of Committee of Council on Education '95-1902; British Plenipotentiary, Labour Conference, Berlin, '90. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. Carlton.
- Goschen, Sir William Edward, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.** (May 1905.) B. '47; entered Diplomatic Service; 3rd Sec. '73; 2nd Sec. '77; Sec. '81; Sec. of Legation at Peking '85; Copenhagen '88, and afterwards at Lisbon; Sec. of Embassy, Washington '93, St. Petersburg '94; Minister at Belgrade '98, Copenhagen 1900; Ambassador at Vienna 1905; at Berlin 1908. Married in '75 Harriet, d. of Darius Clarke.
- Granard, Earl of.** (Nov. 1907.) Peer.
- Grey, Earl.** (July 1908.) Peer.
- Grey, Sir Edward.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker.** (Jan. 1901.) B. '45. E. Sydney Univ.; called Queensland bar '67, and is also a member of the bars of Victoria and N.S. Wales; member L.A. of Queensland '72, Q.C. '76, Att.-Gen. '74-8 and '90-3; Premier of Queensland '83-8 and '90-3; Chief Justice since '93, and Lieut.-Gov. also since '99; President Col. Conf. of Australasia in '88 and other years. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Australia since 1903. G.C.M.G.
- Haldane, Viscount.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Halsbury, Earl of.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Halsey, Thos. F.** (Jan. 1901.) B. 1839; E. Eton and Christ Church; M.P. (C) Herts (Watford) '74-1906. Gaddesden, Hemel Hempstead. Carlton.
- Hamilton, Lord George.** (April '78.) B. '45; E. Harrow; M.P. (C) Middlesex '68-85, Ealing '85-1906; Under-Sec. of State for India '74-8; Vice-Pres. of Council '78-80; First Lord of Admiralty '85-6, '86-92; Chairman London School Board '94-5; Sec. of State for India '95-1903; Chairman of Royal Commission upon Poor Law and Unemployment 1905-9. 17, Montagu Street, W.; Deal Castle. Carlton, Athenæum.
- Harcourt, Lewis.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord.** (Mar. 1904.) Peer.
- Hardy, L.** (June 1911.) M.P.
- Haversham, Lord.** (June '94.) Peer.
- Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.** (Mar. '74.) B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigton Dist. '80-85; a Lord of the Admiralty '66-8; G.C.B. 108, St. George's Square, S.W.
- Hely-Hutchinson, Sir Walter, G.C.M.G.** (Nov. 1909.) B. '49; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Colonial Secretary, Barbados, '77-83; Lieut.-Governor of Malta '83-89; Governor of the Windward Islands '89-92; Governor of Natal and Zululand '93-1901; Governor and Commander-in-Chief Cape of Good Hope 1901-10; High Commissioner South Africa June-Sept. 1909. Court Lodge, Shorne, Kent; 147, St. James's Court, S.W. Carlton, Travellers', Beefsteak.
- Heneage, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Hertford, Marquis of.** (Feb. '79.) Peer.
- Hill, Lord Arthur.** (June '85.) B. '46; M.P. (U) Co. Down '80-85, West Down '85-98; Comptroller of the Household '85-92, and '95-8. 53, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.
- Hime, Hon. Sir Albert Henry.** (Aug. 1902.) B. '42; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin, and R.M.A. Woolwich. Lieut. Royal Engineers '61; Capt. '74; served in the Zulu war '79, Major '81 and Lieut.-Col. '83, when he retired. Acting Colonial Sec. Natal, '89-93; Minister of Lands and Works '97; and Prime Minister '99-1903. K.C.M.G.
- Hobhouse, Charles E. H.** (June 1909.) M.P.
- Hobhouse, Henry.** (Dec. 1902.) E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.P. (U) Somerset (E.) '85-1906; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England and Wales; Member Consultative Committee Board of Education. Hadsden House, Castle Cary, Somerset. Athenæum.
- Huntly, Marquis of.** (Mar. '81.) Peer.
- Ilkeston, Lord.** (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
- Isaacs, Sir Rufus.** (June 1911.) M.P.

Islington, Lord. (June 1911.) Peer.

Jackson, F. Huth. (June 1911.) B. '63; E. Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Director Bank of England. 64, Rutland Gate, S.W. Athenæum, Reform.

Jameson, Sir Leander Starr, Bart., C.B. (May 1907.) B. 1853; M.R.C.S. Eng. '75 and M.D. London '77. In '91 he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia, and held that post till the famous Raid in Dec. '95, after the failure of which he was tried in London and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony in 1900 to represent Kimberley, and appointed a Director of De Beers in the same year, and of the British South Africa Co. in 1902. Premier of Cape Colony 1904-8. Created a Baronet in 1911. Leader of the Unionist Party in South Africa, and member of the Union House of Assembly.

Jersey, Earl of. (June '90.) Peer.

Kennaway, Sir John H., Bart. (Jan. '97.) B. 1837; E. Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.P. (U) Devonshire (East) '70-85, Devonshire (Honiton) '85-1910. Escot, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. Athenæum.

Kennedy, Sir W., Lord Justice of Appeal. (May 1907.)

Kerriock, W. (Feb. '99.) B. '31. Represented Birmingham, North, as a Liberal Unionist from '85-99. E. at Brighton and Univ. Coll. London, where he obtained the gold medal in chemistry; an ironfounder; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham; m. a sister of the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain. The Grove, Harborne, Birmingham.

Kinnear, Lord. (June 1911.) Peer.

Kintore, Earl of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.

Knollys, Viscount. (June 1910.) Peer.

Knox, Sir Ralph Henry, K.C.B. (July 1903.) B. '36; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Accountant-Gen. War Office, '82-97; Permanent Under-Sec. of State for War 97-1901. Woodfield, Oxted, Surrey.

Knutsford, Viscount. (Sept. '85.) Peer.

Labouchere, Henry. (Feb. 1906.) B. '31; E. Eton; M.P. (L) for Windsor '66; Middlesex '67; Northampton '80-1906. Villa Cristina, Montughi, Florence.

Lansdowne, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.

Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish. (April '94.) B. '41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright Lascelles; entered dip. service '61; 2nd Sec. '71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '79; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to Roumania '87; Persia '91; Russia '94; Germany '95; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Laurier, Sir Wilfrid. (July '97.) G.C.M.G., K.C. B. '41; Premier of Canada '96-1911.

Law, A. Bonar. (June 1911.) M.P.

Lindley, Lord. (Dec. '81.) Peer.

Lister, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.

Llandaff, Viscount. (Aug. '86.) Peer.

Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. Mark. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.

London, Bishop of. (May 1901.) Peer.

Londonderry, Marquis of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.

Long, Walter H. (July '95.) M.P.

Loreburn, Earl. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.

Lough, Thomas. (April 1908.) M.P.

Lowther, James William. (July '98.) M.P.

Lowther, Sir Gerard Augustus, G.C.M.G., C.B. (July 1908.) B. '58; E. Harrow; Ambassador at Constantinople 1908. Lowther Lodge, S.W.

Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred (Oct. 1903.) M.P.

Macartney, W. G. E. (Dec. 1900.) M.P. (U.) S. Antrim '85-1903; Parliamentary Sec. to Admiralty '95-1900; Deputy Master of the Mint since 1903. Royal Mint, E. Carlton.

MacDonald, Colonel Sir Claude Maxwell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (Dec. 1906.) B. '52; E. Uppingham and Sandhurst; Minister to China '96-1900; Ambassador to Japan 1900.

Macdonald, Sir John Hay Athole. (Aug. '85.) B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Inst. of Electrical Engineers; F.R.SS. (L. and E.), LL.D. (St. And.), LL.D. (Edin.); J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; many years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps, and afterwards Hon. Col.; is also Hon. Col. of the Roy. Army Motor Reserve; for 6 years Brig.-Gen. of the Forth Brigade; is Ensign-General of the Roy. Co. of Archers (H.M. Royal Bodyguard); Memb. H.M. Roads Board; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice-Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.; author of many works on military, mechanical, and legal subjects. 15, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh. Constitutional, Royal Automobile, Royal Societies'.

MacDonnell, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.

McEwan, William. (Dec. 1907.) Chairman of the great brewing firm, Edinburgh. B. '27; M.P. (G.L.) Edinburgh, Central '86-1900. 25, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh. Devonshire, Reform.

McKenna, Reginald. (Feb. 1907.) M.P.

Macnaghten, Lord. (Jan. '87.) Peer.

Macnamara, T. J. (June 1911.) M.P.

Manchester, Duke of. (Feb. 1906.) Peer.

Marchamley, Lord. (Dec. 1907.) Peer.

Marlborough, Duke of. (Feb. '99.) Peer.

Mather, Sir William. (June 1910.) B. '38; M.P. (L.) for Lancashire constituencies '85-1904. Bramble Hill Lodge, New Forest, Hants; St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Reform, Brooks's, Devonshire.

Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart. (Aug. '97.) B. '45; E. Eton and Ch. Ch.; M.P. (C) Wigtownshire '80-1906; a Lord of the Treasury '86-92; LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Lord-Lieut. of Wigtownshire since 1903. Monreith, Wigtownshire. Carlton.

Merriman, John Xavier. (July 1909.) B. '41; son of Bishop Merriman of Grahamstown; Premier of Cape Colony 1908-10; entered South African politics in '69; joined the Molteno Ministry in '75-8 and '81; was Commissioner of Crown Lands '73-8 and '81-4; Treasurer-Gen. '90-3; a member of the Cape Jameson Raid Committee; Treasurer-Gen. '98.

Mersey, Lord (Feb. 1909.) Peer.

Midleton, Viscount. (Jan. '97.) Peer.

Milner, Viscount. (July 1901.) Peer.

- Milner**, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June 1900.) B. '49; E. Eton and Ch. Ch.; M.P. (C.) York '33-5; Notts (Bassetlaw) '90-1906. 11, Hereford Gardens, W. Carlton, Bachelors'.
- Minto**, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Moor**, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G. (May 1907.) B. '53; Premier of Natal 1906-10; appointed Minister of Commerce and Industries in the first Union Cabinet, but failed to obtain a seat in the House of Assembly. Senator of the Union Parliament 1910.
- Morley**, Arnold. (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; E. Div., '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. whip '86-92; Postmaster-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb. Univ.
- Morley** of Blackburn, Viscount. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Morris**, the Hon. Sir E. (June 1911.) B. '59; has sat for St. John's in the Newfoundland Parliament since '85; Prime Minister of Newfoundland since 1909.
- Moulton**, Sir John Fletcher. (Feb. 1906.) Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Mount-Edgumbe**, Earl of. (May '79.) Peer.
- Mowatt**, Sir Francis, G.C.B. (June 1906.) Permanent Sec. to the Treasury '94-1903.
- Munro-Ferguson**, Ronald Crauford. (June 1910.) M.P.
- Murray**, Sir George H., G.C.B. (June 1910.) Permanent Sec. to Treasury since 1903; Private Sec. to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery during their Administrations; Chairman Board of Inland Revenue '97-99; Sec. to the Post Office '99-1903. 50, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, St. James's.
- Nicolson**, Sir Arthur, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. (May 1905.) Formerly Ambassador in Madrid and St. Petersburg; appointed Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1910.
- Norfolk**, Duke of. (July, '95.) Peer.
- North**, Sir Ford. (Mar. 1900.) B. '30; E. Winchester and Oxford (B.A. '52); called to the bar Inner Temple '56; Q.C. '77; Benchers '81; app. Judge of the Queen's Bench '81, but transferred to the Chancery Div. Courts '83; retired '99. 76, Queensborough Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.; Athenæum Club.
- Northumberland**, Duke of. (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Otway**, Sir Arthur John, Bart. (July '85.) B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85; Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '83-5. 34, Eaton Square. Athenæum.
- Palles**, Christopher. (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Lord Ch. Baron (Ireland) since '74. Mount Anville, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
- Palmer**, George William. (1906.) B. 1851; M.P. Reading 1898-1904.
- Pease**, J. A. (Nov. 1908.) M.P.
- Peel**, Viscount. (May '84.) Peer.
- Pembroke**, Earl of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Pentland**, Lord. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
- Plymouth**, Viscount. (Feb. '91.) Peer.
- Pollock**, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June 1911.) B. '45; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Benchers, Lincoln's Inn; formerly Professor of Jurisprudence in London and Oxford Univs.; author of many books on law. 21, Hyde Park Place, W. Athenæum.
- Ponsonby-Fane**, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon, G.C.B., I.S.O. (Mar. 1901.) B. '24. Entered Foreign Office '40; was Private Sec. to Lord Palmerston '46, to Earl Granville '51, and to Earl of Clarendon '53; Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Depmt. and Extra Gentleman Usher to H.M. Queen Victoria '57, and Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter '59; Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State and a Gentleman Usher, 1901. 19, Bryanston Street, W.
- Portland**, Duke of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Probyn**, Sir Dighton MacNaghten, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., I.S.O. (Feb. 1901.) B. '33. Entered the Army '49, became a General '88; served on Trans-Indus frontier '52-7, and went afterwards through the Indian Mutiny, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at the assault and capture of Delhi; has also served at Lucknow, Agra (where he earned his V.C.), and Cawnpore, and was in the '60 campaign in China; Equerry to his late Majesty during his tour, when Prince of Wales, in India, and in '77 was app. a member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; Keeper of the Privy Purse to his late Majesty.
- Rathmore**, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
- Rayleigh**, Lord. (1905.) Peer.
- Rea**, Russell. (June 1909.) M.P.
- Reay**, Lord. (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
- Reid**, Sir George Houston, G.C.M.G., K.C. (July '97.) B. '45; Prime Minister N.S.W. '94-99; Prime Minister of Australia 1904-5. 44, Prince's Gardens, S.W.
- Revelstoke**, Lord. (Dec. 1902.) Peer.
- Rhys**, Sir John. (June 1911.) B. '40; E. Bangor Normal College and Jesus Coll., Oxford; Professor of Celtic at Oxford Univ. since '77; Principal of Jesus Coll. since '95; has served on many Royal Commissions.
- Ribblesdale**, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Roberts**, Earl. (Mar. 1901.) Peer.
- Robson**, Lord. (June 1910.) Lord of Appeal.
- Rodd**, Sir James Rennell, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Nov. 1908.) B. '58; E. Hailebury and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Newdigate Prize '80; Ambassador at Rome 1908.
- Romer**, Sir Robert. (March '99.) B. '40, being the s. of a musical composer and publisher; m. Betty, daughter of Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*; ed. Cambridge (sen. wrangler and Smith's Prizeman '63.) After being for two years professor of mathematics Queen's Coll. Cork, was called to the bar '67; became Q.C. '81; Chancery Judge '90; Lord Justice of Appeal '99-1906; was in 1900 Chm. of the Committee for inquiry as to War Hospitals in S. Africa. G.C.B. Great Hornead Bury, Buntingford, Herts. Athenæum.
- Roscoe**, Sir Henry Ensfield, F.R.S. (Nov. 1909.) Emeritus Professor, Owens Coll., Victoria Univ., since '87; M.P., Lib., Manchester (South), '85-95; has been a member of several Royal Commissions; Pres. British Asso. '87; Fellow of Eton Coll. '90; and Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London '96-1902. 10, Bramham Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.
- Rosebery**, Earl of. (Aug. '81.) Peer.
- Rothschild**, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Round**, James. (Aug. 1902.) M.P. Essex (East) '63-85, Essex (North-East) '85-1906. Birch Hall, Colchester. Carlton.

- Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart.** (Nov. '96.) B. '29. Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. in Chili '72; Miu. Res. Swiss Confed. '78-9; Envoy to Argentine Rep. '79-81; Stockholm '81-4, Athens '84-8, the Hague '88-96; Ambas. at Vienna, '96-1900. Succ. to the baronetcy '77. G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 127, Sloane Street, S.W. Travellers', St. James's.
- Runciman, Walter.** (April 1908.) M.P.
- Russell, George W. E.** (Dec. 1907.) B. '53. M.P. Aylesbury '80-85; North Beds '92-95. Parl. Sec. to Local Govt. Bd. '83-85; Under Sec. India '92-94; Home Office '94-95. Author "Collections and Recollections," etc. 18, Wilton St., S.W. Reform, Eighty.
- St. Aldwyn, Viscount.** (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- St. Audries, Lord.** (Nov. 1904.) Peer.
- Salisbury, Marquis of.** (Oct. 1903.) Peer.
- Samuel, H. L.** (Nov. 1908.) M.P.
- Sanders, J. S., C.V.O.** (Dec. 1905.) Private Sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour. B. '53; E. Repton and Magd. Coll., Oxford; Barr. Lincoln's Inn '77. 14, Egerton Gardens, S.W. Carlton.
- Sandhurst, Lord.** (Nov. 1907.) Peer.
- Satow, Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.** (July 1906.) British Representative Second Hague Conference 1907. B. '43; Mill Hill and Univ. Coll., London; Barr. Lincoln's Inn '87; has had a distinguished career in the Diplomatic Service; member International Court of Arbitration. Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. Travellers'.
- Schwann, Sir Charles Ernest, Bart.** (Jan. 1911.) M.P.
- Sooble, Sir Andrew Richard.** (Dec. 1901.) B. '31; E. City of London School; called to the bar '56, Q.C. '76; bencher of Lincoln's Inn '79, and Treasurer '99. Was Advocate-Gen. of Bombay from '70-77; app. member of the Council of Gov.-Gen. of India '66, which office he held until '91. In '92 Sir Andrew was elected M.P. for Hackney, Central div., and he remained representative of the constituency until the General Election of 1900, when he retired. K.C.S.I. Chivelston, Wimpole Common. Athenæum, Carlton.
- Soott, Sir Charles Stewart.** (July '98.) B. '38. Entered dip. service '58; 3rd Sec. '65; Sec. of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Coburg, '79; afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin; Minister at Switzerland '88; Plenipotentiary to Labour Conference, Berlin, '90; Minister at Copenhagen '93-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg, '98-1904. G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 19, Elvaston Place, S.W. St. James's, Travellers'.
- Seely, Col. John Edward Bernard, D.S.O.** (Nov. 1909.) M.P.
- Sefton, Earl of.** (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
- Selborne, Earl of.** (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Seymour, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.** (Nov. 1909.) B. '40; entered Navy '52; served through the Crimean War in the Black Sea, the China War '57-60, operations against Chinese rebels, and the Egyptian War '82; as Commander was badly wounded in action on the river Congo; Captain '73, Rear-Admiral '89, and Vice-Admiral '95, Commander-in-Chief on China station '98-1901; from '94 to-'97 served in Admiralty as Superintendent of Naval Reserves; commanded the Naval Brigade of the Allied forces near Tientsin in 1900. He was, in Oct. 1902, appointed H.M.'s First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Commander-in-Chief Devonport 1903; Admiral of the Fleet 1905; accompanied Prince Arthur in his mission to Japan, 1906; special representative of the British Government at the Hudson-Fulton celebrations in New York in 1909. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. United Service, Travellers'.
- Shaw, Lord.** (Jan. 1906.) Lord of Appeal.
- Sheffield, Lord.** (June 1910.) Peer.
- Shuttleworth, Lord.** (April '86.) Peer.
- Smith, Sir C. Clementi, G.C.M.G.** (June 1906.) B. '40; E. St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge; Governor Straits Settlements '87-93; British Commissioner at Shanghai on Opium Question 1908. The Grange, Welwyn, Herts.
- Smith, F. E.** (June 1911.) M.P.
- Smith, J. Parker.** (June 1904.) M.P. (L.U.) Lanarkshire (Partick) '90-1906; Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Chamberlain 1900-3. Jordanhill, Glasgow; 20, Draycott Place, S.W. Reform.
- Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.** (March '74.) B. '49; 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-9. 1, Via Guido Monaco, Florence, Italy.
- Southwark, Lord.** (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
- Spencer, Earl.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bart.** (Nov. 1909.) Head of the banking firm of Speyer Bros., and Chairman of the Underground Electric Rlys. Co. of London. One of the founders of the Whitechapel Art Gallery; Pres. Poplar Hospital, and a member of King Edward's Hospital Fund. 46, Grosvenor Street, W.
- Sprigg, Sir John Gordon, G.C.M.G.** (July '97.) B. '30; Prime Minister Cape Colony '78-81; '86-90; '96-98; 1900-4. Wynberg, Cape Town.
- Stalbridge, Lord.** (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Stamfordham, Lord.** (June 1910.) Peer.
- Stirling, Sir James.** (Nov. 1900.) B. '36. E. at Aberdeen Univ. and Trin. Coll. Camb. (Senior Wrangler '60); called bar (Lincoln's Inn) '62, Bencher '85, Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury '81-6, Judge of the High Court (Chancery Div.) '86-1900; Lord Justice of Appeal 1900-6. Knighted '86. Finchcocks, Goudhurst, Kent.
- Strong, Sir T. Vezey.** (June 1911.) Alderman City of London; Lord Mayor 1910-11. 197, Upper Thames St., E.C. Reform, Bath.
- Stuart, James.** (Oct. 1909.) M.P. (L.) Hackney '34, Hoxton '85-1900, Sunderland 1906-10; was Professor of Mechanics, Cambridge, '75-89; a director of J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich. 24, Grosvenor Rd., S.W.; Carrow Abbey, Norwich. Reform, National Liberal.
- Sudeley, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Suffield, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Taubman, Goldie, Sir George Dashwood.** (July '98.) B. '46, being a son of Col. Goldie-Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man. Received a military education and is Lieut. R.E.; travelled much in Africa; founded and was Deputy-Governor of the Royal Niger Co. '86-95; Governor '95-9, resigning upon the administration of the

territory being taken over by the Government. President R.G.S. and member War Stores Commission 1905. K.C.M.G. 11, Queen's Gate Gardens. Naval and Military.

Tennyson, Lord. (July 1905.) Peer.

Thurlow, Lord. (April '86.) Peer.

Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart., O.M. (June '82.) B. '38; *E. Harrow* and *Trinity Coll.*, Camb. M.P. Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton Div. '87-97, Lord of the Admiralty '69, Sec. to the Admiralty '80-2. Chief Sec. for Ireland, Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) '84; Sec. for Scotland '86 and '92-5; Order of Merit 1911. Sir George gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay," his uncle. Wallington, Cambo, Northumberland. Reform and Athenæum.

Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B. (Dec. 1907.) B. '46; *E. Acadia* and *Edinburgh Universities*; Member Nova Scotian Parliament for 31 years; has held various offices in the Dominion Cabinet; High Commissioner for Canada in England '83-7 and '83-96; Prime Minister of the Dominion '96. Ravenscourt, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Turner, Sir George, K.C.M.G. (July '97.) B. '51; *E. Melbourne*; Premier and Treasurer of Victoria '94-1908; Treasurer Federal Govt. 1901-5. St. Kilda, Victoria.

Ure, Alexander. (Mar. 1909.) M.P.

Waldegrave, Earl. (Feb. '97.) Peer.

Waleran, Lord. (Mar. '99.) Peer.

Ward, Hon. Sir Joseph G., Bart. (May 1907.) B. '57; Prime Minister New Zealand since 1906; K.C.M.G. Wellington, N.Z.

Wason, Eugene. (July 1907.) M.P.

Way, Sir Samuel James, Bart. (May '97.) B. '36. Called to the bar S. Australia '61; Q.C. '71; Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74; elected to the Central Bd. of Education and Mem. of the House of Assembly, and app. Att.-Gen. '75; Vice-Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '77; administered the govt. of S. Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S. Australia since '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.

Wenlock, Lord. (Mar. 1901.) Peer.

West, Sir Algernon. (Mar. '94.) B. 1832; Commissioner Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P. Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Victoria; acted as private sec. to Mr. Gladstone; G.C.B. 14, Manchester Square, W.

Wharton, John Lloyd. (July '97.) B. '37; *E. Eton* and *Trin. Coll.*, Camb; Barr. Inner Temple '62; M.P. Durham '71-4; M.P. Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon), '86-96. Bramham, Yorks; Dryburn, Durham. Carlton.

Whitley, J. H. (June 1911.) M.P.

Whittaker, Sir Thomas Palmer. (July 1908.) M.P.

Williams, Sir Roland L. B. Vaughan. (Nov. '97.) B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '80; a Judge Q.B. Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Trebovir Road, S.W. Athenæum.

Wills, Sir Alfred. (Dec. 1905.) Judge King's Bench Div., retired 1905. B. '28; *E. Edgbaston* and *Univ. College*, Lond.; one of the founders of the Alpine Club. Saxholme, Basset, Hants. Athenæum.

Wilson, Sir Arthur. (March 1902.) B. '37; *E. Dublin Univ.*; called to the bar '62; reporter for Incorporated Council of Law Reporting '65-7; puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta '78-92; legal adviser and solicitor to the Sec. for India '92-1902. K.C.I.E. Hill Crest, Addlestone, Surrey.

Wilson, J. W. (June 1911.) M.P.

Wodehouse, Edmond Robert. (July '98.) M.P. (L.U.) Bath '80-1906. Minley Grange, Farnborough, Hants; 56, Chester Square, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers.

Wood, T. McKinnon. (June 1911.) M.P.

Wortley, Charles B. Stuart. (Feb. '96.) M.P.

Wyndham, George. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.

Yarborough, Earl of. (Nov. '90.) Peer.

York, Archbishop of. (Feb. 1909.) Peer.

Zetland, Marquis of. (Nov. '89.) Peer.

Clerk of the Council—Sir Almeric Fitzroy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Chief Clerk—J. C. Ledlie.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland—The Right Hon. John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.

Abercorn, Duke of. ('87.) Peer.

Allerton, Lord. ('91.) Peer.

Andrews, Thomas. (1903.) B. '43; Chairman Belfast and co. Down Railway Co.; member Appeal Commission under Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98; Pres. Ulster Lib. Unionist Assoc. '92. Ardara, Comber, co. Down.

Andrews, William Drennan. ('97.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of Justice in Ireland '82-1910; Hon. Bench King's Inns, 1911. 51, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.

Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.

Atkinson, Lord. ('92.) Peer.

Bailey, W. F., C.B. (June 1909.) B. '57; Estates Commr. under Irish Land Act 1903, and one of the Irish Land Commrs.; one of the Secs. of Roy. Comm. on Irish Public Works '86. 3, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald W. ('95.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 5.

Barry, Redmond J. (1910.) Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1911; M.P. (L.N.) Tyrone 1907-11; B. at Cork; called Irish Bar '88; took silk '99; Solicitor-General for Ireland 1905; Attorney-General 1909. 10, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin. Reform, Stephen's Green.

Barrymore, Lord. ('96.) Peer.

Belmore, Earl. ('67.) Peer.

Birrell, Augustine. (1907.) M.P.

Bruen, Henry. ('80.) B. '28. M.P. (C.) co. Carlow '57-80.

Bryce, James. (1905.) Sec "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 6.

Campbell, J. H. M., K.C. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.

Carlisle, Alexander Montgomery. (1907.) Cf Harland & Wolff, Ltd. Elmwood, Belfast; 12, Hyde Park Place, W.

Carson, Sir Edward Henry. ('96.) M.P.

Castletown, Lord, K.P., C.M.G. (June 1908.) Peer.

- Cherry, Richard R. (Dec. 1905.) Att.-Gen. 1905-9; Lord Justice of Appeal 1909.
- Clonbrook, Lord. ('98.) Peer.
- Coll, Sir P., K.C.B. (Dec. 1905.) B. '39; Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland, '88-1905. 45, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. the Duke of. (1900.) See p. 2.
- Cox, Michael, M.D. (1911.)
- Dunraven, Earl of. ('99.) Peer.
- Dougherty, Sir James B., C.V.O., C.B. Under-Sec. to the Lord Lieutenant. (Nov. 1908.) B. '44. 6, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. ('85.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 7.
- Erne, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.
- Fingall, Earl of. ('92.) Peer.
- Gibson, J. G. ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Walton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge King's Bench Div. Ireland since Jan. '88. 38, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
- Glendinning, R. G. (1911.) B. '44; M.P. (L.) N. Antrim 1906-10. Glengely, Belfast. National Liberal, Reform.
- Grenfell, Field-Marshal Lord. (1904.) Peer.
- Harrell, Sir David, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1905.) B. '41; E. Royal Naval School, Gosport; Chief Commissioner Dublin Metropolitan Police '83-93; Under-Sec. for Ireland, '93-1902. Shankhill, co. Dublin.
- Hogg, Jonathan. (1902.) B. '47; Governor Bank of Ireland 1901-2. Stratford, Rathgar, Dublin. Reform (London), Stephen's Green (Dublin).
- Holmes, Hugh. ('85.) B. '40; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Irish bar '65; Q.C. '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7; M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7; a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '87-97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland. 3, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin. Carlton.
- Johnson, Sir William Moore, Bart. ('81.) B. '28. Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Mallow '80-83; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-81; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '83. 26, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
- Kenny, William. (1902.) B. '46. A judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Div., who was formerly Sol.-Gen. Marlfield, Cabinteely, co. Dublin. Brooks's.
- Londonderry, Marquis of. ('92.) Peer.
- Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (1905.) M.P.
- Lyttelton, Gen. the Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B. B. '45; E. Eton; entered Rifle Brigade '65; has seen active service in Canada, India, Egypt, and S. Africa; Chief of General Staff and First Military Member of Army Council, 1904-7; Commander-in-Chief in Ireland since 1907. Athenæum, Brooks's.
- Macdonnell, Lord. (1903.) Peer.
- Madden, D. H. ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; Q.C. '80; Serj.-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '88-90; Att.-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the King's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92; Vice-Chancellor '95. Nutley, Booterstown, co. Dublin.
- Matheson, Sir Robert E. (1910.)
- Mayo, Earl of. (1900.) Peer.
- Meath, Earl of. ('87.) Peer.
- Meredith, Richard E. (1907.) Master of the Rolls.
- Morley of Blackburn, Lord. ('86.) Peer.
- O'Brien, Lord. ('88.) Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Peer.
- O'Connor, Charles Andrew. (1911.) Attorney General for Ireland.
- Ormonde, Marquis of. (1902.) Peer.
- Palles, Christopher. ('72.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 10.
- Pirrie, Lord. ('97.) Peer.
- Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. ('97.) B. '54. E. Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxon; J.P. co. Meath; D.L. co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Bd. Ireland; founder and Chm. of the Recess Committee; founder and Pres. Irish Agric. Organisation Society; app. ('99) First Vice-Pres. Irish Dept. of Agric. and other Industries, and Technical Instruction. M.P. Dublin co., S., '95-1900. Foxrock, co. Dublin. Athenæum, Carlton.
- Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall, Bart. ('83.) B. '37; Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) co. Derry '81-3; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; ex-Master of the Rolls. Donny-carney House, Dublin.
- Ranfurly, Earl of. (1905.) Peer.
- Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. West. ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; Permanent Under Sec. for Ireland '87; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; K.C.S.I.; went on special mission to Tangier '93; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5; Gov. of Ceylon '95-1902; presided over the Committee of Inquiry sent to the Transvaal in 1906.
- Roberts, F.-M. Earl. ('95.) Peer.
- Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B. (1902.) B. '57. Vice-Pres. of the Local Government Board in Ireland since '98. Was previously a commr. under the Local Government Board '91-8, and inspector '79-91. Foxrock, co. Dublin.
- Ross, John. (1902.) B. '54. Judge of the Chancery Div. of the High Court of Justice in Ireland; Q.C. '91. M.P. (C.) Londonderry City '92-5. 66, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- Russell, Thos. Wallace. (June 1908.) M.P.
- St. Aldwyn, Viscount. ('74.) Peer.
- Shillington, Thomas. (1911.)
- Sinclair, Thomas. ('96.) Son of a Belfast merchant; E. Queen's Coll., Belfast (M.A., gold medal) '59; J.P. Belfast; D.L. and J.P. Co. Antrim.
- Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart. ('82.) See "Privy Council in Great Britain," p. 12.
- Waldron, Laurence A. (1911.) B. '58; M.P. (L.) St. Stephen's Green 1904-10. Marino, Ballybrack, co. Dublin. Reform, National Liberal, Royal Irish Yacht.
- Westmeath, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.
- Wolseley, F.-M. Viscount. ('90.) Peer.
- Wrench, Frederick Stringer. (1903.) Senior Estates Commr. 1903.
- Wylie, James Owens. (June 1909.) Judge of Supreme Court of Judicature, Ireland, and Judicial Commr. Irish Land Commn. 1906.
- Wyndham, George. (1900.) M.P.
- Young, John. ('86.) B. '26; M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63. Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.
- Young, Robert. (Nov. 1907.) Architect and engineer; a brother-in-law of the Rt. Hon. James Bryce.
- Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council, Edward O'Farrell, C.B., Dublin Castle.

KNIGHTHOOD AND OTHER ORDERS.

In modern days knightships are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

There are about 770 knights not belonging to any of these orders who are termed knights bachelor.

In 1904 King Edward VII. commanded the creation of a Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the issue of Insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Comptroller of which is Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Originally established by King Edward III. in 1348, it is now limited to the Sovereign and such other descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the *George*,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the *Garter*, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list of the members of the Order the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1910. H.M. the Queen (Lady of the Order).
- 1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).
- 1911. Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.
- 1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.
- 1902. Saxe-Coburg, Duke of (Duke of Albany).
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. Duke of.
- 1902. Aosta, Duke of.
- 1867. Austria, Emperor of.
- 1902. Austria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of.
- 1911. Bavaria, H.R.H. the Regent of.
- 1896. Denmark, King of.
- 1877. German Emperor.
- 1901. Germany, Crown Prince of.
- 1876. Hellenes, King of the.
- 1892. Hesse, Grand Duke of.
- 1891. Italy, King of.
- 1905. Japan, Emperor of.
- 1911. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Grand Duke of.
- 1906. Norway, King of.
- 1909. Portugal, King Manoel of.
- 1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.

- 1892. Roumania, King of.
- 1893. Russia, Emperor of.
- 1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
- 1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
- 1902. Spain, King of.
- 1905. Sweden, King of.
- 1904. Württemberg, King of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS:

- 1892. Abercorn, Duke of.
- 1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.
- 1911. Argyll, Duke of.
- 1902. Bedford, Duke of.
- 1894. Breadalbane, Marquess of.
- 1897. Buccleuch, Duke of.
- 1891. Cadogan, Earl.
- 1906. Carrington, Earl.
- 1908. Crewe, Marquis of.
- 1909. Durham, Earl of.
- 1899. Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of.
- 1911. Fife, Duke of.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
- 1888. Londonderry, Marquess of.
- 1902. Marlborough, Duke of.
- 1910. Minto, Earl of.
- 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
- 1908. Northampton, Marquess of.
- 1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1900. Portland, Duke of.
- 1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- 1901. Roberts, Field Marshal Earl.
- 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
- 1909. Selborne, Earl of.
- 1902. Sutherland, Duke of.
- 1902. Wellington, Duke of.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this important office is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he introduces all newly created peers. The present holder of the office, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O., is a son of the late Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., was b. in '47, ed. at Marlborough and Christ's College, Cambridge, became Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms '80, York Herald of the College of Arms '86, and Acting Registrar of the College '99. He is well known as a composer, and succeeded the late Sir A. W. Woods as Garter Principal King of Arms, April 21st, 1904. Office, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Originally established in 1540, remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703).

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

It was by a statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the badge, the Gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

D. of Atholl.	M. of Zetland.
D. of Argyll.	L. Balfour of Burleigh.
D. of Buccleuch.	E. of Errol.
D. of Montrose.	E. of Haddington.
D. of Fife.	E. of Aberdeen.
D. of Roxburghe.	Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
E. of Crawford and Balcarres.	E. of Mar and Kellie.
E. of Rosebery.	L. Reay.
M. of Tweeddale.	
E. of Home.	

Dean, Very Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Earl of Mansfield.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Earl of Gosford.	Earl of Erne.
Earl of Listowel.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Earl of Dunraven.	Viscount Iveagh.
Earl of Granard.	Marquess of Waterford.
Earl Roberts.	Earl of Enniskillen.
Earl of Lucan.	Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Bandon.	Earl of Meath.
Lord Clonbrock.	Lord Castletown.
Earl of Longford.	Lord Pirrie.
Lord Monteagle.	Earl of Arran.
Viscount Wolsley.	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Marquess of Ormonde.	Viscount Kitchener.

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Chancellor, The Chief Secretary.

Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Capt. Neville R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.

Secretary, Sir Francis Lambert, Bart., C.V.O.;
Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O.

Usher of the Black Rod, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.
Cork Herald, P. G. Mahony, M.R.I.A.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Originally established by King Henry IV. at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

- G.C.B. . . Knight Grand Cross Bath.
- K.C.B. . . Knight Commander Bath.
- C.B. . . Companion Bath.

The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 114 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 1,029, of whom 705 may be for military and 324 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Dean, The Dean of Westminster.

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

Bath King of Arms, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—

- G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.
- K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.
- C.M.G. . . . Companion.

The first class is limited to 100 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second to 300, and the third to 725 ordinary members.

The motto of the Order is *Auspiciis melioris ævi*.

Grand Master, _____.

Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Chancellor, The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G.).

King of Arms, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Registrar, The Senior Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B.).

Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66, '76, '97, 1902, and 1911. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the King-Emperor, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

- G.C.S.I. . . Knight Grand Commander.
- K.C.S.I. . . Knight Commander.
- C.S.I. . . Companion.

Of the first class there may be 44, of the second class 100, and of the third (or Companions)

200; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Instituted Dec. 31st, '77, to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the **Sovereign, a Grand Master**, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., **Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.)**. The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Instituted Dec. 31st, 1877, enlarged Jan. 30th, 1900, and consists of the **Sovereign** and such as the **Sovereign** may think fit to appoint of the **Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House**; the wives and female relatives of **Indian Princes**; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of **Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India or Commander-in-Chief in India**.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Royal Victorian Order

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be **British subjects** who may have rendered important or personal services to the **Sovereign**; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Knights Grand Cross | G.C.V.O. |
| Knights Commanders | K.C.V.O. |
| Commanders | C.V.O. |
| Members of the Fourth Class | M.V.O. |
| Members of the Fifth Class | M.V.O. |

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after **Knights Bachelors**; the fourth class after **Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire**; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of **Knights**.

Chanoeller, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

The Order of Merit.

Created by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902. It is designed to include **British subjects** who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art and science. The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words

"For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour. | Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker. |
| Earl Roberts. | Marshal Oyama. |
| Lord Lister. | Marshal Yamagata. |
| Lord Rayleigh. | Rt. Hon. James Bryce. |
| Viscount Morley. | Mr. Henry Jackson. |
| Viscount Kitchener. | Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge. |
| Viscount Wolsley. | Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace. |
| Admiral Togo. | Mr. Thomas Hardy. |
| Field Marshal Sir George White. | Sir William Crookes. |
| Lord Fisher. | Sir George Trevelyan. |
| Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A. | Sir Edward Elgar. |
| Lord Cromer. | |

The Distinguished Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The Royal Warrant promulgating the statutes of the Order was issued from the War Office on Sept. 6th, '86. **Foreign officers** who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher G.R. V. is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, R. H. Brade, C.B., War Office.

The Imperial Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. King Edward VII. in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as **Companions**, and their number must not exceed 675, 250 for the Home Civil Service, 225 for the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates, and 200 for the Civil Service of India (100 appointments being reserved for Europeans and 100 for natives of India). Appointments to the Order are made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." New statutes issued in May 1908 made provision for female **Companions of the Order**, and as to precedence of members of the Order. **Companions of the Order** may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names, and take precedence after **Companions of the Distinguished Service Order**. **Secretary and Registrar,** R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office, S.W.

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

From an early period the monarchs of England were advised on public affairs by a **Privy Council**, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says **Macaulay**, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier**. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. By Royal Warrant dated Dec. 2nd, 1905, the precedence of the **Prime Minister** was definitely settled, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him. It is he who at the summons of the sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. When a **Ministry resigns** it is the function of the sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The offices which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The offices the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board. Members of the Cabinet are necessarily **Privy Counsellors**, and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a **Ministry** but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is defeated upon some question of importance.

THE TREASURY.

The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all **escheaters**, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue;

and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue, and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded. An officer of the Treasury audits the civil list, and another is the accounting officer to the House of Commons for the accounts of the Exchequer and various other public accounts, including those of many Civil Service Votes, e.g. for rates on Government property, secret service, revising barristers, learned societies, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions.

Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by **Commissioners**, consisting of the **First Lord of the Treasury**, the **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, and three or four **Lords Commissioners**, who are usually designated **Junior Lords**. The **First Lord**, if he fill that office only, takes little share in the management of the department; but some special duties, such as recommending for **Civil List Pensions**, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to '85 the office of **First Lord** was invariably held by the **Prime Minister** of the day. The departmental duties of the junior lords are almost nominal. The **Patronage Secretary** to the Treasury is principal Government Whip. The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, who is its effective head, aided by the **Financial Secretary** and the permanent staff. **Permanent Secretary**, Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.; **Assist. Sec.**, Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his **Budget**. Appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the **National Debt**, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans, are all matters within his special cognisance. He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the **First Lord of the Treasury**, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a **Parliamentary Counsel** who drafts **Government Bills**, and a **Solicitor** who is the legal adviser of the Treasury and certain other public departments.

MINISTRIES

OFFICE.	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration as reconstructed Nov. 1900.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).
Prime Minister. . .	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
First Lord of Treasury . .	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor . . .	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council . . .	*D. of Devonshire (1).	*D. of Devonshire.	*M. of Londonderry.
Lord Privy Seal . . .	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Balfour (unpaid).	*M. of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer . . .	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Home Secretary . . .	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Foreign Secretary . . .	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.
Colonial Secretary . . .	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.
Secretary for War . . .	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Arnold-Forster
Secretary for India . . .	*Ld. George Hamilton	*Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*Mr. Brodrick.
First Lord of the Adm. . .	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne (5).
Lord Lieut. of Ireland . .	*E. Cadogan.	E. of Dudley.	E. of Dudley.
Lord Chan. of Ireland . .	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Sec. for Ireland . .	Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham (6).
Secretary for Scotland . .	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Mr. Graham Murray (8).
Chan. of the Duchy . . .	*Ld. James of Hereford.	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir W. Walrond.
President Board of Trade .	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Mr. G. Balfour (10).
Pres. of Local Gov. Board .	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long (11).
President of Board of Agriculture . . .	*Mr. Hanbury.	*Mr. Hanbury.	*E. of Onslow (12).
Postmaster General. . .	*M. of Londonderry.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	*Ld. Stanley.
Vice-President of the Council (Education) . .	Sir J. E. Gorst (13).	— (14).	—
Pres. Board of Education .	—	*M. of Londonderry.	*M. of Londonderry.
First Com. of Works . . .	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	Ld. Windsor.	Ld. Windsor.
Junior Lords of Treasury . . .	Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Hayes Fisher. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.	Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes. Mr. Forster.	Ld. Balcarras. [(16). Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes Mr. H. W. Forster.
Financial Sec. to the Treasury . . .	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	{ Mr. Hayes Fisher. Hon. Arthur Elliot.	Mr. Victor Cavendish.
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury . . .	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir A. Acland Hood.	Sir A. Acland Hood.
Paymaster General . . .	D. of Marlborough.	Sir Savile Crossley.	Sir Savile Crossley.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty . . .	Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. Vice-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas. Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. ('97-'01). Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. ('98-'01). Rear-Adm. W. H. May (app. '01). Rear-Adm. J. Durnford (app. '01).	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. Adm. Sir J. Fisher, G.C.B. Rear-Adm. W. H. May. Rear-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B.	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. Rear-Adm. Sir C. C. Drury. Rear-Adm. W. H. May. Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.
Civil Lord of the Adm. . .	Mr. Pretymann.	Mr. Pretymann.	Mr. A. H. Lee.

* The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*).

† Defeated at General Election Jan. 1906, resigned, and Capt. W. Norton appointed in his place (Feb.).

- (1) And 1900—1902 President of the Board of Education established under the Act of '99.
- (2) Resigned Sept. 1908. Lord Wolverhampton succeeded and was in turn succeeded by Lords Beauchamp and Morley.
- (3) Resigned Oct. 1908. The E. of Crewe succeeded without salary. (4) Appointed Governor-General of S. Africa.
- (5) Succeeded by Earl Cawdor, Mar. 1905.
- (6) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905.
- (7) Succeeded by Mr. A. Birrell, Jan. 1907.
- (8) Succeeded by M. of Lillithgow, Feb. 1907.
- (9) Succeeded by Lord Fitzmaurice Oct. 1908, who was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Samuel, June 1909 and Mr. Pease.
- (10) Succeeded by the Marquis of Salisbury, Mar. 1905.

FROM 1900 TO 1911.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).	Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).	Mr. Asquith's Administration as existing in Nov. 1911.	OFFICE AND SALARY.
<p>{ *Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. }</p> <p>*Sir Robert Reid.</p> <p>*Earl of Crewe.</p> <p>*Marquis of Ripon.</p> <p>*Mr. Asquith.</p> <p>*Mr. H. Gladstone.</p> <p>*Sir Edward Grey.</p> <p>*Earl of Elgin.</p> <p>*Mr. Haldane.</p> <p>*Mr. J. Morley.</p> <p>*Lord Tweedmouth.</p> <p>Earl of Aberdeen.</p> <p>Lord Justice Walker.</p> <p>*Mr. Bryce (7).</p> <p>*Mr. John Sinclair.</p> <p>—</p> <p>*Sir H. Fowler.</p> <p>*Mr. Lloyd George.</p> <p>Mr. John Burns.</p> <p>*Earl Carrington.</p> <p>*Mr. Sydney Buxton.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Mr. A. Birrell (15).</p> <p>*Mr. Lewis Harcourt.</p> <p>*Mr. J. A. Pease.</p> <p>*Mr. J. H. Lewis.</p> <p>† Mr. F. Freeman-Thomas.</p> <p>Capt. C. W. Norton (unpaid) (17).</p> <p>Mr. Reginald McKenna (18).</p> <p>Mr. Geo. Whiteley.</p> <p>Mr. R. K. Causton.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Adm. of the Fleet Sir J. A. Fisher.</p> <p>Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. C. Drury.</p> <p>Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.</p> <p>Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Mr. George Lambert</p>	<p>*Mr. Asquith.</p> <p>*Mr. Asquith.</p> <p>*Lord Loreburn.</p> <p>Ld. Tweedmouth (2).</p> <p>M. of Ripon (3).</p> <p>*Mr. Lloyd George.</p> <p>*Mr. H. Gladstone (4).</p> <p>*Sir Edward Grey.</p> <p>*Earl of Crewe.</p> <p>*Mr. Haldane.</p> <p>*V. Morley.</p> <p>*Mr. R. McKenna.</p> <p>Earl of Aberdeen.</p> <p>Sir Samuel Walker.</p> <p>*Mr. A. Birrell.</p> <p>*Mr. John Sinclair (cr. Ld. Pentland).</p> <p>*V. Wolverhampton (9).</p> <p>*Mr. W. Churchill.</p> <p>*Mr. John Burns.</p> <p>*Earl Carrington.</p> <p>*Mr. Sydney Buxton.</p> <p>—</p> <p>*Mr. W. Runciman.</p> <p>*Mr. L. V. Harcourt.</p> <p>Mr. J. A. Pease.</p> <p>Mr. J. H. Lewis.</p> <p>Capt. C. W. Norton.</p> <p>Mr. J. H. Whitley.</p> <p>Mr. C. E. Hobhouse.</p> <p>Mr. G. Whiteley (19).</p> <p>Mr. R. K. Causton.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Adm. of the Fleet Sir J. A. Fisher.</p> <p>Admiral Sir W. H. May.</p> <p>Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe.</p> <p>Vice-Admiral A. L. Winsloe.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Mr. Geo. Lambert.</p>	<p>*Mr. Asquith.</p> <p>*Mr. Asquith.</p> <p>*Lord Loreburn.</p> <p>*Visct. Morley.</p> <p>*Earl Carrington.</p> <p>*Mr. Lloyd George.</p> <p>*Mr. R. McKenna.</p> <p>*Sir Edward Grey.</p> <p>*Mr. L. V. Harcourt.</p> <p>*Visct. Haldane.</p> <p>*M. of Crewe.</p> <p>*Mr. W. Churchill.</p> <p>Earl of Aberdeen.</p> <p>Mr. Redmond Barry.</p> <p>*Mr. A. Birrell.</p> <p>*Lord Pentland.</p> <p>*Mr. C. E. Hobhouse.</p> <p>*Mr. Sydney Buxton.</p> <p>*Mr. John Burns.</p> <p>*Mr. W. Runciman.</p> <p>*Mr. H. Samuel.</p> <p>—</p> <p>*Mr. J. A. Pease.</p> <p>*Earl Beauchamp.</p> <p>Mr. J. W. Gulland.</p> <p>Mr. W. Jones.</p> <p>Mr. W. W. Benn.</p> <p>Hon. F. Guest (upd.)</p> <p>Mr. P. H. Illingworth</p> <p>Mr. McK. Wood.</p> <p>Master of Elibank.</p> <p>Ld. Ashby St. Ledgers.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Adm. of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson.</p> <p>Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton.</p> <p>Rear-Admiral C. J. Briggs.</p> <p>Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Mr. Geo. Lambert.</p>	<p>Prime Minister.</p> <p>First Lord of Treasury, £5,000.</p> <p>Lord Chancellor, £10,000.</p> <p>{ Lord President of the Council, £2,000.</p> <p>Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.</p> <p>{ Chancellor of the Exchequer £5,000</p> <p>Home Secretary, £5,000.</p> <p>Foreign Secretary, £5,000.</p> <p>Colonial Secretary, £5,000.</p> <p>Secretary for War, £5,000.</p> <p>Secretary for India, £5,000.</p> <p>First Ld. of the Adm., £4,500.</p> <p>Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, £20,000.</p> <p>Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000.</p> <p>Chief Sec. for Ireland, £4,425.</p> <p>{ Secretary for Scotland, £2,000.</p> <p>Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000.</p> <p>Pres. Bd. of Trade, £5,000.</p> <p>Pres. Local Gov. Bd., £5,000.</p> <p>{ President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000.</p> <p>{ Postmaster-General, £2,500.</p> <p>{ Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000.</p> <p>Pres. Bd. of Education, £2,000.</p> <p>First Com. of Wrks., £2,000.</p> <p>—</p> <p>{ Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each</p> <p>{ Financial Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.</p> <p>{ Patronage Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.</p> <p>Paymaster-General (unpaid).</p> <p>—</p> <p>{ Naval Lords of the Admiralty, £1,500 each.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Civil Lord of the Adm., £1,000.</p>

(11) Succeeded by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mar. 1905.

(12) Succeeded by Mr. Allwyn Fellowes, Mar. 1905.

(13) Member of the Board of Education as established under the Act of '99.

(14) The Secretary to the Board of Education now represents the Board in the Commons.

(15) Succeeded by Mr. R. McKenna, Jan. 1907.

(16) Succeeded by Lord E. Talbot, 1905.

(17) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller (Feb. 1906) as unpaid Junior Lord, and lie by Mr. J. H. Whitley, Mar. 1907.

(18) Succeeded by Mr. W. Runciman, Jan. 1907.

(19) On elevation to Peerage, succeeded by Mr. J. A. Pease, 1908.

MINISTRIES.

OFFICE.	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration as reconstructed Nov. 1900.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).
Sec. to the Admiralty . . .	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Pretyman.
Under-Sec. Home. . .	Mr. Jesse Collings.	Mr. Cochrane.	Mr. Cochrane.
Under-Sec. Foreign . . .	Visct. Cranborne.	Visct. Cranborne.	E. Percy.
Under-Sec. Colonial . . .	E. of Onslow.	{ E. of Onslow.	D. of Marlborough.
Under-Sec. for War . . .	Ld. Raglan.	{ D. of Marlborough.	E. of Donoughmore
Under Sec. for India . . .	E. of Hardwicke.	{ E. of Hardwicke.	E. of Hardwicke (4)
Vice-Pres. of Irish Dep. of Agriculture, etc. }	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Sir Horace Plunkett.
Sec. to Board of Trade . .	E. of Dudley.	Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. Bonar Law.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board }	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.
Fin. Sec. to War Office . .	Ld. Stanley.	Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Bromley-Davenport.
Sec. Board of Education . .	—	Sir W. Anson.	Sir W. Anson.
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture . .	—	—	—
Assist. Postmaster-Gen. . .	—	—	—
Attorney-General . . .	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay.
Solicitor-General . . .	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.
Lord Advocate . . .	Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Scott Dickson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland . . .	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. D. Dundas (13).
Attorney-General for Ireland . . .	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland . . .	Mr. George Wright (1900-1).	Mr. J. H. Campbell.	Mr. J. H. Campbell.
	Mr. J. H. Campbell (app. Oct. 1901).		

Household Appointments

Lord Steward . . .	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain . . .	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.
Master of the Horse . . .	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
Master of the Buck-hounds . . .	*Ld. Chesham (1900-1).	—	—
Treasurer of the Household . . .	Mr. Victor Cavendish	Mr. Victor Cavendish.	M. of Hamilton.
Comptroller of the Household . . .	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.
Vice-Chamberlain . . .	Sir A. Acland-Hood.	Ld. Wolverton.	Ld. Wolverton.
	Ld. Bagot (1900-1901).		
	E. of Denbigh.	E. of Denbigh.	E. of Denbigh.
	Ld. Churchill.	V. Churchill.	V. Churchill.
	Ld. Harris (1900-1901).	Earl of Kintore.	E. of Kintore.
Lords-in-Waiting! . . .	E. of Kintore.	Ld. Lawrence.	Ld. Lawrence.
	Ld. Lawrence.	E. Howe.	E. of Erroll.
	E. Howe.	Ld. Kenyon.	Ld. Kenyon.
	Ld. Kenyon (app. '01).	Ld. Suffield.	Ld. Suffield.
	Ld. Suffield (app. '01).		
Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard . . .	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms . . .	Ld. Belper.	L. Belper.	L. Belper.
Mistress of the Robes . .	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.

(1) Succeeded by Mr. Masterman, June 1909.
 (3) Unseated Jan. 1910; re-elected Oct. 1911.
 (5) Succeeded by Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, Jan. 1907.
 (7) Succeeded by Mr. T. W. Russell, May 1907.
 (9) Succeeded by Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Jan. 1907.
 (11) Succeeded by Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Oct. 1908.

(2) Succeeded by Mr. McKinnon Wood, Oct. 1908.
 (4) Died 1904. Marquis of Bath appointed Jan. 20th, 1905.
 (6) Succeeded by the Master of Elibank, June 1909.
 (8) Succeeded by Mr. H. J. Tennant, Jan. 1909.
 (10) Succeeded by Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, June 1909.
 (12) Succeeded by Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C., Feb. 1909.

MINISTRIES.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).	Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).	Mr. Asquith's Administration as existing in Nov. 1911.	OFFICE AND SALARY.
Mr. Edmund Robertson. Mr. Herbt. L. Samuel. Lord Fitzmaurice. Mr. Winston Churchill. E. of Portsmouth. Mr. John E. Ellis (5).	Dr. Macnamara. Mr. H. Samuel (1). Ld. Fitzmaurice (2). Col. Seely. Lord Lucas. Mr. Buchanan (6).	Dr. Macnamara. Mr. Masterman. Mr. F. D. Acland. Lord Emmott. Col. Seely. Hon. E. S. Montagu.	} Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000. Under-Sec. Home, £1,500. Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500. } Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500. Under-Sec. for War, £1,500. Under-Sec. for India, £1,500. } Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of Agriculture, etc., £1,200, and res. allowance. Sec. Board of Trade, £1,200. } Sec. to Local Government Board, £1,200. Fin. Sec. to War Office, £1,500. Sec. to Bd. of Education, £1,200. Sec. Bd. of Agriculture, £1,200. Assist. Postmaster-Gen., £1,200. } Attorney-General, £7,000 (and fees). } Solicitor-General, £6,000 (and fees). Lord Advocate, £5,000. } Solicitor-General for Scotland, £2,000. } Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000. } Solicitor-General for Ireland £2,000.
Sir H. Plunkett (7). Mr. H. E. Kearley. Mr. W. Runciman (9). Mr. T. R. Buchanan. Mr. Thomas Lough. —	Mr. T. W. Russell. Mr. H. Kearley (8). Mr. Masterman (10). Mr. F. D. Acland. Mr. McK. Wood (11). —	Mr. T. W. Russell (3). Mr. J. M. Robertson. Mr. Herbert Lewis. Mr. H. J. Tennant. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan. Lord Lucas. Capt. C. Norton.	
Sir Lawson Walton. Sir W. S. Robson. Mr. Thos. Shaw. Mr. Alex. Ure. Mr. R. R. Cherry. Mr. Redmond J. Barry.	Sir W. S. Robson. Sir S. T. Evans. Mr. Thos. Shaw, (12). Mr. Alex. Ure (14). Mr. R. R. Cherry. Mr. Redmond J. Barry.	Sir Rufus Isaacs. Sir J. A. Simon. Mr. Alex. Ure. Mr. W. Hunter. Mr. C. A. O'Connor. Mr. I. O'Brien.	} Lord Steward, £2,000. Lord Chamberlain, £2,000. Master of the Horse, £2,000. } Master of the Buckhounds, £1,500 (abolished). Treasurer of the Household, £700. Comptroller of the Household, £700. Vice-Chamberlain, £700. } Lords-in-Waiting, £600 each. } Captain of the Yeo. of the Guard, £1,200. } Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,000. Mistress of the Robes, £500.
Earl of Liverpool (15). Viscount Althorp. Earl of Sefton (16). —	Earl Beauchamp. Viscount Althorp. Earl of Granard. —	Earl of Chesterfield. Earl Spencer. Earl of Granard. —	
Sir Edward Strachey The Master of Elibank. Lord Allendale (18). Earl Granville. Earl of Granard (19). Lord Hamilton of Datzell. Lord Acton. Lord Denman. Lord Colebrooke. Lord Herschell. Lord Suffield. D of Manchester (20). Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. (21). Duchess of Buccleuch	Sir Edward Strachey The Master of Elibank (17). J. M. F. Fuller. Earl Granville. Lord O'Hagan. Lord Hamilton of Datzell. Lord Acton. Lord Denman. Lord Colebrooke. Lord Herschell. Lord Suffield. Lord Allendale. Lord Denman. Duchess of Buccleuch	Mr. W. Dudley Ward. Earl of Liverpool. Hon. G. Howard. Earl Granville. Lord Allendale. Lord Acton. Lord Herschell. Lord Tweedmouth. Lord Farquhar. Lord Willingdon. Earl of Craven. Lord Colebrooke. D'ss of Devonshire.	

from 1900 to 1911.

(13) Succeeded by Mr. E. T. Salvesen, Jan. 1905, and he by Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Oct. 1905.

(14) Succeeded by Mr. Arthur Dewar, K.C., Feb. 1909.

(16) Succeeded by Earl of Granard, Aug. 1907.

(18) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, Mar. 1907.

(20) Succeeded by Lord Allendale, April 1907.

(21) Succeeded by Lord Denman, 1907.

(15) Succeeded by Earl Beauchamp, 1907.

(17) Succeeded by Lord Liverpool, June 1909.

(19) Succeeded by Lord O'Hagan, 1907.

and is the Crown's nominee when His Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also King's Proctor for Divorce Interventions.

THE HOME OFFICE.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs, are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary is the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects. Addresses and Petitions to the Throne are presented and answered through the Home Secretary; Royal Warrants and Licences relating to peerages, titles, decorations, changes of names and arms, and Royal Commissions are issued by him; and he is the authority for granting Certificates of Naturalisation.

The most important of all the Home Secretary's functions is that of adviser of the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, and it is on his advice that all pardons and remissions of sentence are granted to convicted persons in England and Wales. He also grants the licences—formerly called "tickets of leave"—on which convicts are conditionally released before the expiration of their sentences.

To the Home Secretary belongs the general administration of the prison system in England and Wales, the maintenance of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the custody of all criminal lunatics, and the execution of the law relating to the Extradition (*q.v.*) of fugitive offenders from or to the United Kingdom. It is on his recommendation that Recorders, Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and Stipendiary Magistrates are appointed, and new Commissions of the Peace are issued, and Courts of Quarter Sessions granted to Municipal Boroughs. He has also jurisdiction in settling the salaries of Coroners, Clerks of the Peace, and Clerks to Justices, in fixing the fees they may charge, in prescribing the payments made to witnesses, and in other matters in which the intervention of a Government department is required in the administration of criminal justice. He has under his direct supervision and control the Metropolitan Police Force (*q.v.*), and has extensive powers in regard to the County and Borough Police Forces in England and Wales. Thereformatory treatment of habitual drunkards is another matter which comes within his jurisdiction.

Another of the most important features of Home Office work in modern times is the administration of many statutes relating to industrial questions. The laws which Parliament has passed for protecting the workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops are administered in all parts of the United Kingdom by the Home Office, which makes rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of life and health in dangerous industries, and enforces them by means of a large staff of inspectors (40 Inspectors of Mines and Quarries and 200 Inspectors of Factories and Workshops). It is also the central authority (for England and Wales) under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Shop Hours Act, 1904. The Workmen's

Compensation Acts and those preventing the abuses arising from Truck in the payment of wages are also under the general charge of the Home Office.

A staff of inspectors (4 in number) is charged with the task of seeing that the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875, and the orders made under that Act, are carried out in the interest of public safety. Appeal may be made to the Home Secretary against the refusal of a licence under the Petroleum Acts; under the Cinematograph Act he is the authority to make regulations for securing safety at cinematograph exhibitions.

The Home Secretary has various powers and duties in connection with children under the Children Act, 1908. The Reformatory and Industrial Schools, established by voluntary agencies or local authorities for the special training of children who are either criminal or living in circumstances in which they are in danger of falling into crime, are placed under the inspection and supervision of the Home Department, and the Places of Detention for juvenile offenders, provided under the Act by local authorities, are under Home Office inspection and supervision. The Home Secretary is also the authority with respect to the care of children who have been taken out of their parents' custody and committed under the Children Act to the care of fit persons, and he decides whether in any particular case such children shall be allowed to emigrate, or shall be removed to other custody.

The Home Office administers the law for the restriction of the immigration of undesirable aliens, and the expulsion of criminal aliens. It is the Central Authority under the Burial Acts with regard to the consecration and allotment of burial grounds, the building of chapels thereon, and the fixing of fees payable to ministers of religion and sextons; and the Home Secretary's licence is required for the disturbance, exhumation, or removal of human remains. It also has authority to make regulations as to the conditions under which cremation may take place, and administers the Acts relating to Anatomy. The Home Office is the Government Department concerned with questions (other than Excise questions) arising under the Licensing Acts.

The Home Office issues orders for the Protection of Wild Birds; administers and enforces the law relating to Experiments on Living Animals; it performs important functions regarding the custody, care, and repatriation of the inmates of lunatic asylums, who are by statute entitled to free communication with the Secretary of State.

Various classes of byelaws made by local and other authorities require to be submitted to the Home Secretary—*e.g.* byelaws made by county and borough authorities for good rule and government, byelaws under the Commons Act, 1876, for the regulation of commons, byelaws for Metropolitan open spaces, etc., byelaws for the regulation of advertisements under the Regulation of Advertisements Act, 1907, etc. It is also to the Home Office that a local authority has to apply for an order to put into force in its district the parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, relating to Police, Fire Brigades, and Sky-signs.

The Home Office also reports to Parliament upon Private Bills in regard to matters which come within its general or special jurisdiction.

Finally, it is a **Statistical Department**, publishing annually volumes of statistics as to the judicial business (civil and criminal) of the country, as to alien immigration, as to mines and quarries, as to factories and workshops, as to workmen's compensation, and as to the administration of the Licensing Laws; and from time to time preparing such returns on special subjects as Parliament may require of it.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, C. F. G. Masterman, M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir H. H. Cunyng-hame, K.C.B., E. R. H. Blackwell, C.B., and Sir W. P. Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Principal Clerks, H. B. Simpson, C.B., M. Delevigne, C.B., J. Pedder, and G. A. Aitken.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Sir A. White-lette, K.C.B.

Chief Inspector of Explosives, Major Aston McNeill Cooper-Key.

Chief Inspector of Reformatories, T. D. Robert-son, I.S.O.

Chief Inspector of Mines, R. A. S. Redmayne.

Inspector under Inebriates' Acts, Dr. R. W. Branthwaite.

Inspector under the Aliens Act, 1905, W. Haldane Porter.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises despatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the permanent Staff of the Department.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Francis A. Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Louis Mallet, C.B.; Walter Langley, C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, F. D. Acland, M.P.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomatists undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

The **Diplomatic Service** consists of (a) Ambassadors, (b) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (c) *Chargés d'Affaires*.

The **Ambassador**, according to historical theory, represents the person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign

to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The **Minister** is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The ***Chargé d'Affaires***, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Councillors and Secretaries are attached to the Embassies and Legations, and often **Military and Naval Attachés and Commercial Attachés**.

The **Consular Service** consists of (a) Consuls-general, (b) Consuls, (c) Vice-Consuls, and (d) Consular Agents. A Consul, in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in some countries, such as Turkey and China, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned, either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The salaries are as follows: 1st grade, Consuls-General, salary £1,000 to £1,200; 2nd grade, Consuls-General (2nd class) and Consuls (1st class), salary £800; and 3rd grade, Consuls (2nd class), salary £600. Vice-Consuls, £350, rising by £15 to £450.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

Foreign Office Passports are granted only to (1) natural-born British subjects, (2) the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or India. Passports are only granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or are recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or to natural-born British subjects or persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, who produce a Declaration in a form obtainable at the Foreign Office, verified by some banking firm, mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, barrister, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary resident in the United Kingdom. In the case of persons naturalised in the Colonies a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office, or in the case of natives from British India, or persons naturalised therein, a similar letter from the India Office, is required. In all cases of naturalised British subjects the Certificate of Naturalisation must accompany the Declaration or Letter of Recommendation.

All applications for **Foreign Office Passports** must be made on a printed form obtainable from the Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W. The charge for a Passport is 2s. Persons abroad must apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond 5 years from the date of issue. Fresh Passports must then be obtained.

Travellers intending to visit Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Erythrea must get their Passports *visés* at the

Consulates General in London or one of the other Consulates in the United Kingdom of the countries named.

Consult "Foreign Office List" (Harrison & Sons, 45, Pall Mall).

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The authority of the Crown throughout the British Dominions beyond the seas is exercised by the *Secretary of State for the Colonies*, the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. Governors of Colonies are selected from those whose names he submits for the King's approval; and the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him for approval or disallowance, and in some cases the veto has been exercised. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc. In the self-governing Colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern. The British Settlements Act '87 enables His Majesty in Council to provide for the government of his possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice, as may appear to be necessary.

As a result of a pledge given by him at the Imperial Conference 1907, Lord Elgin during that year rearranged and reorganised the Office in three branches or divisions.

I. The *Dominions Division*, dealing with the affairs of the self-governing dominions of the Empire, and with those Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the Pacific and in South Africa, which are intimately connected with the self-governing dominions. Emigration questions are dealt with by this department. Linked to it is the *Secretariat of the Imperial Conference*.

II. The *Crown Colonies Division*, dealing with the administration and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

III. The *General Department*, dealing with the general routine business of the Office and various matters common to all the Colonies, especially the Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, postal and telegraph matters, education, etc. There are 4 Standing Committees in connection with this department, viz., Patronage and Promotions Committee, Railway and Financial Committee, Concessions Committee, and Pensions Committee.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Hartman W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Permanent Sec. Imperial Conference* (Dominions Division); G. V. Fiddes, C.B., C.M.G. (Crown Colonies Division); J. S. Risley (Legal Adviser).

Chief Clerk, C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (General Department).

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are the commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. They are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act under his control and subject to regulations laid down by him, but they also receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments.

The Crown Agents are: Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E.; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.

Offices of the Crown Agents, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

The Imperial Conference.

The following is the text of the resolution governing the constitution of the Imperial Conference:—

"That it will be to the advantage of the Empire if a Conference, to be called the Imperial Conference, is held every four years, at which questions of common interest may be discussed and considered as between his Majesty's Government and his Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom will be ex-officio President, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Dominions ex-officio members of the Conference. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be an ex-officio member of the Conference, and will take the chair in the absence of the President. He will arrange for such Imperial Conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Dominions.

"Such other Ministers as the respective Governments may appoint will also be members of the Conference—it being understood that, except by special permission of the Conference, each discussion will be conducted by not more than two representatives from each Government, and that each Government will have only one vote.

"That it is desirable to establish a system by which the several Governments represented shall be kept informed during the periods between the Conferences in regard to matters which have been or may be subjects for discussion, by means of a permanent secretarial staff, charged, under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the Conference, of attending to its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs.

"That upon matters of importance, requiring consultation between two or more Governments which cannot conveniently be postponed until the next Conference, or involving subjects of a minor character or such as call for detailed consideration, subsidiary Conferences should be held between representatives of the Governments concerned specially chosen for the purpose."

(See also p. 179.)

Colonial and Foreign Trade Inquiries.

Officers have been designated in the Colonies to receive and answer commercial inquiries addressed to them, either by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, or by British merchants and traders who may seek advice. It is suggested that, in all cases, before commercial inquiries are addressed to these officials or to H.M. Consular officers, application should be made to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as the information may sometimes be already available at that Branch.

FOR INDIA OFFICE, see p. 144. FOR ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE, see article on IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.

Parliamentary Sec., J. M. Robertson, M.P.

Permanent Sec., Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I. Charles II. instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. The work of the Department—which has enormously increased since 1786, by the growth of joint stock companies, the establishment and development of railways, the increase in shipping, and other industrial developments, which have imposed new administrative duties upon it—is divided amongst several departments, viz.: Bankruptcy Department (Inspector-General, J. G. Willis, C.B.), constituted in '83 by the Bankruptcy Act '83.—Labour Department (Comptroller-General, G. S. Barnes, C.B.), which publishes the *Labour Gazette* and various returns relating to labour, wages, and trade disputes. The Labour Exchanges established by the Act of 1909 are under this department (Director, W. H. Beveridge). Commercial and Statistical Department (Assistant Secretary, G. J. Stanley, C.M.G.) prepares the statistical abstracts, supervises the trade accounts, publishes the *Board of Trade Journal*, and Foreign and Colonial Tariffs. Under this department are the Patent Office (Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, W. Temple Franks) and the Census of Production Office. The Commercial Intelligence Branch of this Department, which is located at No. 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., was established in '99, and provides accurate information on tariff and trade matters. Companies Department (Comptroller, R. C. Heron-Maxwell, 8, Delahay Street, S.W.). The Joint Stock Companies' Registry Office (Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O.) is under this Department.—Railway Department (Assistant Secretary, W. F. Marwood). Under this Department is the Standards Department, 7, Old Palace Yard.—Chief of London Traffic Branch, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G.—Marine Department (Assistant Secretary, Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.B.), which administers the Merchant Shipping Acts and deals generally with all questions affecting the Mercantile Marine. A Sub-Department is the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen (Tower Hill, E.).—Harbour Department (Assistant Secretary, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.), which shares with the Finance Department the control of the lighthouse funds of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and manages all Colonial lighthouses in the hands of the home Government.—Finance Department (Accountant-General, G. S. Fry).

An Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence was appointed for a limited period in August 1905, and reappointed for three years in March 1910, to advise the Board on the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch, and on such matters relating to Foreign Tariffs and other Commercial questions as the Board may refer to them. Sec., Percy Ashley.

An Industrial Council for the settlement of labour disputes was established in 1911, with Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., at its head.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The British Civil Service comprises all those persons who serve the King in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the Treasury, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the Exchequer and Audit Department, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments. The Foreign Office (including the diplomatic service), the India Office and the Colonial Office, together with the Home Office, probably rank next. The three revenue departments—namely, the Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Customs—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what are known as the spending departments, the War Office, Admiralty, Board of Trade, Office of Works, Education Office, Privy Council Office, the Stationery Office, and many other smaller offices.

Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the Playfair Commission which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Services should be divided into a Higher and a Lower Division, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. An official nomination is required for all situations not filled by open competition.

The Civil Service Commissioners conduct the examinations not only for home services, but also for Indian, military, naval, and colonial services. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services can be obtained of the Civil Service Commission, London, W.

Public Record Office. The public records and state papers are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. The Museum attached to the office, which is open to the public daily (except Saturdays) between 2 and 4 in the afternoon, contains an interesting collection of historical documents, including the original Domesday Book. There are public search-rooms at the Office, where the records and state papers may be consulted by historians and others. Students' Tickets, enabling the holders to consult the records of an earlier date than 1801, for literary or genealogical purposes, without the payment of fees, may be obtained on written application.

THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS.**College of Arms or Heralds' College.**

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III., erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants. The general duties of the members are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, Grants of Arms and of Supporters, by Warrant of the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation. All the members are nominated by the Earl Marshal, holding their offices by Patent under the Great Seal.

Earl Marshal: His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Kings of Arms.—*Gartr* Principal King of Arms: Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O., F.S.A. *Clarenceux* King of Arms: William H. Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A. *Norroy* King of Arms: H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.

Heralds.—*Chester:* Henry Murray Lane. *Lancaster:* Edward Bellasis. *Richmond:* Charles H. Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A. *Windsor:* W. A. Lindsay, K.C., M.A., F.S.A. *York:* G. Ambrose Lee. *Somerset:* Everard Green.

Pursuivants.—*Portcullis:* T. M. Joseph-Watkin, M.A., F.S.A. *Rouge Croix:* A. W. Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O. *Bluemantle:* G. W. Wollaston, M.V.O. *Rouge Dragon:* A. H. S. Howard.

Registrar: C. H. Athill, M.V.O.

Earl Marshal's Secretary: G. Ambrose Lee.

Public Office (for all inquiries): College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Lyon Office, Scotland.

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats of arms in Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury. The establishment consists of **Lyon King of Arms**, three **Heralds** (Ross, Rothesay, and Albany), three **Pursuivants** (March, Unicorn, and Carrick), a **Lyon Clerk**, a **Procurator-Fiscal**, a **Herald Painter**, and a **Macer**.

Lyon King of Arms: Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D.

Lyon Clerk: F. J. Grant, W.S.

Office: H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Office of Arms, Ireland.

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England. Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Govern-

ment Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "*Ulster's Roll*" of the Peers of Ireland. The title of **Ulster King of Arms** was created in 1552; but the office itself, under the designation of "*Ireland King of Arms*," had its origin in 1382.

Ulster King of Arms: Captain Nevile R. Wilkinson, C.V.O.

Athlone Pursuivant: George Dames Burtchaell. **Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick:** *Dublin Herald,* Guillemore O'Grady; *Cork Herald,* Capt. R. A. L. Keith.

Office: Dublin Castle.

The Earl Marshal is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

Lord Chamberlain. The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. The **Examiner of Stage Plays** (an office which was established under the Licensing Act 1737, and confirmed by the Theatre Regulation Bill 1842, which brought all London theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and gave power to prohibit the performance of any play which seemed to endanger "the promotion of good manners and decorum, or of the public peace") is Mr. George Alexander Redford.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office, which is hereditary, has descended through the two sisters and co-heiresses of the 4th Duke of Ancaster, who d. in 1779, to its present holders, the Earl of Ancaster, the Marquess of Cholmondeley and Earl Carrington, who act in rotation, Earl Carrington performing the duties during the present reign.

THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The peerage collectively may be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life.

The lords temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish

title (by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank.

The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom. It may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage.

The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 24; Earls, 125; Viscounts, 48; Bishops, 24; Barons, 353; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28: total, 620.

Lord High Chancellor.

The Lord High Chancellor, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5,000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Loreburn.

The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; the Earl of Morley '89-1903; the late Earl of Onslow 1905-11; and the Earl of Donoughmore since May 1911. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. The Gentleman Usher of the

Black Rod is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

Clerk of the Parliaments.

The Clerk of the Parliaments is the chief officer of the House of Lords, and Registrar of the House in its judicial capacity. By him, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

Principal Officers of House of Lords.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

Clerk Assistant, Hon. Sir Edward P. Thesiger, K.C.B.

Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Outdoor Committees, E. H. Alderson.

Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Gray, K.C.

Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, C. L. Anstruther.

Senior Clerks: J. F. Symons-Jeune, *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*; W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, *Clerk of the Journals*; Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson, *Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*; H. P. St. John, *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*.

Other Clerks: V. M. Biddulph, Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley, C. Headlam, J. B. Hoatham, E. C. Vigers, G. D. Luard, G. Proby, W. G. G. Leveson-Gower, P. K. Hodgson, and R. O. W. Pemberton.

Accountant, T. Ambrey Court.

Librarian, Edmund Gosse, LL.D.

Assistant Librarian, A. H. M. Butler.

Examiners for Standing Orders, Hon. E. Gully, C.B., and J. F. Symons-Jeune.

Clerk for Standing Orders, W. P. Johnston.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Yeoman-Usher, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.

Deputy Serjeant, R. W. Mackenzie.

Resident Superintendent, T. Whitehead.

Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops.

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scottish, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed.

It also includes the diocesan bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials S.P. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scottish or Irish peer, or a Scottish or Irish representative peer.

The abbreviations n., s., bro., un., h.b., and g.s. will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant.

Aberconway, Charles Benjamin Bright, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname McLaren. B. 1850; *Edin. Univ. (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Metaphysics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st-class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Univs.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; K.C. '97; M.P. (L.) for Stafford '80-6 and Leicestershire, Bosworth D., '92-1910; Chairman Metropolitan Railway Co., John Brown & Co., Ltd., and Tredegar Iron and Coal Co.; baronet 1902. P.C. 1908. *Hilders, Haslemere; Bodnant, Talycafn; 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. Reform, Savile, National Liberal.*

Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1885. P.C.; K.G.; C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; Groom of the Stole to H.M. the King; Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, M.P., s. C. Baroncourt, Newtown Stewart, Ireland; 61, Green Street, W. Carlton.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, bro. 41, Brompton Square, S.W. Turf.

Aberdare, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. *Duffryn, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire; Kinrara, Aviemore, N.B.; 83, Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's.*

Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. K.T.; P.C.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.V.O. L.L. Aberdeenshire; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86, and since Dec. 1905;

Gov.-Gen. Canada '93-8; D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Toronto. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. *Viceregal Lodge, Dublin; Haddo House, Aberdeen; House of Cromar, Tarland, Scotland; Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C.*

Abergavenny, William, 1st M. of (cr. 1876). Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.), K.G. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. *Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells; Nevill Hall, Abergavenny; and 7A, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton.*

Abingdon, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. *Heir*, Ld. Norreys, s. C. Wytham Abbey, Oxford. *Travellers's.*

Abinger, Shelley Leopold L., 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1872, s. 1903. J.P. Hants. C. *Boscombe Manor, Bournemouth.*

Acton, Richard Maximilian, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. B. 1870, s. 1902. *Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth.*

Addington, Egerton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and Buckingham; partner John Hubbard & Co. and Egerton Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, North Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. *Addington, Winslow, Bucks; 7, Campden Hill Court, Kensington.*

Ailesbury, George William James Chandos, 6th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1873, s. 1911. Major 1st County of London Yeomanry; served in S. African War; D.S.O. *Heir*, Earl of Cardigan, s. *Savynake Forest, Marlborough. Arthur's, Cavalry, Badminton.*

- Ailsa**, Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452), and Earl of Cassillis (cr. 1509); Lieut. R.N. Reserve. *Heir*, E. of Cassillis, s. C. *Culzean Castle, Ayr, N.B.*; 65, *Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers*.
- Airedale**, Albert Ernest, 2nd L. (cr. 1907). Surname Kitson. B. 1863, s. 1911. *E. Trin. Coll., Camb. Heir*, Hon. James C. Kitson, bro. *Glethow Hall, Leeds*; *Cober Hill, Cloughton, Yorks*; 3, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Reform, Bath, National Liberal*.
- Airlie**, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley, 11th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1893, s. 1900. A minor. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Bruce Arthur Ashley Ogilvy, bro. *Cortachy Castle, Airlie Castle, and Auchterhouse, Forfarshire*.
- Albany**, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. Succeeded as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, etc., July 30th, 1900. *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey*.
- Albemarle**, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1606). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. Was Lieut.-Col. Comdg. Inf. Batt. C.I.V. in Transvaal War; Brigadier Comdg. Norfolk Vol. Brig.; M.P. Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk; C.B. (military) and A.D.C. to the King; K.C.V.O., V.D. *Heir*, V. Bury, s. C. *Quidenham Park, Attleborough, Norfolk*.
- Aldenham**, Alban G. H., 2nd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Gibbs. B. 1846, s. 1907. *E. Eton and Christ Church*; M.P. City of London '92-1906; partner in Antony Gibbs & Sons, London merchants. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald H. B. Gibbs, s. C. 37, *Portland Place, W.*; *The Manor House, Clifton Hampden, Abingdon*; *Aldenham House, near Elstree, Herts*.
- Alington**, Humphrey Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1859, s. 1904; D.L. Dorsetshire; M.P. Dorset, E. Div., '91-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Gerard P. M. N. Sturt, s. (b. '93). C. *Crichele, Wimborne, Dorset*; *Alington House, South Audley Street, W. Carlton*.
- Allendale**, Wentworth Canuing Blackett, 1st V. (cr. 1911). Surname Beaumont. B. 1860, s. as 2nd Baron 1907; *E. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88)*; M.P. Northumberland, Hexham D., '95-1907; Captain Yeomen of the Guard 1907-11; Lord-in-Waiting 1911. *Heir*, Hon. Wentworth Beaumont, s. *Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne*; *Bretton Park, Wakefield*; 144, *Piccadilly, W. Brooks's, Turf, and Travellers*.
- Allerton**, William Lawies, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Jackson. B. 1840. M.P. Leeds '80-85, N. Leeds '85-1902; Chm. G.N.R.; Fin. Sec. Treasury '86; Chief Sec. Ireland '91-2; Chm. British S. Africa Committee of Inquiry '97, and War Office Contracts Committee 1900; Chm. of Roy. Comm. on Coal Supplies; P.C. *Heir*, Hon. George Herbert Jackson, s. C. *Allerton Hall, near Leeds*; 27, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, Athenæum*.
- Alverstone**, Richard Everard, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Webster. B. 1842. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; took silk '78; M.P. Isle of Wight '85-1900; Att.-Gen. '85, '86-92, and '95-1900; appeared for the *Times* before the Parnell Commission; British representative in Behring Sea Arbitration case '93; G.C.M.G.; and before Venezuelan arbitration; Bart. '99; Peer and Master of the Rolls 1900; Lord Chief Justice Sept. 1900; P.C. 1900; Chairman of the S. African Commission for the revision of Martial Law sentences 1902; member of Alaska Boundary Tribunal 1903; D.C.L. Oxford 1907; LL.D. Camb. 1891, Edin. 1902, Aberdeen 1906. *Winterfold, Cranleigh, Surrey*; *Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington, Carlton, United Universities, and Athenæum*.
- Amherst**, Hugh, 4th E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1836, s. 1910. Formerly Capt. in Coldstream Guards; served in Sudan Expedition, 1884-5. *Heir*, Viscount Holmerdale, s.
- *Amherst of Hackney**, Mary Rothes Margaret, Baroness (cr. 1892), wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil; s. her father in 1909. *Heir*, Hon. W. Amherst Cecil, s.
- Amphill**, Oliver Arthur Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; assist. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain '95, and priv. sec. '97-1900; Gov. of Madras 1900-1906, and during Lord Curzon's absence in England in 1904 Viceroy and Governor-General of India *pro tem*. Lt.-Col. Commanding 3rd (Special Reserve) Batt. Beds Regt.; Chm. Beds Terr. Force Assoc.; Pro Grand Master of Freemasons, United Grand Lodge of England. *Heir*, Hon. John Hugo Russell, s. *Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford; Brooks's*.
- Ancaster**, Gilbert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby. Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain. B. 1867, s. 1910; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.*; M.P. (U.) Lincolnshire, Horncastle Div. 1894-1910. *Heir*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, s. C. *Normanton Park, Stamford; Grimssthorpe, Bourne; Drummond Castle, Crief, N.B.*; 12, *Belgrave Square, Carlton*.
- Anglesey**, Charles Henry A., 6th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1885, s. 1905. *Heir*, Victor W. Paget, bro. 18, *Clifford Street, W.*; *Beaudesert, Rugeley; Plas Newydd, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey*.
- Annaly**, Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, s. 1888. Served in Egyptian Campaign '82; C.V.O.; Permanent Lord-in-Waiting 1910. *Heir*, Hon. Luke Henry White, s. L.U. 43, *Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin*; *Holdenby House, Northampton; Berkeley Square, London. Turf, Guards*.
- *Annesley**, Francis, 6th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1884, s. 1908. *Castlewellan, Co. Down*.
- *Antrim**, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname McDonnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I.P. *Heir*, Visct. Dunluce, s. *Travellers*.
- *Arbuthnott**, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arbuthnott. B. 1845, s. 1895. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, bro. *Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire*.
- Ardilaun**, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, s. (as Bart.) 1868. M.P. Dublin, '68-9, '74-80. C. *Carlton*.
- Argyll**, John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 2nd D. in the peerage of the United Kingdom (cr. 1892), 9th D. in the peerage of Scotland (cr. 1701). Surname Campbell. B. 1845, s. 1900. K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., LL.D.; m. 71, H.R.H. Princess Louise; M.P. Argyll '68-78; Gov.-Gen. Canada '78-83; Gov. and Constable Windsor Castle since '92; Chancellor Order St. Michael and St. George 1905; Hon. Col. 5th Vol. Battn. (10th Lanark) Highland Light Infantry and 6th Batt. Lancs; Fusiliers; Argyll Light Infantry, Canada;

- M.P. Manchester '95-1900. L.L. Argyllshire; Hon. LL.D. Camb. 1902, Glasgow, 1907. L.U. *Heir*, Lord Archibald Campbell, *bro. Rosneath Castle, Dunbartonshire; Kensington Palace, W. Athenæum.*
- Armitstead**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Armitstead. B. 1824. M.P. Dundee '68-73 and '80-85; a close friend of Mr. Gladstone for years. 4, *Cleveland Square, London, S.W.; Reform.*
- Armstrong**, William Henry A. Fitz-Patrick, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). B. 1863; surname Watson-Armstrong. Formerly director of the great works at Elswick and N.E. Railway Co.; Hon. D.C.L. Durham; M.A. Cantab.; Major (retired) Northumberland Hussars; received Territorial Decoration; has the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland, J.P. Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Heir*, Hon. William J. M. Watson-Armstrong, s. *Cragside, Rothbury; Bamburgh Castle.*
- Arran**, Arthur Jocelyn Charles, 6th E. (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1884). Surname Gore. B. 1868, s. 1901. Served in Egyptian Army and Transvaal War. K.P. *Heir*, Viscount Sudley. *Castle Gore, Ballina, co. Mayo; Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth. Turf, Travellers', Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Arundell of Wardour**, Edgar Clifford, 14th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1850, s. 1907. *Heir*, Gerald A. Arundell, *bro. Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wills.*
- Ashbourne**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C., 72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ashbrook**, Robert Thomas, 8th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1836, s. 1906. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. R. Flower, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ashburnham**, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1840, s. 1878. Knight Grand Cross of Malta, and of Pontifical Order of Pius. *Heir*, Hon. J. Ashburnham, *bro. L. Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.*
- Ashburton**, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. A. F. St. Vincent Baring, s. C. *Carlton, Turf, Cavalry.*
- Ashby St. Ledgers**, Ivor Churchill, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Guest. B. 1873. e. s. of 1st L. Wimborne. M.P. (L.) for Plymouth 1900-6; Cardiff Dist. 1906-10; Paymaster-Gen. 1910; P.C. *Ashby St. Ledgers, Rugby. While's, Garrick, Marlborough, Reform.*
- Ashcombe**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Cubitt. P.C. s. late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.; Chm. House of Laymen, Canterbury 1895 1905; M.P. W. Surrey '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt. C. *Fallapit, S. Devon; 17, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Williamson. s. late James Williamson, J.P. B. 1842; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95. *Ryelands, Lancaster; Ashton Hall, near Lancaster; Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton of Hyde**, Thomas Gair, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Ashton. B. 1855; E. Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (M.A.) '82; M.P. (L.) for Cheshire, Hyde Div., '85-6, and for Beds., Luton Div., '95-1911; J.P. Lancs., Cheshire, and Sussex. *Hyde, Cheshire; Vinehall, Robertsbridge, Sussex; 39, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, Reform, and New University.*
- Ashtown**, Frederick Oliver, 3rd B. (cr. 1800). Surname Trench. B. 1868, s. 1880. I.R.P. m. Jan. '94, Violet, y.d. Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Frederic Sydney Trench, s. (b. Dec. '94). *Woodawn, co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, co. Waterford.*
- Athlumney**, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredyth (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, s. 1873. *Somerville, Balrath, Co. Meath; 3, Charles Street, Berkeley Street, W. Guards', While's, Turf, and Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Atholl**, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1786). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1864. K.T. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Atkinson**, John, Life Peer (cr. 1905). Surname Atkinson. B. 1844. Called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; K.C.; Bencher of King's Inns '85; M.P. Londonderry N. '95-1905; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; P.C. Ireland '92; Attorney-General for Ireland '92, and '95-1905. 68, *Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.*
- Auckland**, William Morton, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Eden. B. 1859, s. 1890. *Heir*, William Alf. Morton Eden, s. C. *Naval and Military, Carlton.*
- Avebury**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1900). P.C. Surname Lubbock. B. 1834. As M.P. and Peer he has been the means of passing 34 public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holiday Act and the Bills of Exchange Act); Chm. London Banks, Central Assoc. of Bankers; is also distinguished as a scientist; published "Pre-Historic Times" ('65), "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man" ('70), "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with Special Reference to Insects" ('88), "The Beauties of Nature," "The Use of Life," "The Pleasures of Life" (51 editions in England and over 50 abroad), and other works; author of various works on Natural History, including one on Ants, Bees, and Wasps, which has gone through 17 editions; Pres. Society of Antiquaries and Sociological Society; Foreign Secretary Royal Academy; hon. D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D. Dublin, Camb., St. Andrews, and Edin.; M.D. Warzburg; M.P. Maidstone '70-80, Lond. Univ. '80-1900; Chairman L.C.C. '90-92; Com. of the Legion of Honour; German Order of Merit. P.C. L.U. *Heir*, Hon. John Birkbeck Lubbock, s. *High Elms, Down, Kent; Kingsenor Castle, Kingsgate, Kent; 48, Grosvenor Street, W. Athenæum.*
- Aylesford**, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1851. s. 1885. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Aylmer**, Matthew, 8th L. (cr. 1718). Surname Aylmer. B. 1842, s. 1901. I.P.; late Inspector-General of Canadian Forces; retired Major-Gen. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. W. Aylmer. *Queen's Bay, Kootenay Lake, British Columbia.*
- Bagot**, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B. 1857, s. 1887. Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '96-1901. *Heir*, Major Hon. Walter L. Bagot, D.S.O., late Gren. Guards,

- bro. C. *Blithfield, Rugeley, Staffordshire; Pool Park, Ruthin, North Wales. Travellers', Carlton, Turf.*
- Balfour of Burleigh**, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1869. P.C.; K.T.; G.C.M.G.; S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting '87-8; Parly. Sec. Board of Trade '88-92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; Chm. Metropolitan Water Commission; Sec. for Scotland '95-1903; resigned because of his disagreement with the Government on the Fiscal question; Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chm. Council Duchy of Cornwall 1908; Chancellor of St. Andrews Univ. since 1900; Chm. Commission on Food Supply in time of War 1903; Chm. Royal Commission on Canadian and West Indian Trade Relations 1909-10; D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Wals. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, s. C. Kennel, *Alloa, N.B. Carlton.*
- Balinhard**, L. (See Southesk, E. of.)
- Bandon**, James Francis, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Bernard. B. 1850, s. 1877. K.P., I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Percy B. Bernard, c. C. *Carlton.*
- Bangor**, Watkin Herbert, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Williams. App. 1899. 2d. s. of the late Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelyyddan, Flintshire. B. 1845. Ordained 1870. Held the family living of Bodelyyddan '72-92; Canon Residentiary and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, also Chaplain to the Bishop '89; Dean of St. Asaph '92, Bishop '99. *Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge; Pant-eidal, Machynlleth; 60, Carlisle Mansions, Westminster.*
- ***Bangor**, Maxwell Richard Crosbie, 6th V. (cr. 1770). Surname Ward. B. 1868, s. 1911. I.P. Major, Royal Artillery. *Castle Ward, Downpatrick.*
- Barnard**, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (cr. 1698). Surname Vane. B. 1854, s. 1891. Hon. D.C.L. Durham; Chairman Tees Fishery Board; Prov. G.M. of Freemasons for Durham; Hon. Col. (4th Spec. Res.) Batt. Durham L.I.; J.P., D.L. co. Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79; employed in the Charity Commission '81-91. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, s. *Raby Castle, Darlington; Glenside, Saltsburn, Yorks; 20, Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Barrington**, Walter Bulkeley, 9th V. (cr. 1770). Sits as Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1848, s. 1901. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. W. Reginald Shute Barrington, s. *Beckett, Shri-venham, Berks.*
- Barrymore**, Arthur Hugh, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Smith-Barry. B. 1843. M.P. Cork '67-74, and S. Hunts. '86-1900; P.C. (Ireland). C. *Fota Island, Queenstown, Cork; Marbury Hall, Cheshire; 20, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Basing**, George Limbrey, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). Surname Slater-Booth. B. 1860, s. 1894. Col. Royal Dragoons, and served in S. Africa (C.B.) Oct. '99. J.P. and D.L. *Heir*, Hon. J. Slater-Booth, s. C. Hoddington House, *Upton Grey, Winchester. Naval and Military.*
- Bateman**, William Spencer, 3rd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1856, s. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Charles S. M. Bateman-Hanbury, s. *Shobdon Court, Herefordshire. Turf and Marlborough.*
- Bath, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Thynne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P. Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; L.L. co. Somerset 1904; Under Sec. for India Jan.—Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Weymouth, s. *Longleat, Warminster; 29, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton.*
- Bath and Wells**, George Wyndham, 70th Bp. of. App. 1874. (See following 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints, Bradford, Yorks, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- Bathurst**, Seymour Henry, 7th E. (cr. 1772). Surname Bathurst. B. 1864, s. 1892. D.L., J.P., Gloucester; late Col. 4th Batt. Gloucester Regt. C.M.G. President Gloucestershire Terr. Force Assoc. *Heir*, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, s. (b. 1895). *Cirencester House, Cirencester; 12, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Beauchamp**, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lygon. B. 1872, s. 1891. Governor of New S. Wales '99-1901; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms Dec. 1905; Lord Steward 1907-10; Lord President of the Council 1910; First Commissioner of Works 1910; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1910; K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Elmley, s. (b. 1903). *Madresfield Court, Matern Link.*
- Beaufort**, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). Surname Somerset. B. 1847, s. 1899. Hon. Col. Roy. Gloucestershire Hussars. D.L. Brecknock. *Heir*, Marquis of Worcester, s. *Badminton House, R.S.O., Gloucester; Llangatlock Park, Crick-howell; 11, Portman Square, W.*
- ***Beaumont**, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness (cr. 1309). Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. c. d. of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. *Heiress*, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, b. 1895, posthumous. *Carlton Towers, Carlton, R.S.O.*
- Bedford**, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell. B. 1858, s. 1893. K.G. Served in Egyptian Campaign of 1882 (medals, clasp); A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '84-8; A.D.C. to the King 1908; author "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97; Chm. Beds C.C.; Pres. Zoological Society; Trustee British Museum; F.R.S. *Heir*, Marquis of Tavistock, s. *Woburn Abbey, Beds; 15, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Belhaven and Stenton**, Alexander Charles, 10th L. (cr. 1647). Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, s. 1893; Col. R.E. (retired). S.R.P. J.P. and D.L. Lanarkshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s. C. *Wishaw House, Wishaw, N.B.; 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- ***Bellew**, George Leopold, 4th L. (cr. 1848). Surname Bayan. B. 1857, s. 1911. I.P. Major formerly in 10th Hussars; served in Nile Expedition '84-5 and with Ycomany in S. Africa 1900-1. *Barmeath Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth; Jenkinstown Park, Kilkenny. Marlborough, Bachelors', Turf.*
- Belmore**, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845. m. 1861, Anne Elizabeth Honoria Gladstone. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Under Home Sec. '66-7. L.L. Tyrone. *Heir*, Visct. Corry, s. C. *Castle Coole, Inniskillen.*

- Belper**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, s. 1880. P.C.; M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C. and Quarter Sessions. Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L.U. *Kingston, Derby*; 31, *Cadogan Square, W. Brooks', Travellers'.*
- ***Berkeley**, Eva Mary Fitz-Hardinge Foley, Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Braose of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormonde (Ireland). d. of Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A., and Louisa Mary Baroness Berkeley; s. her mother 1899. B. 1875, m. 1903, Major Frank Wigram Foley, D.S.O., Roy. Berkshire Regt. *Heiress*, Hon. Mary Lallé. *Martins Heron, Bracknell, Berks.*
- Berkeley**, Randal Nowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late Lieut. R.N. *Army and Navy.*
- ***Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., s. *Ashwellthorpe, Norwich.*
- Berwick**, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1877, s. 1897. Hon. Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Paris. *Heir*, the Rev. Charles Noel-Hill. *Attingham, Shrewsbury*; 8, *Clarges Street, W. Carlton.*
- Bessborough**, Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1851, s. 1906. Retired Lieut. R.N. '74; called to Bar Inner Temple '79; was Sec. to Speaker '84-95. C.B., C.V.O. *Heir*, Vere Brabazon, Visct. Duncannon, M.P., s. *Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland*; 17, *Cavendish Square, W.*
- Biddulph**, Michael, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Biddulph. B. 1834. M.P. Herefordshire '65-'85, Ross '85-1900; partner Cocks, Biddulph & Co., bankers. *Heir*, Hon. J. Michael Gordon Biddulph, s. L.U. *Leadbury, Herefordshire*; 19, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- ***Birmingham**, Henry Russell, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1904). Surname Wakefield. B. 1854; appointed 1911. E. Tonbridge School; Lycée Bonaparte, Paris; Bonn, Germany; Cuddesdon, Oxford; rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, '94-1909; member of the London School Board, '97-1900; Mayor of Marylebone, 1903-4, and 1904-5; Chairman of Central Committee on the Unemployed; Member of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law; Dean of Norwich, 1909-11. Author of "Life and Religion" (volume of sermons); Essay on "Hamlet," and on the "Merchant of Venice." *Bishopscroft, Birmingham, Reform.*
- Blyth**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Blyth. Bart. (cr. 1895). B. 1841; J.P. Essex and Herts; has rendered great services to agriculture; Chairman Organising Committee Franco-British Exhibition, 1908; Chairman Organising Committee Japan-British Exhibition, 1910; Chairman Organising Committee Coronation Exhibition 1911. *Heir*, Hon. Herbert W. Blyth, s. *Blythwood, Essex. Athenaeum.*
- Blythwood**, Rev. Sholto Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1839, s. 1908. Surname Campbell. *Heir*, Maj.-Gen. Barrington Douglas-Campbell, C.B., bro. C. *Blythwood, Renfrewshire, N.B.*; *Balmacara House, Balmacara, Ross-shire, N.B.*
- Bolingbroke and St. John**, Vernon Henry, 6th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1896, s. 1899. *Lydiard Park, Swindon.*
- Bolton**, William Thomas, 4th B. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, s. C. *Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks*; *Hackwood Park, Basingsloke, Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire.*
- Boston**, George Florence, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877; Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, bro. *Hedors, Bourne End, Bucks.*
- Botreaux**, L. (See Loudoun, E. of.)
- Bowes**, L. (See Strathmore and Kinghorne, E. of.)
- Boyle**, L. (See Cork and Orrery, E. of.)
- Boyne**, Gustavus William, 9th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname Hamilton-Russell. B. 1864, s. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. G. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. 16, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Carlton.*
- Brabourne**, Wyndham Wentworth, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1885, s. 1909.
- Bradford**, George Cecil Orlando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgeman. B. 1845, s. 1898. m. a d. of the 9th E. of Scarborough. M.P. N. Div. Shropshire '67-85. *Heir*, Visct. Newport, s. 44, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Brancepeth**, L. (See Boyne, V.)
- Brandon**, D. of. (See Hamilton and Brandon, D. of.)
- Brassey**, Thomas, 1st E. (cr. Baron 1886, Earl 1911). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5; Gov. of Victoria '95-1900; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports 1908. G.C.B. Author of "Work and Wages," "English Work and Foreign Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy" (5 vols.); 1st ed. "Naval Annual." *Heir*, Viscount Hythe, s. L. *Chapelwood Manor, Nulley*; 24, *Park Lane, W. Reform, Athenaeum.*
- Braybrooke**, Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1855, s. 1904. D.L. and J.P. Camb., J.P. Herts and Essex. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Grey Neville, bro. *Audley End, Saffron Walden*; *Billingbear, Wokingham*; *Heydon House, Royston. Travellers, Welington.*
- Braye**, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. Late Lt.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Hon. Col. in the army (S. Africa medal and clasp). *Heir*, Hon. Adrian V. Verney-Cave, s. L.U.
- Breadalbane**, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Surname Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. K.G., P.C.; Knight of the Order of the Seraphim; Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Lord Steward '92-5; Chairman and Director of the Ambulance Dept. of St. John of Jerusalem; awarded silver medal, Royal Humane Society; late Lieut. 4th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Member of the Fishery Board for Scotland; Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers; A.D.C. to the King; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5; Lord High Commissioner, General Assembly Church of Scotland, 1893-5; Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland 1907; D.L., J.P. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. 1.

- Campbell, *bro.* (to Sc. Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. *Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.*; *Blackmount, Bridge of Orchy, Argyllshire*; 68, *Emmimore Gardens, S.W. Reform and Brooks'.*
- Bridport**, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson, 2nd V. (cr. 1868). Surname Nelson-Hood. B. Dec. 15th, 1839, s. 1904; M.P. V. Somerset '68-80; C.B. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, s. (born '81). *Sudley Lodge, Bognor. C. Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- Bristol**, Frederick William Fane, 4th M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1863, s. 1907. Captain R.N. 1901; M.P. Bury St. Edmunds 1906-7. M.V.O. 1907. Rear-Admiral, retired 1911. *Heir*, Walter John Hervey, *bro.* C. *Ickworth, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.*
- Bristol**, George Forrest, 48th Bp. of (see founded 1542; joined to Gloucester 1836-97; disunited '97). Surname Browne. B. 1833. E. St. Catharine's, Cambridge, B.A. '56, M.A. and Fellow '63, B.D. '79, D.C.L. '91, Hon. D.D. '96; rector of Ashley-with-Silverley '69-75, proctor of Camb. Univ. '70-1, '77-8, and '79-80; Bell Lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney Professor of Archaeology Camb.; Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's '91; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '95; Bishop of Bristol '97. *m.* '65, Mary Louisa, *e. d.* of Sir J. Stewart-Richardson, Bart.; author of "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," nine or ten volumes on the early history of English Church, etc. *The Palace, Bristol. Athenæum and Alpine.*
- Brodrick**, L. (See Middleton, V.)
- Brooke**, E. (See Warwick, E. of.)
- Brougham and Vaux**, Henry Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1886. Clerk in the House of Lords '57-86; K.C.V.O. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. L.U. '36, *Chesham Place, S.W. Brooks's.*
- Brownlow**, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867. P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under-Sec. War '89-92; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir* (to the Barony), H. J. C. Cust, *c.* C. *Ashridge Park, Gt. Berkhamstead; Belton House, Lincs. Carlton.*
- Buccleuch and Queensberry**, William Henry, Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensbury (cr. 1663). Sits as E. of Doncaster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.G., K.T.; M.P. Midlothian '51-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire; Gold Stick of Scotland and Capt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers 1900. P.C. 1901. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, *s.* C. *Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. Carlton.*
- Buchan**, Shipley Gordon Stuart, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). Surname Erskine. B. 1850, s. 1898. D.L. co. Linlithgow. S.P. *Heir*, Ld. Cardross, *s.* 6, *Aldford Street, Park Lane, W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Buckinghamshire**, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). Surname Hobart-Hampden; Mercer-Henderson assumed by Royal License 1903. B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks.; a Lord-in-Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, John Hampden, Lord Hobart, *s.* L. *Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks; Fordell, Inverkeithing, Fife. National Liberal, Brooks's.*
- Burgholere**, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Gardner. B. 1846; M.P. Saffron
- Walden Div., '85-95; Pres. Board of Agriculture '92-5; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1903; Chairman Royal Committee on Historical Monuments of England; P.C. L. 48, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Burnham**, Edward, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Lawson. B. 1833. Chief proprietor *Daily Telegraph*. Bart. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, *s.* *Hall Barn, Beaconsfield; 20, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
- *Burton**, Nellie Lisa, and Baroness (cr. 1897). B. 1873; *s.* her father in 1909. *m.* James E. B. Baillie of Redcastle and Docufour, Inverness-shire. *Heir*, Hon. George Evan Michael Baillie, *s.* *Doctfour, Inverness; Redcastle, Killearnan, Ross-shire. 71, South Audley Street, W.*
- Bute**, John, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1881, s. 1900. Hered. Sheriff of Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesa. Castle. *m.* Augusta Mary, *d.* of Sir Hy Bellingham, July 6th, 1905. *Heir*, John, Earl of Dumfries. *Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute; Cardiff Castle, Cardiff; Dumfries House, Old Cunnock, Ayrshire; Old Place of Mochrum, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire; 5, John's Lodge, Regent's Park; 5, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.*
- Byron**, George Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, *bro.* C. *White's.*
- Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under-Sec. War '75-8; Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to Cabinet April '87; Lord-Lieut. Ireland '95-1902. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Gerald Oakley Cadogan, Visct. Chelsea, *s.* C. *Carlton.*
- Cairns**, Wilfrid Dallas, 4th E. (cr. 1878). Surname Cairns. B. 1865, s. 1905. *Heir*, Viscount Garmoyle, *s.* C. *Carlton.*
- *Caithness**, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Sinclair, *bro.* 12, *Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.*
- *Caledon**, Erik James Desmond, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Alexander. I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Herbrand C. Alexander, *bro.* *Caledon, Co. Tyrone; Tyttenhanger, St. Albans, Herts; 5, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*
- Calthorpe**, Somerset John, 7th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. 1831, s. 1910. Lieut.-Gen. in the Army; Col. 5th Dragoon Guards, and formerly Col. 5th Lancers; K.C.B.; was A.D.C. to F.-M. Lord Raglan in the Crimea. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Somerset F. Gough-Calthorpe, *s.* *Elvelham Park, Winchfield, Hants; 16, Queen's Gate Place, S.W. United Service, Cavalry, Royal Victoria Yacht.*
- Camden**, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. *m.* 1898, Joan Marion, *d.* of Lord Henry Nevill; L.L. Kent. *Heir*, Earl of Brecknock, *s.* *Bayham Abbey, Kent; The Priory, Brecon.*
- Camoyse**, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Henry VI. to 1839. C. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, *bro.* *Stonor, Henley-on-Thames; 28B, Albemarle Street, W.*
- Camperdown**, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Haldane-Duncan. B. 1841, s. 1867; Lord-in-Waiting

- '68-70; Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, bro. C. *Camperdown*, *Forfarshire*; *Glencagles*, *Perthshire*; *Weston House*, *Warwickshire*; 39, *Charles Street*, *W. Brooks's*.
- Canterbury**, Randall Thomas, 94th Archbp. of (See founded 597). Surname Davidson. B. 1848, ap. 1903. P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, honours in Law and History ('71). Curate at Dartford; Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait ('77), and afterwards to Archbishop Benson; sub-almoner and hon. chaplain to Queen Victoria ('82), Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to Queen Victoria ('83), Bishop of Rochester ('91), of Winchester ('93), and Archbishop of Canterbury 1903. K.C.V.O. 1902, P.C. 1903, G.C.V.O. 1904; Royal Victorian Chain 1911; D.D. and hon. D.C.L. Oxford, hon. D.D. St. Andrews and Aberdeen Univs.; hon. LL.D. Camb., Toronto, Columbia and Edinburgh Univs.; visited Canada and the United States in 1904, and his speeches and sermons were published as "The Christian Opportunity" (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.); has written on many historical subjects, and is the author (with the late Canon Benham) of the "Life of Archbishop Tait." *Old Palace, Canterbury*; *Lambeth Palace*, *S.E. Athenæum*.
- Canterbury**, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835) Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s. U. *Brooke House*, *Norwich*. *White's*.
- ***Carbery**, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715). Surname Evans-Freke. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Ralfe Evans-Freke, bro. *Castle Freke*, *Co. Cork*.
- Carew**, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. m. '98, Julia Mary, d. late Albert Lethbridge. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew, bro. L.U. *Castle Boro*, *Enniscorthy*; 28, *Belgrave Square*, *London*. *Brooks's*.
- Carleton**, L. (See Shannon, E. of.)
- Carlisle**, Charles James Stanley, 10th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Howard. B. 1867, s. 1911. E. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford. M.P. (U) Birmingham, S. Div. 1904 to 1911; served in S. Africa with 5th Batt. Rifle Brigade; Member London School Board, '94-1902. *Heir*, Visct. Morpeth, s. U. *Naworth Castle*, *Carlisle*; *Castle Howard*, *York*; 105, *Eaton Place*, *S.W.*; *Brooks's*, *Travellers*.
- ***Carlisle**, John William, 61st Bp. of. (See founded 1132.) Surname Diggle. B. at Pendleton 1847. E. Manchester Grammar School, and Merton Coll., Oxford; served curacies at Whalley Range, All Saints', Liverpool, and Walton-on-the-Hill; vicar of Mossley Hill, Liverpool '75-96; rural dean of Childwall '82, hon. canon '89; canon of Carlisle and Archdeacon of Westmorland '96; rector of St. Martin's, and Archdeacon of Birmingham, 1901; Bishop of Carlisle 1905. m. as his 2nd wife a daughter of Mr. G. W. Moss, of Liverpool. Author of "Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life." *Rose Castle*, *Carlisle*.
- Carnarvon**, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. *Heir*, Ld. Porchester, s. 43, *Portman Square*, *W.*
- Carnwath**, Ronald Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Dalzell. B. 1883, s. 1910; m. Maude Mailland, younger d. of John Eden Savile, July 23rd, 1910. *Heir-pres.*, Col. the Hon. Arthur Edward Dalzell, m. 34, *Clanricarde Gardens*, *W. Carlton*, *Conservative*.
- ***Carrick**, Charles Ernest Alfred French Somerset, 7th E. of (cr. 1748). Surname Butler. B. 1873, s. 1909. Ex-Inspector of Department of Agriculture, Ireland. *Heir*, Viscount Ikerrin, s. *Mount Juliet*, *Thomastown*, *Co. Kilkenny*.
- Carrington**, Charles Robert, 1st E. (cr. 1895). Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as L. Carrington 1868. G.C.M.G.; P.C.; Joint Hered. Lord Great Chamberlain, acting during the present reign; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-5; Governor N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain '92-5; Pres. Board of Agriculture Dec. 1905. K.G. 1906. Pres. National Liberal Club; Lord Privy Seal 1911. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Daws Hill Lodge*, *High Wycombe*; *Gwydyr Castle*, *North Wales*; 53, *Princes Gate*, *London*.
- Castlemaine**, Albert Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Handcock. B. 1863, s. 1892. m. 1895. I.R.P.; H.M.L. Westmeath. *Heir-pres.* Hon. R. A. Handcock, bro. *Moydrum Castle*, *Athlone*.
- ***Castle-Stuart**, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, c. *Stuart Hall*, *Stewartstown*, *Co. Tyrone*. *Carlton*.
- Castletown**, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1849, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlington '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav. and in S. Africa 1900, as A.A.G. C.M.G. Chancellor Royal University of Ireland, 1906. K.P. P.C. Ireland 1908. L. *Granton Manor*, *Abbeyleix*; *Doneraile Court*, *Ireland*. *Bachelors*, *Brooks's*.
- Cathcart**, George, 5th E. and 14th Baron (1447) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1862, s. 1911.
- ***Cavan**, Frederick Rudolph, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambart. B. 1865, s. 1900. Was A.D.C. to the Gov.-Gen. of Canada (Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley of Preston) ('91-3), Lt.-Col. 1st. Batt., late Adj. Gren. Guards; served in South African War. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Lionel John Olive Lambart, bro. *Wheathampstead House*, *Herts*. *Guards*, *Turf*.
- Cawdor**, Hugh Frederick Vaughan, 4th E. (cr. 1827). Surname Campbell. B. 1870, s. 1911. *Heir*, Visct. Emlyn, s. *Stackpole Court*, *Pembroke*; *Golden Grove*, *Cardarthen*; *Cawdor Castle*, *Nairn*, *N.B. Carlton*.
- ***Charmont**, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Usher of the Black Rod of the Order of St. Patrick. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild, n. *Drumairne*, *Stewartstown*, *Co. Tyrone*; *Coney Island*, *Lough Neagh*; *Roxburgh Castle*, *Moy. Guards*, *United Service*, *New Travellers*.
- Charnwood**, Godfrey Rathbone, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Benson. B. '64, s. of late William Benson, of Langtons, Alresford, Hants. E. Winchester and Balliol Coll., Oxford; sometime Tutor of Balliol Coll.; m. '97, Dorothea Mary Roby, d. of late Roby Thorpe, Esq., of Nottingham; J.P. Staffs; Mayor of Lichfield

- 1909-11; M.P. (L) Oxfordshire, Woodstock D., 1892-5. *Stowe House, Lichfield*; 108, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Chaworth, L.** (See Meath, E. of.)
- Chelmsford, Frederic John Napier, 3rd L.** (cr. 1858). Surname Thesiger. B. 1868, s. 1905. M.A. Oxon '94; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '93; m. '94, Hon. Frances C. Guest, d. 1st Lord Wimborne; Governor of Queensland 1905. *Heir*, Hon. F. Thesiger, s. C. 18, *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*
- Chesham, John Compton, 4th L.** (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. Unmarried. B. 1894, s. 1907. *E. Eton. Heir*, Hon. Lt.-Col. W. E. Cavendish, un. *Whitehall, Sawtry, Peterborough.*
- Chester, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of.** (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. *E. Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon*; Double First in the Final Schools in '68; Fellow of Jesus College; ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford; subsequently Tutor of Keble College; Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, '79; Vicar of Leeds, '86; Bishop of Chester, '89; urges the solution of the temperance problem on constructive lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. *The Palace, Chester. Athenæum.*
- Chesterfield, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of** (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet; P.C., G.C.V.O.; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household '92-4; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '94-5; Lord Steward 1910. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., bro. L. Kilforge House, *Ballingham, Herefordshire*; *Scudamore House, Regent's Park, N.W. Brooks's, Turf.*
- *Chetwynd, Godfrey John Boyle, 8th V.** (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1863, s. 1911. I.P. *Heir*, A. D. Chetwynd, s. *Chetwynd, Doncaster. White's, Junior Carlton.*
- Cheylesmore, Herbert Francis, 3rd L.** (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1848, s. 1902. Major-Gen.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, s. C. 16, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- *Chichester, Charles John, 95th Bp. of.** (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded 681.) Surname Ridgeway. B. 1841. Ordained '66; was vicar Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London; was Chm. London Diocesan Bd. of Missions; Dean of Carlisle 1905-8; Bishop 1908. *The Palace, Chichester. Athenæum.*
- Chichester, Jocelyn, 6th E. of** (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1871, s. 1905. Public Works Loan Commissioner; Capt. 5th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt.; J.P. East Sussex; Member Sussex Territorial Association. *Heir*, Francis Godolphin Henry, Lord Pelham, s. *Stanmer, Lewes*; 7, *Sussex Square, Brighton.*
- Chilston, Aretas, 1st V.** (cr. 1911). Surname Akers-Douglas. B. 1851. *E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford*; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; M.P. (C) Kent, E., '80-5, and for Kent, St. Augustine's '85-1911; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85, '86-92; First Commissioner of Works '95-1902, Home Secretary 1902-5, P.C. '91; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; J.P. and D.L. Kent and Dumfries. *Chilston Park, Maidstone*; 117 *Mount Street, W. Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of** (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain. P.C. *Heir*, E. of Rocksavage, s. C. *Carlton, Turf.*
- Churchill, of Wychood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L.** (cr. 1815), 1st Visct. of Rolloston (cr. 1902). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. G.C.V.O.; Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; Lord-in-Waiting Aug. '80-92, and '95-1905; Conservative Whip in House of Lords; Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1901; Lord Chamberlain at King Edward's Coronation; Master of the Robes at King George's Coronation; Chairman G.W.R. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. *Rolloston, Leicester.*
- Churston, John Reginald Lopes, 3rd L.** (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1873, s. 1910; m. 1907, Jessie, only d. of Alfred Smither; M.V.O.; Capt late Scots Guards, S. African War medal with four clasps. 20, *Craven Hill, W. Guards', Turf.*
- Clancarty, William Frederick, 5th E. of** (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, s. 1891. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnel, s. C. *Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.*
- *Clanmorris, John George Barry, 5th L.** (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P. *Heir*, Captain Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. *Crag Clait, Ardahan, Co. Galway; Bangor Castle, Co. Down. C. Carlton.*
- Clanricarde, Hubert George, 2nd M. of** (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. Galway '67-71. *Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to Ir. earldom). *Travellers'.*
- Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey, 5th E. of** (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1873, s. 1907. Capt. Royal Horse Guards; served S. Africa. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Herbert Maude, R.N., bro. C. *United Service.*
- Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of** (cr. 1776, 2nd creation). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1870. M.P. Brecknock '69-70; L.L. Herts; Lord-in-Waiting and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria; Lord Chamberlain 1900-5. P.C. 1900; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. to the King; Pres. and Chm. Herts Terr. Association. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, s. L.U. *The Grove, Walford.*
- *Clarina, Lionel Edward, 5th L.** (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1837, s. 1897. Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards '66-70, when he retired. D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey, s. C. *Ehn Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick. Junior Constitutional.*
- Clements, L.** (See Leitrim, E. of.)
- Clifden, Thomas Charles, 6th V.** (cr. 1781). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844. M.P. E. Cornwall '80-82, s. and sat as Lord Robartes (cr. 1869) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, '82; succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Clifden, and also to the barony of Mendip (cr. 1794) in the peerage of Great Britain, '99. L.L. Cambs. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. 1, *Great Stanhope Street, W.*; *Lanhydrock, Bodmin; Wimpole, Royston. Athenæum, Travellers', etc.*
- Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Henry Hugh, 9th L.** (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford. B. 1851, s. 1880. Col. Comdg. Devon and Cornwall Inf. Brig. Terr. Force. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, bro. L.U. *Brooks's.*

- *Clifton, Elizabeth Adeline Mary, Baroness (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1900, s. 1900. d. of the 7th Earl of Darnley. *Heir*, 8th Earl of Darnley.
- Clinton, Charles John Robert, 21st L. (cr. 1299). Surname Hepburn - Stuart - Forbes-Trefusis. B. 1863, s. 1904. C. *Heanton Satchville, Doltou, N. Devon. Carlton.*
- Clonbrock, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Dip. service, retired '62; L.L. Galway '92; K.P.; I.R.P. '95; P.C. Ireland '98. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. *Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway. Travellers', Kildare Street Club, Dublin.*
- Cloncurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '61); D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, bro. C. Lyons, Co. Kildare. *Carlton.*
- *Clonmell, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1877, s. 1898. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley A. C. Scott, un. L. *Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare; Eathorpe Hall, Leamington; 19, Eaton Terrace, W. White's, National Liberal, Garrick.*
- Cobham, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1718). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commissioner '81-89; Railway Commissioner '91-1905; sat as Lord Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s. L.U. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks's.*
- Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Charity Comm. '80-83; member London School Board '91-94. C. *St. Bruno, Summingdale, Berks; Forest Row, East Grinstead, Sussex. Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Colebrooke, Edward Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Colebrooke. B. 1861. S. as 5th Bart. of Crawford, Lanarkshire, '90; C.B. '89; large landowner in Lanarkshire; Lord-in-waiting 1906; Capt. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms 1911. *Heir*, Hon. Guy Colebrooke, s. *Abington House, Abington, N.B.; Stratford House, London, W.*
- Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon, of which he is hon. Fellow; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77; Western Circuit; M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-94; K.C. '92; Judge of the High Court Oct. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary. Athenæum, National Liberal, Devonshire.*
- Colville of Culross, Charles Robert W., 12th L. (cr. 1604), 2nd Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Colville. B. 1854, s. 1903. Served in India and the Zulu War. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Alexander, Master of Colville, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Combermere, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1887, s. 1898. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Richard Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, un. *Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop.*
- Congleton, Henry, 5th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1890, s. 1906. *Heir*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, bro. 28. *Green Street, W.*
- Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Duke of. (See biography, p. 2.)
- *Conyers, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses

- of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased; m. 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. Succeeded as Baroness Fauconberg 1903 (see Yarborough). *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brooklesby Park, Lincolnshire; 17, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Conyngham, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1833, s. 1897. *Heir*, Lord Frederick Conyngham, bro. *Slane Castle, Ireland; Bifrons, Kent.*
- Cork and Orrery, Charles Spencer Canning, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle. B. Nov. 24th, 1861, s. 1904. Licut.-Col. and Hon. Col. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; served in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. Robert J. Lascelles Boyle, bro. 2, *Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. White's, Marlborough, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Viscount Crowhurst, s. *Carlton.*
- Cottesloe, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar, Inner Temp., '55; D.L.; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks '99-1910; M.P. Bucks '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, *Eaton Square, London, S.W.; Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks.*
- Courtney of Penwith, Leonard Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Courtney. B. July 6th, 1832; graduated ('55) at St. John's Coll., Camb., as 2nd Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's Prize-man); Hon. Fellow of St. John's '89; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '83; Benchet '89; Professor of Political Economy at Univ. Coll., London, '72-5; successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4); Chairman of Com. mittees in the House of Commons '86-'92; P.C. '89; formerly leader-writer for the *Times*; m. '83, Miss Catherine Potter. M.P. Liskeard '76-85, Bodmin Division '85-1900; LL.D. '98. Author of "The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths," 1901. 15, *Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform and Athenæum.*
- Courtown, James George Henry, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. *Courtown House, Gorey, Ireland.*
- Coventry, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '77-80, '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, and '95-1900; L.L. Worcestershire '91. *Heir*, Visct. Deerhurst, s. C. *Croome Court, Worcester; 1, Balfour Place, Park Lane. Carlton, Junior Carlton and Turf.*
- Cowdray, Weetman Dickinson, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Pearson. B. 1856. M.P. (L. Colchester '95-1910; Chm. S. Pearson & Son contractors; Bart. '94. *Heir*, Weetman Harold Pearson, M.P., s. *Cowdray Park, Midhurst; Paddockhurst, Sussex; 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Reform.*
- Cowley, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd M. (cr. 1857). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895. Served in 1900 in S. Africa as Lieut. in the Imp. Yeo.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. *Draycott House, Chippendale, Cold Overton, Oakham, Turf.*
- Cranbrook, Gathorne, 3rd E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1870, s. 1911

- E. Eton and Christ Church. Private Sec. to Visct. Hampden when Gov. of N.S.W. '95-7. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. L. *The Cairnies, Glenalmond, N.B. Bachelors*.
- Cranworth, Bertram Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Gurdon. B. 1877, s. 1902. Lieut. Norfolk Art. Militia, served in S. A. Campaign. *Letton Hall, Walton, Thetford, Norfolk; 5, Portman Square, W.*
- Craven, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. Capt. Yeomen of Guard 1911. *Heir*, Visct. Uffington, s. *Coombe Abbey, Coventry; Ashdown Park, Shrivenham; Hampstead Marshall, Newbury.*
- Crawford, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1398). Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay. B. 1847, s. 1880. K.T., LL.D., F.R.S.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; past Pres. Astronomical Society; premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcanquhall, M.P., s. *Haigh Hall, Wigan; 2, Cavendish Square, W. Carlton, Athenium.*
- Crawshaw, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Brooks. B. 1853, s. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. G. Brooks, s. *Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall, Lancs.; Whallon, Loughboro'. Brooks's.*
- Crewe, Robert Offley Ashburton, 1st M. of (cr. E. 1895, M. 1911). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885. K.G.; P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '86; Viceroy of Ireland '92-5; Lord Pres. of the Council Dec. 1905-8; Sec. for Colonies 1908-10, and Leader House of Lords; Lord Privy Seal 1908-11; Sec. of State for India 1910; Elder Brother of Trinity House 1911. *m. Lady Margaret Primrose, d. of Lord Rosebery, '99. L. Heir*, Earl of Madeley, s. *Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshire; Crewe House, Curzon Street, W.*
- Crofton, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. B. 1834, s. 1869. I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. Arthur E. L. Crofton, n. C. *Carlton.*
- *Cromartie, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. *e. d.* late Earl of Cromartie, whose titles are continued by letters patent, March '95, to her as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness Castlehaven, and Baroness Maledon, and to her heirs. *m. '99 Major E. W. Blunt-Mackenzie, R.A. Heir*, Lord Tarbat, s. *Castle Lead, Strathpeffer, N.B.; Tarbat House, Ross-shire.*
- Cromer, Evelyn, 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. Surname Baring; s. of the late Henry Baring; R.A. '58, Major '75, retired '79; private sec. to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner Public Debt '76-9; Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt '83-1907; on his retirement in 1907 received a grant of £50,000, and was presented with the freedom of the City; baron '92. Visct. '99, and Earl 1901; President Unionist Free Trade Club in succession to Duke of Devonshire. *m. '76, Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98); 1901, Lady Katharine Thynne, 2nd d. of the 4th M. of Bath; D.C.L. Oxford '93, Cambridge 1905; P.C. 1900; O.M. 1906; G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. Heir*, Viscount Errington, s. 36, *Wimpole Street, W. Turf, Travellers', Brooks's.*
- Cross, Richard Assheton, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; Lord Privy Seal '95-1900. *Heir*, Richard Assheton Cross, g.s. C. 12, *Warwick Square, S.W.; Eccle Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness, Carlton, Athenium.*
- Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G.; cousin to Queen Victoria; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince George, Earl of Armagh, s. *Gmunden, Austria.*
- Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel, 1st E. (cr. Baron of Ireland 1898, Earl U.K. 1911), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Surname Curzon. B. 1859. *e. s.* of Rcv. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baron Scarsdale; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '84, M.A. '87); Fellow All Souls' Coll.; was Pres. of the Union; M.P. Southport Div. Lancashire '86-98; Under-Sec. India '91-2; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, and raised to Irish peerage; received Chain of the Royal Victorian Order after Delhi Durbar 1903; received Freedom of the City of London 1904; resumed office Dec. 13th, 1904, but resigned August 1905; I.R.P. 1908-11; Gold Medallist Royal Geog. Soc.; F.R.S.; Chancellor Oxford Univ.; Lord Rector Glasgow University, 1908; Pres. Royal Geog. Soc. 1911; D.C.L. Oxon.; LL.D. Cantab., Glasgow, and Manchester; Hon. Fellow Balliol; Fellow British Academy; author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," "Problems of the Far East," speeches in volume entitled "Lord Curzon in India," "Principles of University Reform," and "East and West"; *m.* April '95, Mary, *e. d.* Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington, U.S. (who died July 1906). C. 1, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; Hackwood, Basingstoke.*
- Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, s. 1887. *Heir*, John Gilbert, Lord Ramsey, s. *Breechin Castle, Breechin, N.B.*
- *Darcy de Knayth, Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert (Countess of Powis), Baroness. See Powis.
- Darnley, Ivo Francis Walter, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). Surname Bligh. B. 1859, s. 1900. I.R.P. *Heir*, Esme, Lord Clifton, s. *Cobham Hall, Cobham, Kent.*
- Dartmouth, William Heneage, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1851, s. 1891. P.C.; M.P. West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '85-86 and '86-91; LL. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93; Pres. and Chm. Staffordshire Terr. Force Assoc. *Heir*, Viscount Lewisham, s. C. *Patshull, Wolverhampton; 37, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. Carlton.*
- Dartrey, Vesey, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1842, s. 1897. *m.* '82, *e. d.* of Sir G. Wombwell. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., *bro. Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland; 10, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Dawnay, L. (Sec Downe, V.)
- *de Blaquière, William, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquière. B. 1856, s. 1889. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquière, s. *Brookworth Manor, Gloucester; The Circus, Bath.*
- *Deolies, John Graham Illope, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname De la Poer Beresford. B. 1866, s. 1910. Major 7th Hussars; served with

- Matabeleland Relief Forces 1896-7; commanded a battalion of yeomanry in S. Africa, and Tribal Lt.-Col. Horse in Somaliland 1903-4; D.S.O.; Aide-de-Camp to Lord Conemara, Governor of Madras, 1888-9; to Duke of Connaught in Ireland 1900-1; m. 1911, Vivien Gould, d. of George S. Gould, New York. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. Robert Beresford, *bro.* *Sefton Park, Slough. Cavalry; Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- De Clifford**, Edward Southwell, 26th L. (cr. 1229). Surname Russell. B. 1907, s. 1909. *Heiress*, Hon. Diana Katharine Russell, s. (b. 1909). 18, *Mount Street, W.*
- De Freyne**, Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, s. 1868. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, s. C. *French Park, Co. Roscommon. Carlton.*
- Delamere**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, s. C. *Vale Royal, Northwich, Cheshire.*
- De La Warr**, Gilbert George Reginald, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1869, s. 1896. Served in S. Africa as Capt. Bethune's Mounted Infantry, and correspondent to the *Globe*, 1900. *Heir*, Lord Buckhurst, s. *Buckhurst, Withyham, Sussex; Manor House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Carlton and Marlborough.*
- De Lisle and Dudley**, Philip, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1853, s. 1898. Major Rifle Brigade '91, retired; m. 1902, the Hon. Elizabeth M. Vereker, d. of Viscount Gort 2nd widow of the late W. H. Astill, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, Col. R.F.A. (retired), *bro.* *Penshurst Place, Tonbridge; Ingleby Manor, Middlesbrough. Carlton.*
- De Mauley**, William Ashley Webb, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1843, s. 1896. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, *bro.*
- Denbigh**, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892; Lord-in-Waiting '97-1905; A.D.C. to the King; Col. commanding H.A.C. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. C. *Newham Paddock, Luttermouth. Carlton, Naval and Military, Bath.*
- Denman**, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. Served in S. Africa, as Capt. commanding 35th Squad. Imp. Yeo. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905; Capt. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1907-11; P.C. 1907. K.C.V.O. 1909. Governor-General of Australia 1911. *Heir*, Thomas Dennian, s. *Balconbie Place, Sussex; 4, Buckingham Gate, S.W.; Bachelors', Brooks's, Marlborough, Army and Navy.*
- Deramore**, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname de Yarburgh-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; Major Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; Vice-chairman E. Riding C.C.; m. 1897, Lucy, d. of late W. H. Fite, who died 1901; m. secondly, Blanche Violet, d. of Col. Saltmarsh, R.A., 1907. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson, *bro.* C. *Heslington Hall, York; Belvoir Park, Belfast. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- De Ramsey**, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Fellowes. B. 1848, s. 1887. Served in 1st Life Guards, retd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-85, and N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, s. C. *Ramsey Abbey, Hunts; Haverlingland Hall, Norwich; 3, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Derby**, Edward, 17th E. of (cr. 1485). Surname Stanley. B. 1865, s. 1908. Served in S. Africa 1900-1; Financial Sec. War Office 1900-3; Postmaster General 1903-5. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; C.B. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, s. C. *Knowsley, Lancs.; Derby House, Stratford Place.*
- *De Ros**, Mary Frances, 25th in the Barony, which is the premier barony of England on the roll; (cr. 1264). Surname Dawson, *nee* Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1854, s. 1907; m. Hon. Anthony L. Dawson. *Co-heiresses* (to the barony) Hon. Mrs. Ross, Hon. Maude E. Dawson, Hon. Mrs. Wade Palmer. *Old Court, Strangford, Co. Down, Ireland; 22, Wellington Court, Knightsbridge, S.W.*
- Derwent**, Harcourt, 1st L. (cr. 1831). Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. Scarborough '69-80. *Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. *Travellers'.*
- Desart**, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Sits as Baron Desart (cr. 1909). Surname Cuffe. B. 1848, s. 1898. I.R.P. K.C.B.; Solicitor to the Treasury; Director of Public Prosecutions; British Plenipotentiary at the London Naval Conference 1906-9; and King's Proctor '94-1909; served in the Navy before being called to the Bar; represented Great Britain at the North Sea Inquiry Commn. in Paris 1905; app. 1910 a member of the International Tribunal of Arbitration at the Hague. *Heir*, Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, *bro.* 2, *Rutland Gardens, S.W.; Desart Court, Kilkenny. Travellers', M.C.C.*
- De Saumarez**, James St. Vincent, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, s. 1891. Was in diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez. *Shrubland Park, near Ipswich; 43, Grosvenor Place, St. James's.*
- Desborough**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Grenfell. B. 1855. E. Harrow and Oxford; President Athletic and Boat Clubs '79; M.P. Salisbury '80-82, '85-6. Hereford '92-3, and Bucks, Wycombe D., 1900-5; Chm. of Thames Conservancy; K.C.V.O. 1908. *Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks. Turf, Travellers', Carlton.*
- De Vesci**, Ivo Richard, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Irish Representative peer. Surname Vesey. B. 1881, s. 1903. Capt. Irish Guards; is a Deputy Lieutenant for the Queen's Co.; J.P. Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Osbert E. Vesey, *bro.* *Abbey Leix, Ireland. Travellers', Guards'.*
- De Villiers**, John Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname De Villiers. B. 1842. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, '65; was for many years member of Legislative Assembly of Cape of Good Hope; became President in '73; Att.-Gen. Cape Colony '72-4; Chief Justice Cape '74-1910; Chief Justice United S. Africa 1910. The right hon. and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94; P.C. '97; K.C.M.G.
- Devon**, Charles Pepys, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. July 14th, 1870, s. 1904. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Henry Hugh Courtenay, *bro.* C. *Powderham Castle, near Exeter.*
- Devonport**, Hudson Ewbanke, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Kearley. B. 1856. M.P. Devonport '92-1906; Sec. Board of Trade Jan. 1905-9; Bart. 1908; P.C. 1909; Chm. London Port Authority 1909. *Gwylfa Hiraelhog, Denbigh;*

- Wilton, Marlow; 41, Grosvenor Place, S.W. Reform.*
- Devonshire**, Victor C. W., 9th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Cavendish. B. 1868, s. 1908. *E. Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.P. Derbyshire West '91-1908; Treasurer of the Household 1900; Financial Sec. to Treasury 1903-5; P.C. 1905; L.L. Derbyshire 1908. L.U. Heir, Marquis of Hartington, s.*
- Digby**, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L. (cr. 1620). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorset '76-83. *Heir, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. Minsterne, Cerne, Dorchester; 16, Grosvenor Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Dillon**, Harold Arthur, Trustee Brit. Museum and of National Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lee-Dillon. B. 1844, s. 1892. *Heir, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s. Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire. Army and Navy, Athenæum, and Marlboro'.*
- Dinevor**. (See Dynevor.)
- Doncaster**, E. of. (See Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. of.)
- Donegall**, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester. B. Oct. 7th, 1903, s. 1904. *Isle Magee, Co. Antrim.*
- Doneraile**, Edward, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. *Heir, Hon. H. St. Leger, bro. C. 91, Victoria Street, Westminster.*
- Donoughmore**, Richard Walter John, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1875, s. 1900. Under-Sec. for War 1903-5; Civil Member Army Council 1904-5; Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of House of Lords 1911. *Heir, John Michael Henry, Visct. Suidale, s. Knocklofty, Clonmel; 5, Chesterfield Gardens, W. Carlton, Travellers', Garrick, Beefsteak; Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Dorchester**, Henrietta Anne, Baroness (cr. 1786). Surname Carleton. B. 1846. *e. d. of Guy, 3rd Baron Dorchester; m. '64, Captain P. Pigott, who assumed additional surname of Carleton (d. '83); 2ndly, '87, Maj.-Gen. R. Langford Leir, of Ditcheat, Somerset, who assumed surname of Carleton. Heir, Hon. Dudley Carleton, 9th Lancers, s. Greywell Hill, Winchfield, Hants; Ditcheat Priory, Evererech, Somerset.*
- Dormer**, Roland John, 13th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1862, s. 1900. Ex-sec. Egyptian Ministry of Finance. *Heir, Commander Hon. C. J. Thaddeus Dormer, bro. L.U. Peterley House, Amersham, Bucks.*
- Douglas**, L. (See Home, E. of.)
- Downe**, Hugh Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland and Baron Dawnay (U.K.) '97. Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. Served in Zulu campaign 1879, and in S. Africa, 1900-2; Col. commanding 10th Hussars. Hon. Major-Gen. *Heir, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. Dingley, Market Harborough. C. Carlton, United Service.*
- Downshire**, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir, E. of Hillsborough, s. C. East Hampstead Park, Wokingham.*
- Drogheda**, Henry Charles Ponsonby, 10th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. B. 1884, s. 1908. I.P. *Heir, Charles Garrett Ponsonby,*
- Viscount Moore, s. (b. 1910). Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare.*
- Ducie**, Henry John Moreton, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.L., J.P.; M.P. Stroud, '52-3. *Heir, Henry Haughton Reynolds, Lord Moreton, s. L.U. Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.; 16, Portman Square, W. Brooks's, Travellers', Athenæum.*
- Dudley**, William Humble, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. *m. Rachel, d. of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Par. Sec. Board of Trade '95-1902; served in S. Africa 1900 as D.A.A.G. of Imp. Yeo.; res. 1901; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1902-5; Gov.-Gen. of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1908-11. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; G.C.M.G.; K.C.B. Heir, Visct. Ednam, s. C. Willey Court, Stourport, Worcester; 7, Carlton Gardens.*
- Dufferin and Ava**, Terence John Temple, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood. B. 1866, s. 1902. Was in the Diplomatic Service; now in Foreign Office. *Heir-pres., Lord Ian Basil Gawaine Temple-Blackwood, bro. Claudeboye, co. Down; North House, Putney Hill, S.W.*
- Dunally**, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1885. I.R.P. '91. L.L. Tipperary. *Heir, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, s. C. Kilboy, Nenagh. United Service.*
- Dunboyne**, Robert St. John Fitzwalter, 25th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1899. I.R.P. Called bar Inner Temple '69; formerly Senior Master Supreme Court of Judicature and King's Remembrancer. *Heir, Hon. Fitzwalter G. P. Butler, R.N., Capt. (retired), s. Ouseley Lodge, Old Windsor; Knoppogue Castle, Quin, Co. Clare.*
- Dundonald**, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1669). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.R.P.; served in 2nd Life Guards, and in Nile expedition and Stewart's desert march; commanded Mounted Brigade of Natal Army in Natal and the Transvaal, '99, and with his Brigade led the final advance into Ladysmith. Maj.-Gen.; C.B.; Comdr. of the Canadian Militia 1902-4; C.V.O. *Heir, Lord Cochrane, s. L.U. Ottawa, Canada; Gwyrch Castle, Abergyle, North Wales; 34, Portman Square. Brooks's, Travellers', New (Edinburgh).*
- Dunedin**, Andrew Graham, 1st L., of Stenton, co. Perth (cr. 1905). Surname Graham-Murray. B. 1849. *E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb. Called to Scottish Bar '74; Solicitor-Gen. Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; Lord Advocate '96-1903; Sec. for Scotland 1903-5; Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session 1905, P.C. '96; K.C.V.O. 1908; L.L.D. Edin., Glasgow, and Aberdeen; Keeper Great Seal of Principality of Scotland. Heir, Capt. Hon. Ronald T. Graham-Murray, s. 7, Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; Stenton, Perthshire.*
- Dunleath**, Henry Lyle, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Mulholland. B. 1854, s. 1895. D.L. and M.P. Londonderry Co., North Div., '85-95. *Heir, Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. Ballywaller Park, Co. Down.*
- Dunmore**, Alexander Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1871, s. 1907. Major 16th Lancers, served in Soudan, India, and S. Africa, V.C. '97. *C. Carlton.*

- Dunning, L. (See Rollo, L.)
- Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866). Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1841, s. 1871. K.P.; formerly Life Guards; served in S. Africa 1900 as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo. Under-Sec. Colonies '85-6; contested the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick; P.C. Ireland '99; member Irish Land Conference 1902; Chairman Irish Reform Association 1904; K.P., C.M.G. *Heir*, Col. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, M.P., *e. Adare Manor, co. Limerick; Dunraven Castle, Bridgend, Glam. 22, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W. C. Carlton.*
- *Dunsandle and Glanconal, James Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly. B. 1849, s. 1894. I.P.
- *Dunsany, Edward John Moreton Drax, 18th B. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1878, s. 1899, served in S. Africa '99-1900. *m.* 1904, Lady Beatrice Child Villiers, d. 7th Earl of Jersey. *Heir*, Hon. Randal A. H. Plunkett, s. *Dunsany Castle, co. Meath. Carlton.*
- Durham, Handley Carr Glyn, 85th Bp. of, since 1901. (See founded 635.) Surname Moule. B. 1841. E. Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and ex-Fellow; ex-Norrisian Professor of Divinity and Fellow of St. Catherine's College; Principal of Ridley Hall, '80-99. Has been select preacher both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and was Hon. Chaplain to the late Queen; a Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. Author, among other works, of commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians in the Cambridge Bible, that on the Epistle to the Romans in the Expositor's Bible, and a work on "Outlines of Christian Doctrine." *The Castle, Bishop Auckland.*
- Durham, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. Lord High Steward 1011-12. B. 1855, s. 1870. L.L. Co. Durham. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., *bro. L. Turf, Guayds.*
- Dynevor, Walter FitzUrban, 7th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1873, s. 1911. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; *m.* '88, Lady Margaret Villiers, el. dau. of 7th Earl of Jersey; Captain (retired) Carmarthen Artillery; D.L. and J.P. for Carmarthenshire; Assistant Private Sec. to Lord George Hamilton, Sec. of State for India '90-1903, and to the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1903-5; M.P. (U.) for Brighton 1904-11; has travelled in Asia Minor, India, Egypt, Hong Kong, Japan and Canada. *Heir*, Hon. C. A. U. Rice, s. *Dynevor Castle, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire; 15, Lower Berkeley Street, W. Bachelors', Carlton.*
- *Dysart, William John Mannors, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1850, s. 1878. S.P. *Heir*ess, Lady A. Tollemache-Scott, *sis. Ruckminster Park, Grantham; Ham House, Richmond, Surrey.*
- Ebury, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. M.P. Westminster '65-74. *Heir*. Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts.*
- Effingham, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1866, s. 1898. *Heir*, Gordon F. H. C. Howard, *c. Tusmore Park, Ryeester; Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham, Yorkshire. Travellers'.*
- Egerton of Tatton, Alan de Tatton, 3rd Baron. Surname Egerton. B. 1845, s. 1909. Formerly M.P. Mid-Cheshire and Knutsford Div. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Egerton, s. *Tatton Park, Knutsford; 9, Seamore Place, Mayfair. Carlton, Bachelors', Bath.*
- Eglinton and Winton, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, s. 1892. L.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, L. Montgomerie, s. *Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire.*
- Egmont, Charles John, 9th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovel and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1858, s. 1910. *Heir-pres.*, Drummond Ina Perceval. 25, *Berkeley Square, W.*
- Eldon, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. *Heir*, John Scott, Visct. Encombe, *g.s. C. Carlton.*
- Elgin and Kincardine, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C., K.G.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E; Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. Fife; Gov.-Gen. of India '94-99; D.C.L. Oxford '99; LL.D. Aberdeen 1906, Cambridge and Glasgow 1907. Chairman War Commission 1902; Chairman Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904; Colonial Sec. Dec. 1905-8. President Fife Territorial Force Association. *Heir*, Lord Bruce, s. L. Broomhall, *Dunfermline. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Elibank, Montolieu Fox, 1st V. (cr. 1911). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. as 10th Baron 1871; ex-commander R.N.; D.L. Peeblesshire. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray. M.P., Master of Elibank, s. C. *Darn Hall, Eddleston, N.B. United Service.*
- Ellenborough, Edward Downes, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Law. B. 1841, s. 1902. Retired Commander; served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, in the China War '57-61, and in the Ashantee War '73-4. *m.* 1906, Hermione, dau. of the late E. W. H. Schenley of the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Cecil H. Law, C.B., *bro. 8, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.; Windlesham Court, Surrey. Travellers', Naval and Military, etc.*
- Ellesmere, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. *Bridge-water House, Cleveland Square, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Elphinstone, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. *m.* 1910, Lady Mary Bowes Lyon, d. of Earl of Strathmore. *Heir*, Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, *bro. Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Ely, Frederic Henry, 6th Bp. of. (See founded 1100.) Surname Chase. B. 1853. App. 1905. E. Christ's Coll., Camb.; Powis medal for Latin verse, 8th in 1st class Classical Tripos '76; deacon '76, priest '77; curate of Sherborne, then of St. Michael's, Cambridge; lecturer on theology at Pembroke Coll. '81; first tutor of the Cambridge Clergy Training School '84, Principal '87-1901; Norrisian Professor of Divinity 1901; President Queens' Coll. 1901; Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. 1902-4; Bp. 1905. *m.* Charlotte, *e.d.* late Rev. G. Armitage '77. Author "Lord's Prayer in the Early Church," "Credibility of the Book of the Acts," "Confirmation in the Apostolic Age," etc. *Palace, Ely.*
- Ely, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, *bro. C.*

- 7, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park S.W.*; *Loftus Hall, co. Wexford*; *Ely Lodge, co. Fermanagh*; *Royal St. George's, Kingsdown, Ireland*.
- Emly**, Thomas William Gaston, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. m. '81, Frances Vincent, y. d. of the late John Power, Esq. L. *Tervoe, Co. Limrick. Athenæum*.
- Emmott**, Rt. Hon. Alfred, 1st B. (cr. 1911). Surname Emmott. B. 1888; M.P. (L) Oldham '99-1911; Chairman Ways and Means 1906-11; P.C. 1908; Under-Sec. for Colonies 1911. 30, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, Reform*.
- Enniskillen**, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B. 1845, s. 1886. K.P. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85. *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. Carlton.
- Erne**, John Henry, 4th E. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; P.C. (Ireland); M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85; Lord of the Treasury '76-80; L.L. Fermanagh. *Heir*, Visct. Crichton, s. *Crom Castle, Newtown-Butler*; 21, *Knightsbridge, S.W. C. Carlton*.
- Erroll**, Charles Gore, 19th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. K.T., C.B. Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69; Col. Commanding '91; hered, Lord High Constable of Scotland; Lord-in-Waiting 1903-5; served in S. Africa 1900-1. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Stains Castle, Aberdeenshire*; 20, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
- Erskine**, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. *Heir*, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. Carlton; *Naval and Military*.
- Esher**, Reginald Baliol, 2nd V. (cr. 1897). Surname Brett. B. 1852; s. 1899. M.P. Penryn '80-85; Permanent Sec. Office of Works '95-1902; Dep. Gov. and Constable of Windsor Castle; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.L. London, 1909; Hon. Colonel 5th Batt. R. Fusiliers; member of War Commission 1902 and Chairman War Office (Reconstitution) Committee 1903; Permanent member Imperial Defence Committee. He was joint editor of the correspondence of H.M. Queen Victoria published in 1907; Comdr. Légion d'Honneur; Spanish Order of Merit; Royal Trustee British Museum; Chairman Terr. Force Assoc., County of London. *Heir*, Hon. Oliver S. Baliol Brett, s. *Orchard Lea, Windsor Forest*; *The Roman Camp, Candler*; 2, *Tibsey Street, W.*
- Essex**, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1857, s. 1892. served in S. Africa with the Imp. Yeo. 1900, Commdg. Yeo. Brig.; A.D.C. to His Majesty. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cassiobury Park, Herts.*
- Estcourt**, George Thomas John, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Sotheron-Estcourt. B. 1839. E. Harrow and Ball. Coll. Oxford. M.P. Wilts N. '74-85. C. *Estcourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire*.
- Etnick**, L. (See Napier, L.)
- Eversley**, George John, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Shaw-Lefevre. B. 1832. M.P. Reading '63-85; Bradford, Central D., '86-95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '06; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to Admiralty '71-4, and April-Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-84, and again '92-4;
- Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Govt. Board '94-5; Benchor Inner Temple. *Abbots-worothy House, King's Worlly, Winchester*.
- Exeter**, Archibald, 64th Bp. of. (See founded 1050.) Surname Robertson. B. 1853, app. 1903; s. the late G. S. Robertson, M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxford. Late scholar Trin. Coll., Oxford. B.A. (1st-class Lit. Hum.) '76, M.A. '79, D.D. '97. Formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Principal of Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham, '83-'97; of King's Coll., London '97-1903; Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London, 1902-3; Hon. D.D. (Durham) '93; Hon. LL.D. (Glas.) 1901; Hon. Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford. Author "Regnum Dei" (Bampton Lectures) and other publications. *The Palace, Exeter*.
- Exeter**, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, s. 1898. Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' '98. Major 4th E. Anglian Brigade, R.F.A. Mayor of Stamford, 1909. Chm. Soke of Peterboro' C.C. *Heir*, Lord Burghley, s. *Burghley House, near Stamford*; 14, *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
- Exmouth**, Edward Addington Hargreaves, 5th V. (cr. 1876). Surname Pellew. B. 1890, s. 1899. *Heir*, Henry E. Pellew, c. *Canon-taign, Dunsford, Exeter*.
- Faber**, Edmund Beckett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Faber. B. 1847; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; M.P. Hants, Andover D., 1901-5; a director of the L. & N.W. Rly.; Chairman of the *Yorkshire Post*; Chairman English County Bankers' Association, and senior partner in Beckett & Co., Leeds and York. *Belvedere, Harrogate*; 19, *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- *Fairfax**, Albert Kirby, 12th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. in Maryland, 1870, s. 1900. S.P. Claim allowed by Committee for Privileges, Nov. 17th, 1908. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Fairfax, bro. 107, *East 45th Street, New York City*.
- Fairlie**, L. (See Glasgow, E. of.)
- Falkland**, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620), and Lord Cary. Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. S.R.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. '01-6; D.L. and J.P. North Riding Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, Master of Falkland, s. 26, *Upper Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, Carlton, Marlborough*.
- Falmouth**, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B.; late Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; Major-General; retired 1902; K.C.V.O., C.B. *Heir*, Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s. 2, *St. James's Square, S.W.*
- Farnham**, Arthur Kenlis, 11th L. (cr. 1756). I.R.P. Surname Maxwell. B. 1879, s. 1900. m. Aileen Selina, d. of late Charles Purdon Coote. *Heir*, Hon. Somerset Arthur, s. *Farnham, Cavan*.
- Farquhar**, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1808). Surname Farquhar, G.C.V.O., Master of H.M.'s Household. B. 1844; a s. of Sir Walter Minto-Farquhar. Formerly Director of the British S. Africa Co., res. '98; M.P. West Marylebone '95-98; cr. a Baronet '92. P.C. 1907. 7, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; *Castle Rising, King's Lynn*.
- Farrer**, Thomas Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer. B. 1859, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Claude Farrer, s. L. *Abinger Hall, Dorking, Athenæum, New University, National Liberal*.
- Fermanagh**, L. (See Erne, E.)

- *Fermoy**, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. B. Roche, bro. L. *Kildare Street Club*.
- Ferrers**, Sewallis Edward, 10th E., Visct. Tamworth (cr. 1711) (and a Bart. cr. 1611). Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1859. *Heir*, W. K. Shirley, c. C. *Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire*. *Carlton, Junior Carlton*.
- Feverisham**, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829, s. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorks. '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. *Carlton*.
- *Ffrench**, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname ffrench. B. 1868, s. 1893, s. of 5th Lord. I.P. m. 1892, May, c. d. of Mathew J. Corbally, D.L., of Rathkeale Hall, Swords, Co. Dublin, and had issue Martin Joseph, b. '93, d. '94. *Heir*, Hon. John Martin Valentine ffrench, b. 1872. *Pekin, China. Wellington*.
- Fife**, Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1889). Surname Duff. B. 1849. K.G.; K.T.; G.C.V.O.; P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-81; L.L. and Cus. Rot. Co. of London 1900; L.L. Elgin '72-1902; D. of U.K. '89; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., res. '98; m. Princess Louise, e. d. of King Edward VII., July 27th, '89; has two daughters, the elder being Her Highness Princess Alexandra, b. '91, who is h.p. to the dukedom and Macduff earldom. L.U. On Nov. 9th, 1905, H.M. the King directed that H.R.H. Princess Louise should bear the style and title of The Princess Royal, and her daughters be styled "Highness" and "Princess." *Mar Lodge, Braemar; Montcoffer House, Banff, N.B.; 15, Portman Square, W.*
- Fingall**, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1859, s. 1881. Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. *Brooks's*.
- Fisher**, John Arbuthnot, 1st L. (cr. 1909). Surname Fisher. B. 1841. Admiral of the Fleet; G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., L.L.D. Camb.; First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King; entered the Navy '54, saw service in the Chinese and Crimean wars, and distinguished himself in the Egyptian war '82; Dir. Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes '86, Rear-Admiral '90, Admiral Superintendent Portsmouth Dockyard '91, Controller of the Navy '92, Commander-in-Chief North America and W. Indies Station '97, Naval Delegate Hague Peace Conference '99, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean '99-1902, Portsmouth August 1903, and First Sea Lord 1904-10; Member of Escher War Office Committee 1903; First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to his late Majesty; is a Member of Committee of Imperial Defence. *Kilvestone Hall, Thelford, Norfolk. Marlborough, Athenaeum*.
- Fisherwick**, L. (See Donegall, M. of.)
- Fitzhardinge**, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge. B. 1830, s. 1896. M.P. Gloucester '62-5. *Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire*.
- Fitzmaurice**, Edmond George Petty, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1846. Liberal M.P. for Calne '68-85, Wilts N. Div. 1901-05; Plenipotentiary Danube Conference '83; Chm. Standing Committees 1901-6; British Member of Commission of Reforms for Turkey under the Treaty of Berlin, 1880; Boundary Commissioner under the Local Government Act, 1887; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs '82-5 and 1905-8; Plenipotentiary at the London Conference on the African Sleeping Sickness 1907-8; Chairman of the Wiltshire County Council and Quarter Sessions 1896-1906; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster 1908-9; author of the "Life of Lord Granville," 1905, "Life of Lord Shelburne," and many other books; P.C. 1908. *Leigh House, Bradford, Wilts. Brooks's*.
- Fitzwilliam**, Wm. Chas. De Meuron, 7th E. (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1872, s. 1902. Served in S. Africa with 4th Batt. Oxon Light Infantry in 1900, D.S.O.; M.P. Wakefield '95-1902. *Heir*, Viscount Milton, s. L.U. *Wentworth, Woodhouse, Rotherham; Coolatlin, Shillelagh, Ireland; 4, Grosvenor Square, W. Bachelors', Pratt's, York, Kildare St., Dublin; Brooks's, and Turf*.
- Foley**, Fitzalan Charles John, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1852, s. 1905. Formerly Capt. and Hon. Major 3rd Batt. Derbyshire Regt. *Heir*, Gerald Henry Foley, c. *Ruxley Lodge, Claygate, Surrey. Travellers'*.
- *Forbes**, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868. Premier baron of Scotland. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. Forbes, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Forester**, Cecil Theodore, 5th L. (cr. 1821). Surname Weld-Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. M.P. Wenlock '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. George C. B. Weld-Forester, s. C. *Willey Park, Brosely, Salop; Rose Bank, Birchingdon-on-Sea, Thanel. Carlton, Cocoa Tree*.
- Fortescue**, Hugh Fortescue, 4th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1854, s. 1906; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A.); Lord-Lieut. and C.A. Devon; M.P. Tiverton '81-85, Tavistock '85-92. *Heir*, Viscount Ebrington, s. *Castle Hill, N. Devon; 36 Lowndes Street, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'*.
- *Frankfort de Montmorency**, Willoughby John Horace, 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1868, s. 1902. I.P.; served in Burma '91-2; with the Tirah expedition '97-8; attached to the Egyptian army.
- Foxford**, L. (See Limerick, E. of.)
- Furness** of Grantley, Christopher, 1st B. (cr. 1910). Surname Furness. B. 1852. E. privately; M.P. (L.) Hartlepool '91-5 and 1900-10; head of the Furness line of steamships, and connected with shipbuilding, ironworks, and collieries in the north of England; J.P., D.L., co. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks. *Tunstall Court, West Hartlepool; Grantley Hall, Ripon; 23, Upper Brook Street, W.*
- Gage**, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. *Fire, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton, Bachelors'*.
- Gainsborough**, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. Served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Campden, s. C. *Exton Park, Oakham, Carlton, Junior United Service, Pratt's, M.C.C.*
- Galloway**, Randolph Henry, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Lord Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1836, s. 1901. Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders '64; retired '76, Crimean and Indian Mutiny medals. *Heir*, Randolph Algernon Ronald, Lord Garlies, s. *Cumfoden, Newton Stewart, N.B.; Glen Trool*

- Lodge, Bargrennan, N.B.; Garlies Lodge, Bargrennan, N.B.; 44, Clarges Street, Mayfair, W.
- Galway, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr. 1727). C.B. Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876, m. 1879. M.P. North Notts. '72-85; peer of the U.K. '87; A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '97, and to King Edward VII. 1901-1910, and to King George V. 1910; Hon. Col. (Col. commanding, '82-1904) Sherwood Rangers l. Yeomanry; M.F.H. '76-1907; Kt. of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Heir*, Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. *Serlby Hall, Bawtry, Yorks. Carlton.*
- Gardner, L. (cr. 1806). Title claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner.
- *Garvagh, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B. 1852, s. 1871. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Gerard, Frederic John, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Gerard. B. 1883, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Gerard-Diconson, *un. Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent; Garswood, Warrington.*
- Gifford, Edgar Berkeley, 4th L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1857, s. 1911. *Heir*, Charles Maurice Elton Gifford, *n. Bourne Stream, Woolton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.*
- Gladstone, Herbert John, 1st V. (cr. 1910). Surname Gladstone. B. 1854, s. of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford 1st class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79; Lecturer in Modern History, Keble Coll.; M.P. (L.) Leeds '80-85, and Leeds (West) '85-1910; P.C.; Junior Lord Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commr. Board of Works '85; Fin. Sec. War Office '86; Under Home Sec. '92-4; First Commr. of Works '94-5; Chief Liberal Whip '99-1905; Home Sec. 1905-10; High Commr., Gov.-Gen., and Com.-in-Chief of Union of S. Africa 1910. G.C.M.G., 1910. *Government House, Pretoria. National Liberal, Bath, and Reform.*
- Glanawe, John Jones, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Jenkins. B. 1835. Mayor of Swansea '69-70, '79-80, '80-81; member Governing Body Intermed. and Technical Education; Harbour Trust (Chm. '91-8); hon. freeman Swansea '95; M.P. Carmarthen District '82-86 and '95-1900. *The Grange, Swansea; 33, Eaton Square, S.W. Reform, Sports, National Liberal, Hurlingham, and Welsh.*
- Glanusk, Joseph Henry Russell, 2nd L. (cr. 1879). Surname Bailey. B. 1864, s. 1906. Major Grenadier Guards; served S. Africa 1900. C.B., D.S.O. *Heir*, Hon. Wilfred Russell Bailey, s. C. *Glanusk Park, Crickehowell, Brecknock.*
- Glasgow, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1703) and Baron Boyle (cr. 1699) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov. New Zealand '92-7; cr. Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. *Heir*, Visct. Kelburn, s. *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B. Carlton and U.S. Clubs.*
- Glenconner, Edward Priaulx, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Tennant. B. 1859; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. M.P. (L.) Salisbury 1906-10. Succeeded his father as 2nd Bart. 1906; assistant-sec. to Sir George Trevelyan when Secretary for Scotland; L.L. Peebles 1900; Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland 1911; is brother-in-law of Mr. Asquith. *Wilsford Manor, Salisbury; Glen, Innerleithen; 34, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Brooks's.*
- Gloucester, Edgar Charles Sumner, 32nd Bp. of Surname Gibson. B. 1848. E. Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Oxford; deacon '71, priest '72; Chaplain Wells Theological Coll. '71, Vice-Principal '74, Principal '80; Lecturer Leeds Clergy School '76-80; Preb. of Wells '80-1905; Vicar of Leeds '95-1905; appointed Bp. March 1905; Select Preacher at Oxford '93-95; Chaplain-in-Ord. to King Edward 1901-5. Author of an Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles and a Commentary on the Book of Job. A High Churchman. Member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. *Palace, Gloucester. Athenæum and Royal Societies.*
- Gordon, V. (See Aberdeen, E. of.)
- Gorell, John Gorell, 1st B. (cr. 1909). Surname Barnes. Judge of Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division '92-1905; President 1905-9. P.C. 1905. 14. *Kensington Park Gardens, W. Athenæum, Reform.*
- Gormanston, Jenico Edward Joseph, 15th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1879, s. 1907. Reserve of officers, C. Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, and Whitelewd House, Nobber, Ireland.
- *Gort, John Standish Surtees Prendergast, 6th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Vereker. B. 1886, s. 1902. I.P. Lieut. Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. Standish R. G. Vereker, *b. East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight. Guards', Bachelors'.*
- Goschen, George Joachim, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Goschen. B. 1866, s. 1907. M.P. East Grinstead D. '95-1906; Private Sec. to his father at the Admiralty '95-1900; Aide-de-Camp to Lord Roberts 1900-4; D.L. for Kent. *Heir*, George Joachim, s. Private Sec. to Lord Jersey, Governor of N.S.W., '90-2. C. *Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst; 25, Rutland Gate, S.W. Carlton.*
- Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806); (cr. a Bart. of Nova Scotia 1628, Viscount 1776). Sits as Baron Worlingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P.; Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra; L.L. co. Armagh; Vice-Admiral of Ulster. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, s. 22, *Mansfield Street, W.; Gosford Castle, Ireland. Travellers', Turf, R.Y.S. Cowes.*
- Gough, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. Minister Resident at Dresden and Coburg till 1907; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Loughcutra Castle, co. Galway. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; C.B.; General retd.; Equerry to the late Queen '49-82, Hon. Equerry 82-1901 to the late King and since to H.M. the King. *Heir*, E. of Euston, s. C. 6, *Chesterfield Gardens, W.; Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers', United Service.*
- Graham, E. (See Montrose, D. of.)
- Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). m. 1909, Beatrice, d. of Ogden Mills, of Staatsburg, New York. Is also Visct. Granard and Baron Clanehugh (I.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. Served in South African War; late A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905-7; Master

- of the Horse Aug. 1907. K.P.; P.C. Assistant Postmaster-General Feb. 1906 to Aug. 1909. Appointed July 1910 a Special Ambassador to announce the Accession of King George V. at several Courts in Europe; late Capt. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. D. A. Forbes, R.F.A., bro. *Castle Forbes*, co. Longford; *Forbes House*, Halkin Street, W. *Turf, Guards*.
- Grantley**, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. *Oakley Hall*, Cirencester, Glos.; *Elton Manor*, Notts; *Markenfield Hall*, Ripon, Yorks.
- Granville**, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; 2nd Sec. Nov. '98, 1st Sec. Nov. 1905; a Lord-in-Waiting '95 and Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, bro. L. *Kensington Palace*, W.
- ***Graves**, Henry Cyril Percy, 5th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1904. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, s. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Gray**, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1841. Surname Smith-Gray. m. '63, J. Maclaren Smith Smith; s. 14th E. of Moray in the barony '95; assumed with her husband the additional name and arms of Gray '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. Maclaren Stuart Gray, s. *Brownwood*, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford; 14, *Boltons*, S.W.
- Grenfell**, Francis Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1902). B. 1841; s. of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell; m. (1) '87, a d. (since deceased) of General R. Blucher Wood; (2) 1903, Hon. Aline Majendie, d. of Lady Margaret Majendie; Ensign 60th Rifles '59, Col. '82, Major-Gen. '89; served Kaffir War '78, Zulu War '79, Transvaal Campaign '81-2, Egyptian Expedition '82, Nile Expedition '84; Sirdar Egyptian Army '85 and '98; in command of the Force in Egypt '97-8; Gov. of Malta, '89-1903; Commander 4th Army Corps, 1903; Commander Forces in Ireland, 1904-7; Field Marshal, 1908; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D. Camb. *Heir*, Hon. Pascoe Grenfell, s. 43, *Bryanston Square*; *Butler's Court*, Beaconsfield. *Army and Navy, Travellers*, *Turf*.
- Greville**, Charles Beresford Fulke, 3rd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Greville. B. 1871, s. 1909. Late 7th Hussars; A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland '02-3; to Gov. of Bombay 1900-4; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Australia 1904. *Clonlough, Westmeath*. *Cavalry, Carlton*.
- Grey**, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. First-class Senior Law and Hist. Tripos Camb. '74; m. '77, Alice, 3rd d. Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P. M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85, Tyneside, '85-6; Governor-General of Canada and G.C.M.G. 1904. P.C. 1908 *Heir*, Visct. Howick, s. *Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland*.
- Grey de Ruthyn**, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1858, s. 1887. Hereditary Bearer of the Gold Spurs at the Coronations. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, bro. C. *Mount Bellew, Co. Galway, Ireland*. *Carlton*.
- Grimthorpe**, Ernest William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1856, nephew of 1st L. and s. late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P. M.P.
- Whitby Div. '85-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeomanry 1900; memb. War Office Organisation Commn. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Ralph W. E. Beckett, b. 1891, s. 80, *Portland Place, W.*; *Turf, St. James's and Brooks's*.
- Grinstead**, L. (See Enniskillen, E. of.)
- Guilford**, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. m. Mary Violet, e. d. of the late W. Hargrave Pawson. *Heir*, Francis George, Lord North, s. *Waldershare Park, Dover*; *Glenham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk*.
- ***Guillamore**, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P.; formerly R.A. *Heir*, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, bro. *Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, co. Limerick*.
- Gwydyr**, Willoughby Merrik Campbell, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1841, s. 1909. C. *Stoke Park, Ipswich*; 60, *Pont Street, S.W.*
- Haddington**, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827, s. 1870. S.R.P.; K.T.; L.L. Haddingtonshire; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. *Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire*. *Carlton*.
- ***Haldane**, Right Hon. Richard Burdon, 1st V. (cr. 1911). Surname Haldane. B. 1856. E. Edinburgh (M.A. 1st-class honours in Philosophy, LL.D. '98), LL.D. Camb. 1909, and Göttingen Univ.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; K.C. '90; Benchers '93; author of "Life of Adam Smith," "Education and Empire," 1902, and "The Pathway to Reality," 1903; Gifford Lecturer, St. Andrews Univ. 1902 and 1903; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901; M.P. (L) for Haddingtonshire '85-1911; P.C. 1902; Sec. of State for War Dec. 1905; Lord Rector Edinburgh Univ. Nov. 1905; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon 1906; F.R.S.; Member Judicial Committee; P.C. 1911. *Clowan, Auchterarder, Perthshire*; 28, *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.* *Brooks's, Athenæum, New Club (Edinburgh)*.
- Haldon**, Lawrence William, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1869, s. 1903. Formerly Capt. Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt.; served in S. Africa 1901-2 with 8th Batt. Imp. Yeo. m. '93, Lidiana, d. of Col. J. W. Maiche. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. B. Palk, s. C. *The Laurels, Elners End, Kent*.
- Halifax**, Charles Lindley, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1830, s. 1885. Pres. English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. *Heir*, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, s. 88, *Eaton Square, S.W.*; *Hickleton, Doncaster. Athenæum, Brooks's, Travellers*.
- Halsbury**, Harding Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C.; M.P. *Launceston* '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905; E. Merton Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; Q.C. '65; South Wales and Chester Circuit; engaged in the Overend, Gurney, and Tichborne cases; created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to the Woolsack '85, and Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91. *Heir*, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, *Ennismore Gardens, E.M.V. Carlton*.
- ***Hambladen**, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith; peerage conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon.

- W. F. D. Smith, s. 23, *Belgrave Square, London.*
- Hamilton and Brandon, Alfred Douglas, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland, and hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace. *Heir*, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, s. (b. 1903). *Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Dungavel, Strathaven, Lanarkshire.*
- Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin George, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). K.T. Surname Hamilton. B. 1872, s. 1900. Served in Imp. Yeo. S. Africa; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905 to Oct. 1911. *Heir*, Hon. Leslie d'Henin Hamilton, bro. *Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B. Turf, Brooks's, Arthur's.*
- Hampden, Thomas Walter, 3rd V. (cr. 1884). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre. B. 1869, s. 1906. Was in 10th Hussars; was Brigade Adjutant 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury, and served in Boer War. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Brand, s. *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts.*
- Hampton, Herbert Stuart, 4th L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1883, s. 1906. Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. Humphrey Arthur Pakington, bro. *Waresley Court, Kidderminster.*
- *Hartington, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1862. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. *Alan Bank, Malvern.*
- Hardinge, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade; served in the Nile Exped. ('85) with Camel Corps. *Heir*, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. *South Park, Penshurst, Kent.*
- Hardinge of Penshurst, Charles, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Hardinge. B. 1858; 2nd s. of 2nd Viscount Hardinge; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; entered Diplomatic Ser. '80; was at Constantinople till '84, then went to Berlin, and was appointed to Washington '85. Here he was promoted to be Second Secretary. He was at Sofia '87-91, at Paris for three years, and then became Sec. of Legation at Teheran '96-8, and at St. Petersburg '98-1903. He was appointed Assist. Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1903, Ambassador at St. Petersburg March 1904, Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1906, and Gov.-Gen. of India 1910. *Government House, Calcutta.*
- Hardwicke, Charles Alexander, 8th E. of, and Viscount Royston (cr. 1754, Baron 1733). Surname Yorke. B. 1869, s. 1909. 13, *Queensbury Place, S.W.*
- Hare, L. (See Listowell, E. of.)
- Harewood, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the King 1901. K.C.V.O. 1908. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square.*
- Harlech, George Ralph Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1855, s. 1904. M.P. Shropshire, Oswestry Div. 1901-4; L.L. co. Leitrim; Major Shropsh. Yeo. since '97. *Heir*, Hon. William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., s. C. Brogyntyn, Oswestry; 37, *Chesham Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Harrington, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Hon. Col. Cheshire Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the late and present King. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, bro. C. Elvaston Castle, Derby; *Harrington House, Charing Cross, S.W. Carlton, White's, Marlborough, and R.Y.S.*
- Harris, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815). Surname Harris. B. 1831, s. 1872. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, East Kent; Col. Territorial Army; appointed Chairman Yeomanry Committee 1900; well-known cricketer; Under-Sec. for India '85-6; Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-1901; G.C.S.I. '95; D.A.G. Imperial Yeo. 1900-01. A.D.C. to H.M. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. Belmont, Faversham, Kent. *Carlton.*
- Harrowby, John Herbert Dudley, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1864, s. 1900. Partner in the banking firm of Coutts & Co.; M.P. Gravesend '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Visct. Sandon, s. *Sandon Hall, Stafford; Norton House, Campden, Glos. Travellers, Carlton.*
- Hartismere, L. (See Henniker, L.)
- Hastings, Albert Edward Delaval, 21st L. (cr. 1829). Surname Astley. B. Nov. 24th, 1882, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Helen E. D. Astley, d. C. Mellon Constable, Norfolk; *Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. Carlton, Bachelors', Turf.*
- Hatherton, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888. C.M.G.; Hon. Commr. in Lunacy '90-98; Chm. C.C. and Quarter Sessions '90-95. *Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. Teddesley, Penkridge, Stafford. *Travellers'.*
- Haversham, Arthur Divett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hayter. B. 1835. E. Elton and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (M.A. '59); entered Grenadier Guards '56, retired '66; sat for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, and Walsall '93-5 and 1900-5; Lord of the Treasury '80-82; Financial Secretary to the War Office '82-85; P.C. '94; Chairman Public Accounts Committee 1901-5. *South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berks; Linslade Manor, Leighton Buzzard; Trevena, Tintagel; and 9, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- *Hawarden, Robert Cornwallis, 6th Viscount (cr. 1791) and Baron de Montalt (cr. 1785); also a baronet (cr. 1705). Surname Maude. I.P. B. 1890, s. 1908. E. Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford. *Heir*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, c. 18, *Chelsea Court, S.W.*
- Hawke, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Capt. Yorks County cricket team. *Heir*, Captain Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro. C. *Wighill Park, Tadcaster. Carlton, Bachelors', Yorkshire.*
- Hay, L. (See Kinnoul, E. of.)
- Headfort, Geoffrey Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylour. B. 1878, s. 1894. *Heir*, Earl of Bective, s. C. Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath; *Virginia Park, Virginia, Co. Cavan.*
- Headley, Charles Mark Allanson, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. J.P. Essex, Middlesex, and Kerry; late Capt. Com. Light Horse H.A.C., and Lieut.-Col. Com. 4th Battalion North Munster Fusiliers; I.R.P. '83. *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq., c. C. 44 and 53, *Digby Mansion, Hammersmith; Aghadoe House, Killarney; Warley Lodge, Brentwood, Essex.*
- Hemphill, Stanhope Charles John, 2nd L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hemphill. B. 1853, s. 1908. E. Shrewsbury School and Trin. Coll., Dublin (Classical Moderator and Medallist); M.A. '77; called to English Bar Middle Temple '77; Irish Bar '78; K.C. 1906. D.L., J.P. Dublin

- and Tipperary. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill, *bro.* Clifton, Shankill, co. Dublin, and 65, Merrion Square, Dublin. *Reform, National Liberal: University Club, Dublin; and Royal Irish Yacht Club.*
- Heneage**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Heneage. B. 1840. P.C.; M.P. Lincoln '65-8, Grimby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Commn. on Agriculture '86. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage, s. L.U. *Hainton Hall, Lincoln.*
- Henley**, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northampton (1885). Surname Henley. B. 1849, s. 1898. Attaché '68-73. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Ernest Henley, *bro.*
- Henniker**, Charles Henry Chandos, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1872, s. 1902. Sits as Lord Hartismere; Major 3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Arthur George Henniker-Major, *bro.* *Thornham Hall, near Eye, Suffolk.*
- Hereford**, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4,200). *E. Queen's Coll., Oxford; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch. '55; double 1st cl. Mod., '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. LL.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford; formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-78; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '60-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '87-95. *Palace, Hereford; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.**
- Hereford**, Robert, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1895. Is premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R.C. Devereux, s. C. *Ashford Hall, Ludlow, Carlton.*
- Herries**. U.K. Peerage extinct by death of Lord Herries, Oct. 5th, 1908. Scottish barony of Herries passed to his elder daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk.
- Herschell**, Richard Farrer, 2nd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Herschell. B. 1878; s. '99. Lord-in-Waiting 1907. 3. *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- Hertford**, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1843, s. 1884. P.C.; M.P. Co. Antrim '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; Compt. of the Household '79-80. L.L. Warwickshire 1905. *Heir*, E. of Yarmouth, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Heytesbury**, Leonard, 4th L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a-Court. B. 1863, s. 1903; Major Wilts Regt. m. '66, Svbil. d. of late Capt. F. B. Morris. *Heir*, Hon. William L. F. Holmes a-Court, s. *Heytesbury, Wilts; Westover, Isle of Wight, New Club.*
- Hill**, Rowland Richard, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. *E. Eton. m. '90, Annie, d. of William Irwin, Esq., of Tandrago, Co. Sligo. Heir*, Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, *bro.* *Leybourne Wood, Borough Green, Kent. Willington.*
- Hillingdon**, Charles William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1855, s. 1898. Is a partner in Glyn, Mills, & Co.; M.P. Kent, Sevenoaks D., '85-92; Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, s. *Camelford House, Park Lane, W.*
- Hillsborough**, F. of. (See Downshire, M. of.)
- Hindlip**, Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1877, s. 1897; A.D.C. to Gov. Victoria; served in Boer War. m. 1904, Agatha Lilian, d. of J. C. Thynne, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. Charles S. V. Allsopp, s. *Hindlip Hall, Worcester; Alsop-le-Dale, Derbyshire; 52, Mount Street, W. Carlton, Bachelors' and Turf.*
- Holden** of Alston, Angus, 1st Lord (cr. 1908) and 2nd Bart. Surname Holden. B. 1833. *E. Wesley College, Sheffield. Mayor of Bradford '78-80 and '86. M.P. E. Bradford, '85-6; Yorks E. Riding, Buckrose D., '92-1900. Heir*, Hon. Ernest I. Holden. *Queen Anne's Appleton, Bolton Percy, Yorks; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. National Liberal, Reform.*
- Holm Patrick**, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898, 16th Lancers. *Abbotstown, Castleknock, co. Dublin.*
- Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. K.T., L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Hood**, Grosvenor A. A., 5th V. (cr. 1796). Surname Hood. B. 1868, s. 1907. Major Gren. Guards; served Ashanti 95-6, S. Africa '90-1902. *Heir*, Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N., *bro.* C. *Travellers'.*
- *Hotham**, Frederick William, 6th L. and 16th Bart. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1863, s. 1907. I.P. C. *Dalton Hall, Dalton Holme; Scorbrough House, Beverley, E. Yorks; West Hill, Titchfield, Hants. Junior Constitutional, Royal Automobile.*
- Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. L.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting '86. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. *Hothfield Place, Ashford, Kent. Carlton.*
- Howard de Walden**, Thomas Evelyn, 8th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1880, s. 1899. Served in Boer war. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Wm. Charles Ellis, *un.*
- Howard de Glossop**, Francis Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. *White's.*
- Howe**, Richard George Penn, G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon. B. 1861, s. 1900. Lord Chamberlain to H.M. Queen Alexandra. M.P. Wycombe D., Bucks, '85-1900; Treasurer of the Household '96-1900; Lord-in-Waiting 1900-1903. *Heir*, Viscount Curzon, s. C. *Gopsall, Atherstone; Penn House, Amersham, Bucks; Woodlands, Uxbridge; Acton Place, Sudbury, Suffolk; Curzon House, Mayfair, W. Carlton, Turf, Travellers', Constitutional, Bachelors', and Marlboro'.*
- Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. Lieut.-Col. late 3rd Batt. Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians). *Heir*, Francis J. C. W. P., Viscount Hastings, s. C. *Sharavogue, King's Co.; Lindley Hall, Nuneaton, Warwickshire; 10, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton, Kildare Street, Ranelagh, Rochampton.*
- *Huntingfield**, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, *bro.* *Bachelors'.*
- Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1815). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C.; LL.D.; premier M. of

- Scotland; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, '93, '96. *Heir*, Hon. Granville C. D. Gordon, Scots Guards, n. L. U. Aboyne Castle, N.B.; Orton Longueville, Peterborough. *Royal Societies*.
- Hutchinson**, V. (See Donoughmore, E. of.)
- Hylton**, Hylton George Hylton, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1862, s. 1899. M.P. Somerset, Wells Div., '95-9. *Heir*, Hon. William G. H. Jolliffe, s. *Ammerdown Park, Radstock*.
- Iddesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92; Chm. of Roy. Commn. on Sewage Disposal. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. *Pynes, Exeter. Athenæum*.
- Ilchester**, Giles Stephen Holland Fox, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1874, s. 1905. E. Eton; served in Coldstream Guards; ed. "Further Memoirs of the Whig Party 1807-21," "Journal of Elizabeth, Lady Holland." *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. Melbury, *Dorchester*; *Abbotsbury, Dorchester*; *Holland House, Kensington, W.*
- Ilkeston**, Balthazar Walter, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Foster. M.D., D.C.L. M.P. (L.) Chester '85-6, Derbyshire (Ilkeston), '87-1910; Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Board '92-5; Chm. Nat. Lib. Federation '86-90; created a Knight '86; J.P. Warwickshire; for 24 years Prof. of Medicine Queen's Coll., Birmingham; P.C. 1906. 30, *Grosvenor Road, S.W. Reform, National Liberal*.
- Inchcape**, James Lyle, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Mackay. B. 1852. Formerly a merchant in Calcutta. Member Legislative Council of the Viceroy, '91-3; member of Sec. of State's Council, 1904-11; negotiated the Commercial Treaty with China in 1902 and has served on many Government inquiries and committees. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *Chesterford Park, Essex. Athenæum, Oriental*.
- Inchiquin**, Lucius William, 15th L. (cr. 1543). Surname O'Brien. B. 1864, s. 1900. I.R.P.; Lieut. Rifle Brigade '86-92. C. *Heir*, Hon. Donough E. Foster O'Brien, s. *Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare*; *Moor Park, Ludlow, Carlton, Naval and Military*.
- Innes**, E. (See Roxburghe, D. of.)
- Inverlyde**, James Cleland, 3rd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Burns. B. 1864, s. 1905. L.L. Dumbarton, 1908. *Heir*, Hon. John Alan Burns, s. *Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, N.B.*; *Hartfield, Coxc, Dumbartonshire Travellers', Western (Glasgow)*; *Royal Yacht Squadron, Ulster (Belfast)*.
- Islington**, John Poynder, 1st L. (cr. 1910) and 6th Bart. Surname Dickinson-Poynder. B. 1866. M.P. (U.) Wilts (Chippenham) '92-1910; Gov. New Zealand 1910; P.C.; K.C.M.G.; D.S.O. *Heir*, none. *Hartham Park, Corsham*; *Hilmarton Manor, Cabre, Marlborough, Turf*.
- Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st Viscount (cr. 1905) and 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and bro. 1st L. Ardilaun; Bart. '85, Baron '91, Viscount 1905. K.P., G.C.V.O., F.R.S. *Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, M.P. s. C. 5, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Child-Villiers. B. 45, s. '59; m. 72; P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Oxfordshire; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7; Paymaster-General '89-90; Governor New South Wales '90-93; Chairman Light Railways Commission '96-1905, D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C. *Middleton Park, Bicester*; *Osterley Park, Isleworth*.
- Joicey**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Joicey. B. 1846. E. Gainford School; coalowner; Director N.-E. Railway; M.P. Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '85-1905. *Ford Castle, Cornhill-on-Tweed*; *Longhirst, Morpeth, Northumberland*; *Gregynog, Montgomeryshire*; 58, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Kenlis**, L. (See Headfort, M. of.)
- Kenmare**, Valentine Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856). Surname Browne. B. Dec. 1860, s. 1905. Master of the Horse to Lord Lieut. 1903; C.V.O. 1904; L.L. Kerry; m. '87 Hon. Elizabeth Baring, *ed. 1st Baron Revelstoke. Heir*, Hon. Valentine E. C. Browne, Visct. Castlerosse, s. (b. 1891). *Killarney House, Killarney*; 66, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Kenry**, L. (See Dunraven, E. of.)
- Kensington**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1886, peerage of the U.K.), 6th L. (peerage of Ireland). Surname Edwards. B. 1873, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. William Edwards, s. *St. Bride's, Little Haven, S. Wales*.
- Kenyon**, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1860. Lord-in-Waiting 1901-5. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. W. T. Kenyon. C. *Gredington, Whitechurch, Salop. The Albany, Piccadilly, Carlton*.
- Ker**, L. (See Lothian, M. of.)
- Kesteven**, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname Trollope. B. 1857, s. 1874. E. Eton and Cambridge. Col. C. Linc. Yeomanry. Served in S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas C. Trollope, n. C. *Casewick, Stamford. Arthur's, Junior Carlton*.
- Kilbracken**, Arthur, 1st Ld. (cr. 1909). Surname Godley. B. 1847. E. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; G.C.B.; Bar. Lincoln's Inn '76; private sec. to Mr. Gladstone '72-4 and '80-82; Commr. Inland Revenue '82; Under-Sec. of State for India '83-1906; Chairman of the governing body of Rugby School, 1903; Trustee of British Museum 1911. *Minley Lodge, Farnborough, Hants*; 29, *Sloane Gardens, S.W. Athenæum*.
- Killanin**, Martin Henry Fitzpatrick, 2nd Baron (cr. 1900) and a Baronet. Surname Morris. *e. s. of Lord Morris and Killanin, P.C., etc.* b. '67, s. 1901; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Barrister-at-law; Commissr. Nat. Educ. Ireland; Gov. of Univ. Coll., Galway; J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; J.P. Co. Cavan; Hon. LL.D., Roy. Univ. of Ireland; C.C. Co. Galway since '99; M.P. Galway 1900-1901. *Heir*, Major the Hon. G. H. Morris, Irish Guards, bro. C. *Spiddal, Co. Galway*; 15, *St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Athenæum, Carlton*; *Kildare Street, Dublin*; *County Club, Galway*.
- Kilmaine**, John E. Deane, 5th L. (cr. 1789), and a Bart. (1636). Surname Browne. B. 1878, s. 1907. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. A. Browne, s. C. *The Neale Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo*.
- Kilmarnock**, L. (See Erroll, Earl of.)
- Kilmorey**, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, s. 1880. K.P.; Knt. of Grace Order of St. John; I.R.P.; M.P. Newry '72-4; Hon. Col. Shropshire Yeo. Cav., 1807-1908; A.D.C. to the King

1901. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, s. C. 5, *Aldford Street, W.*; *Mourne Park, Kilkeel, Co. Down.* *Carlton, Garrick, Turf.*
- Kimberley, John, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Wodehouse. B. 1848, s. 1902; C.C. Norfolk. *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, s. *Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk*; *Willon Park, North Walsham, Norfolk.*
- *Kingsale, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1881). Surname de Courcy; other titles Baron Courcy and Baron Ringrove. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P.; premier baron of Ireland, enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, s. C. *The Grange, Marle Hill, Cheltenham.*
- *Kingston, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison. B. 1874, s. 1896. Capt. Irish Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Kingsborough, s. *Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon. Carlton, Wellington.*
- *Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852, s. 1889. *d* last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; *m.* '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, Master of Kinloss, s.
- Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B. 1847, s. 1887. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb. Late Hon. Col. Tay Vol. div. R.E. (Submarine miners); Lord High Commissioner Ch. of Scotland 1907-8; Director Barclay's Bank. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, Lieut. Scots Guards; s. L.U. *Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire*; 10, *St. James's Square, S.W. Athenæum, Brooks's, New Club, Edin.*
- Kinnear, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; Q.C.; Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, Lord of Session '82. Chm. Scottish Universities Commission; Member Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904. P.C. 2, *Moray Place, Edinburgh.*
- Kinnoull, Archibald Fitzroy George, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Hay (1711). Surname Hay. B. 1855, s. 1897. Ex. Col. Egyptian Gendarmerie. *Heir*, Ld. Hay of Kinfains, *g.s. Balhousie Castles, Perthshire*; 74, *Eaton Place, S.W.*
- Kinross, Patrick, 2nd L. (cr. 1902). Surname Balfour. B. 1870; Advocate Scottish Bar. *Heir*, Hon. John P. D. Balfour. s. L.U. 3, *Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.*
- Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838). Surname Keith-Falconer. B. 1852, s. 1880. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; LL.D.; A.D.C.; Col. late Lt.-Col. commdg. 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6 and '95-1905; Captain Yeo. of Guard '86-9; Gov. S. Australia '89-95. *Heir*, Lord Falconer, s. C. *Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B.*; *Inglismaldie, Laurencekirk, N.B. Marlborough, St. James's, Carlton, Turf.*
- Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr. 1898); 1st Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Kitchener; *e. s.* late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener; *b.* 1850; K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Ed. at Woolwich; joined Royal Engineers; employed in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys; served in the Egyptian Army in '82 and Nile Expedition in '84; Gov. of Suakin '86; led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna at Handub '88, and made A.D.C. to the late Queen and C.B.; Adj.-Gen. Egyptian Army '88-92; Sirdar '92. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and organised the final advance against and defeat of the Khalifa in Sept. '98, being awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspell. Presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour. D.C.L. Oxford '99. Received, June '99, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a grant of £30,000. Appointed Chief of the Staff in the South African campaign in Dec. '99, and went out with Lord Roberts; promoted to supreme command on the return of Lord Roberts in Jan. 1901; at end of the war created a Viscount and received a grant of £50,000; Order of Merit, 1902. Received a sword of honour from the Corporation of Cape Town and an illuminated address and plate from the Corporation of London. Com.-in-Chief of the Indian Army 1902-9; Com.-in-Chief Mediterranean 1909; promoted Field-Marshal, Sept. 10th, 1909; Member Committee of Imperial Defence, 1910; commanded the troops in London on the occasion of the Coronation of H.M. King George; Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, 1911. *Heir-pres.*, Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, *bro. United Service, Bachelors'.*
- Knaresborough, Henry Meysey, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Meysey-Thompson. B. 1845; s. as 2nd Bart '74; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.*; Director N.-E. Railway; M.P. Knaresborough '80; Lincolnshire, Brigg 'd, '85-6; Staffs, Ilksworth 'd '92-1905. *Kirby Hall, York.*
- Knollys, Francis, 1st V. (cr. Baron 1902; Visct. 1911). Surname Knollys. B. 1837; *s. late Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys; m.* '87, Hon. Ardyn Mary, *d. of Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart., and Baroness Berners*; was private sec. to the late King, and is joint private sec. to his present Majesty; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Knollys, s. *St. James's Palace, S.W.*
- Knutsford, Henry Thurstan, 1st V. (cr. 1895); 1st B. cr. 1888. Surname Holland. B. 1825; *e. s. late Sir H. Holland, Bart.*; P.C.; called Bar, Inner Temp., '49, bencher '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; M.P. Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87-92; G.C.M.G.; Knight of Justice, Sub-Prior and Hon. Bailiff of Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Trustee of National Portrait Gallery. *Heir*, Hon. Sydney George Holland, s. C. *Pinewood, Willey, Surrey*; 75, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Lamington, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1860, s. 1890. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90; Gov. of Queensland '95-1901; of Bombay 1903-7. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-Baillie, s. C. 26, *Willon Crescent, S.W.*; *Lamington, Lanarkshire. Carlton, Turf, Wellington.*
- *Lanesborough, Charles John Brinsley Butler, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1865, s. 1905. Major 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards. I.P. *Heir*, Lord Newtown-Butler, s. C. 1, *Cadogan Terrace, S.W. Carlton.*
- Langford, Hercules Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1884. I.R.P.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. W. Rowley, s. C. *Carlton.*

- Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C.; e. s. of 4th Marquis; Under-Sec. War '72-74; Under-Sec. India Office '80; and Governor-General of Canada '83-8; Governor-General of India '88-93; Trustee of the National Gallery '94; Sec. of State for War '95-1900; Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1900-5; L.L. Wilts; LL.D. Dublin '99. *Heir*, E. of Kerry, M.P., s. L. U. *Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W.; Bowood, Calne, Wilts. Travellers'.*
- Lathom, Edward George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1895, s. 1910. *Lathom House, Ormskirk.*
- Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. S.R.P.; L.L. Berwickshire '90-1901. *Heir*, Visct. Maitland, s. *Thirleslane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick. Carlton.*
- Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879; Lord-in-Waiting '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s. L.U. 66, *Pont Street, Belgrave Square; Chetwode Manor, Buckingham. Brooks's.*
- Leonfield, Charles Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1872, s. 1900; served during the S. African campaign in the No. 4 Remount Dept. Depot, and was wounded. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. W. Reginald Wyndham, *bro.*
- Leeds, George Godolphin, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1895. M.P. Brixton D. '37-96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial Sec. '87-8; Treasurer of Queen Victoria's Household '95-6. *Heir*, John Francis, Marquis of Carmarthen, s. C. 11, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Carlton, R.Y.S.*
- Leicester, Thomas William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1848, s. 1909. G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Visct. Coke, s. U. *Holkham, Norfolk.*
- Leigh, Francis Dudley, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1855, s. 1905. Priv. sec. to Lord Cross when Sec. for India. Late Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Warwickshire Imp. Yeo.; Hon. Col. 3rd and 7th Batts. Royal Warwickshire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. R. Leigh, *bro.* L.U. 31, *Grosvenor Square, W.; Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth; Adlestrop House, Chipping Norton, Oxon.*
- Leinster, Maurice, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. *Heir-pres.*, Ld. Desmond, *bro.* Carlton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
- Leith of Fyvie, Alexander John, 1st Baron (U.K.) (cr. 1905). Surname Forbes-Leith. B. 1847. Retired R.N. '72; iron and steel manufacturer U.S.A. *Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire; Lupton, Churston Ferrers, S. Devon. Naval and Military, Carlton, R.Y.S.*
- Leitrim, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; sits as Baron Clements (1831). B. 1879, s. 1892. Served in S. Africa 1900-1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements, *bro.* Milford, co. Donegal.
- Leven and Melville, John David, 14th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1886, s. 1906. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. L. Leslie-Melville, *bro.* Carlton, *Travellers'.*
- Lichfield, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 656.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891; 5th s. of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon; B.A. '61; M.A. '64; curate of Handsworth '64; priest '65; curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, '66-7; vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '67; Canon of Rochester '77; vicar of Lewisham '79; rural dean of Greenwich '80, and of Lewisham '86; Proctor in Convocation for Rochester '85-91; Bishop of Lichfield July '91. *The Palace, Lichfield.*
- Lichfield, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson. B. 1856, s. 1892. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, s. *Shugborough Hall, Stafford; 38, Great Cumberland Place, W.*
- *Lifford, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, *bro.* C. *Austin House, Broadway, Worcs.*
- Lilford, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. Stephen Powys, *bro.* *Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire.*
- Limerick, William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, s.
- *Lincoln, Edward Lee, 89th Bp. of. (See founded about 800. The see was known formerly as Lindsey, then Leicester, then Dorncester; in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln.) Surname Hicks. B. 1843, app. 1910; s. of Edward Hicks, of Oxford. E. Magdalen Coll. School and Brasenose Coll., Oxon; Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. '66; Rector of Fenny Compton '73; Hon. Canon of Worcester '84; first Principal of Hulme Hall (Owens Coll.) '86; Canon of Manchester '92-1910. Is a Progressive. *Old Palace, Lincoln.*
- Linley, Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Linley. B. 1828. Called to the bar '50, Q.C. '72, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas '75, Lord Justice of Appeal '81, Master of the Rolls '97-1900, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary 1900-6. Author of several works on law. F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon, LL.D. Edin. and Camb. P.C. Member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. *East Carleton, Norwich. Athenaeum.*
- *Lindsay, David, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Bethune. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.; s. '66 Emily Marian, widow of Capt. Edmund Charles Barnes, and d. of Robert Crosse, Esq. *Heir*, Visct. Garnock, s. *Kilconquhar Castle, Fife; Wormistone, Caledonian and Scottish Conservative.*
- Lindsey, Montagu Peregrine Albemarle, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1861, s. 1899. A.D.C. to Lord Carrington when Governor of New South Wales. *Heir*, Earl of Abingdon. *Uffington; Stamford, Carlton, Wellington.*
- Linlithgow, Victor Alexander John, 2nd M. of (cr. 1902). Surname Hope. B. 1887, s. 1908. *Heir*, Lord Charles Melbourne Hope, *bro.* C. *Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B. 91, Lancaster Gate, S.W. Carlton.*
- *Lisburne, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1892, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir*, Capt. George Augustus Vaughan. *Crosswood, Aberystwyth; 15, Basil Mansions, Basil Street, S.W.*
- *Lisle, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P. Served in New Zealand militia '64-5. *Heir*, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. *Mallow, Co. Cork.*
- Lister, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lister. B. 1827. P.C. s. of the late Joseph J.

- Lister, of Upton, Essex; ex-President Royal Society; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery in King's College; B.A. and M.B. Lond.; F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. Edin.; Hon. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb., Montreal, and Toronto; D.C.L. Oxon., D.Sc. Victoria, and London, and M.D. Dublin. Has many other distinctions, both British and foreign; O.M. 1902; Freedom City of London 1907. 12, *Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.*
- Listowel, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1856). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1856. K.P.; formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; Lord-in-Waiting '80. *Heir*, Visct. Ennismore, s. *Kingston House, Prince's Gate, S.W. Brooks's.*
- Liverpool, Arthur William de Brito Savile, 5th E. of (cr. 1905 and 1786). Surname Foljambe. B. 1870, s. 1907. Major 6th Batt. Rifle Brigade, Steward and Chamberlain to the Viceroy of Ireland 1905-8; Comptroller of the Household 1909. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Foljambe, *h.-brp.* L. *Hartsholme Hall, Lincoln*; 44, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Naval and Military, Brooks's.*
- Liverpool, Francis James, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Chavasse. B. 1846; E. Oxford; 1st class law and history; vicar of St Paul, Upper Holloway, '73-8; rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, '78-80; was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter. Principal of Wycliffe Hall '89-1900; Bishop of Liverpool 1900. *The Palace, Liverpool.*
- Llandaff, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. B. 1826. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon; admitted at Lincoln's Inn '45, in '50 called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52; took silk '68; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74; East Birmingham, '86-95; Home Secretary, '86-92; Chm. London Water Supply Commission '97. 6, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Llandaff, Joshua Pritchard, 94th Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Hughes. B. —; app. 1905; son of Dr. Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph '70-89; E. Balliol Coll., Powsis Exhibitioner; 3rd class Lit. Hum.; deacon '71, priest '72; Curate of Neath '72-7; Vicar of Newcastle, Pridgend, Glam. '77-84, Llantrisant '84; Chaplain to the late Bishop of Llandaff 1900-5. *The Palace, Llandaff.*
- Llangattock, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1837. Surname Rolls. Hon. Col. T.D. 4th Welsh Brigade Roy. Field Artillery; M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. J. M. Rolls, s. C. *The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rulland Gate, S.W. Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Loch, Edward Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1873, s. 1900. Served in Soudan campaign 1898, D.S.O.; also on the staff in S. Africa. *Stoke College, Stoke-by-Claire, Suffolk. Guards', Travellers'.*
- Loftus, L. (See Ely, M. of.)
- Londesborough, William Francis Henry, 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). Surname Denison. B. 1864, s. 1900. Vice-Admiral of Yorks; late Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. E. Yorks Regt. K.C.V.O. 1907. C. *Heir*, Visct. Raincliffe, s. *Londesborough Park, Market Weighton; Londresborough Lodge, Scarborough; Blankney Hall, Lincoln; St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, Carlton, Marlboro'.*
- London, Arthur Foley, 110th Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Winnington-Ingram. B. 1858, app. 1901. E. Marlborough and Keble Coll.; ordained 1884, at S. Mary's, Shrewsbury; curate '84-5; private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield '85-91; head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green '88-95; rector of Bethnal Green '95-7; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '97-1901; ex-Chaplain to the Archbishop of York; Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge, and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology, Cambridge; Dean of the Chapels Royal. *Fulham Palace, S.W.*
- Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1852, s. 1884. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.V.O.; C.B.; M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8; A.D.C. to the King 1901; Postmaster-General 1900-2; President of the Board of Education 1902-3; Lord President of the Council 1903-5; L.L. Belfast 1900; L.L. co. Down 1902. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Longford, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. K.P. H.M.L. Co. Longford; M.V.O. 4th class; served in S. Africa as Capt. Imp. Yeo. 1900, and in 1902 as Lieut.-Col. Imp. Yeo.; commanded 2nd Life Guards; half-pay 1911. *Heir*, Lord Silchester, s. C. *Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard, Ireland; North Aston Hall, Deddington, Oxon; 44, Bryanston Sq., W.*
- Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil, 5th E., of second creation (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Hereditary Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland, and Lord Warden of the West Marches; Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, bro. C. *Lowther Castle, Penrith; Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland; Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland; 14 and 15, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Loreburn, Robert Threshie, 1st E. (cr. Baron 1905; Earl 1911). Surname Reid. B. 1846. E. Cheltenham and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st-class Lit. Hum., '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Bencher '90; M.P. Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Burghs '86-1905; Solicitor-General May-Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94—June '95; one of the British Counsel before the Venezuelan Commission; G.C.M.G. Nov. '99; Lord Chancellor Dec. 1905; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1907; M. Dec. 3rd, 1907, Violet Elizabeth, *ed.* of Mr. W. F. Hicks-Beach. 8, *Eaton Square, S.W.; Kingsdown House, near Dover. Brooks's and National Liberal.*
- Lothian, Robert Schomberg, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). B. 1874, s. 1900. Surname Kerr. Sits as Ld. Ker. *Heir*, Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, *un. Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, Midlothian; Blickling Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk; Monteviot, Jedburgh, N.B.*
- Loudon, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. *Heir*, Paulyn Rawdon-Hastings, n. C. *Carlton.*
- *Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. *Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth.*
- Lovat, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. before 1440). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B.

- 1871, s. 1887; served in S. Africa as Major of the corps of gillies which he raised, 1900. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. *Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness*; 38, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Lovel and Holland, L.** (See Egmont, E. of.)
- Lovelace, Lionel Fortescue**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname King. B. 1865, s. 1906. E. Eton. *Heir*, Peter Malcolm, Visct. Ockham, b. March 30th, 1905, s. C. Horsley Towers, *Leatherhead, Surrey*; *Ben Damp Forest, Torridon, Ross-shire*; 23, *Knightsbridge, S.W. Army and Navy, St. James's*.
- Lucan, George**, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). (Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1632.) Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. K.P. '98. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; Co. Mayo, 1900; Knight of Legion of Honour and Medjidie; was present at Alma and Balaclava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; I.R.P. Lieut. co. Mayo 1901. *Heir*, Lord Bingham, s. C. *Laleham House, Staines*; *Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland. Carlton, Turf.*
- Lucas, Auberon Thomas**, 8th L. (cr. 1663). Surname Herbert. B. 1876; s. his un., 7th Earl Cowper in barony 1905. Also 5th Lord Dingwall in peerage of Scotland and co-heir to Barony of Butler: Under-Sec. for War 1908-11; Under-Sec. Colonies 1911; Parly. Sec. to Board of Agriculture 1911. *Heiress*, Hon. Nan I. Herbert (sister). 33, *Grosvenor Road, S.W.*; *Picket Post, Ringwood.*
- Ludlow, Henry**, 2nd B. (cr. 1807). Surname Lopes. B. 1865, s. 1899. Called to the Bar Inner Temple '90; Capt. Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Chm. and President Cancer Hospital; Treasurer St. Bartholomew's; D.L. Wilts; J.P. Wilts and Northants; L.C.C. 1903-7. *Heywood, Westbury, Wilts*; *Lampport Hall, Northampton*; 27, *Portland Place, W. Carlton and Marlborough.*
- Lurgan, William**, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s. 1882. State Steward 1902. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. E. Brownlow, s. (b. 1892). L. *Carlton.*
- Lytton, Victor Alexander George Robert**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. *Heir*, Edward Anthony James, s. (b. 1903). *Knebworth, Herts*; 11, *North Audley Street, W.*
- Lyveden, Courtenay Robert Percy**, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Vernon. B. 1857, s. 1902. Pres. Brit. Committee for Study of Foreign Municipal Affairs. *Heir*, Robert Fitzpatrick Courtenay, s. *Guernsey House, Folkestone. National Liberal, New Reform, Pilgrims.*
- Macclesfield, George Loveden William Henry**, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil T. Parker, un. *Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire*; 22, *Down Street, W.*
- Macdonald, Ronald Archibald**, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Macdonald of Earncliffe, Susan Agnes**, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada. *Earncliffe, Ottawa, Canada.*
- MacDonnell of Swinford, Antony Patrick**, 1st L. (cr. 1908). Surname MacDonnell. B. 1844. M.A., D.Litt., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. Was Acting Chief Commr. Burma, Chief Commr. Central Provinces, Acting Lieut.-Gov. Bengal, Lieut.-Gov. N.-W. Provinces, and Chief Commr. Oudh; Under-Sec. for Ireland 1902-8; G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
- Macnaghten, Edward L.** (cr. 1887). (Life Peer.) B. 1830. P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fellow Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; K.C.; Bencher '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85, N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since '87; L.L.D. Dublin '99; G.C.B., G.C.M.G. *Runkerry Bushmills, Co. Antrim. Carlton.*
- Magheramorne, Dudley Stuart**, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1863, s. 1903. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. M'Garel-Hogg, bro. C. *Park House, Marden, Kent.*
- Malmesbury, James Edward**, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1872, s. 1899. B.A. (Hist. Honours) Ch.Ch. Oxford; D.L., J.P., and C.A. for Hants; M.L.C.C. (Stepney) 1904-5. m. 1905 Hon. Dorothy Gough Calthorpe. *Heir*, William James, Viscount Fitz-Harris, s. (b. 1907). C. *Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. Bath, Carlton.*
- Manchester, Edmund Arbuthnott**, 4th Bp. of. (See founded 1847.) Surname Knox. B. 1847, app. 1903. Is s. of the Rev. George Knox. E. St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford (1st class Moderations and Lit. Hum. and Law and Mod. History), Fellow of Merton Coll. '69, Tutor '75, and Chaplain '79; rector of Kibworth Beauchamp '84; Vicar of Aston '91; hon. Canon of Worcester and Bishop Suffragan of Coventry '94; then Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Archdeacon of Birmingham. He married '95, as his second wife, a daughter of Canon Newton. *Bishop's Court, Manchester.*
- Manchester, William Angus Drogo**, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. m. 1900 Helena, d. of E. Zimmermann, of Cincinnati. Capt. Yeomen of the Guard Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Mandeville, s. L.U. *Kimbolton Castle.*
- Manners, John Thomas**, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. 18, *New Cavendish Street, W. Carlton.*
- Mansfield, Alan David**, 6th E. of (cr. 1776 and 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1864, s. 1906. Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod since '95. *Heir*, Lord Scone, s. (b. 1900). *Scone Palace; Comlongon Castle, Dumfriesshire.*
- Manvers, Charles William Sydney**, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1854, s. 1900; Brig.-Gen. commanding Sherwood Foresters Volunteer Brigade; M.P. Newark Div. of Notts '85-95 and '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Viscount Newark, s. *Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Notts; Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham*; 6, *Tilney Street, Park Lane. Carlton, Travellers', Wellington.*
- Mar, John Francis Erskine**, 34th E. of (cr. ante 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. m. Alice Mary Sinclair, d. of John Hamilton. Hilston Park, Co. Monmouthshire. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Garloch, s. C. 17, *Dover Street, London, W. Carlton.*
- Mar and Kellie, Walter John Francis**, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565 and 1619). Surname Erskine. B. 1865, s. 1888. K.T., S.R.P.; L.L. co. Clackmannan. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. *Alloa House, Clackmannanshire.*
- Marchamley, George**, 1st L. (cr. 1908). Surname Whiteley. B. 1855. Returned for Stockport as a Conservative '93, but in '96 became an Independent member, and was afterwards elected as a Liberal and sat for Pudsey D.

- Yorks 1900-8; Patronage Sec. to Treasury 1905-8; P.C. 1907. L. *Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury; St. Anthony's, Milnthorpe*; 31, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Marlborough**, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. K.G. m. '95 Consuelo, d. of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. Chancellor of the Primrose League; Paymaster-Gen. '99, resigned 1902; P.C. '99; served in S. Africa as Staff Capt. for Imperial Yeo.; Under-Sec. for the Colonies July 1903-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, M. of Blandford, s. (b. '97). *Blenheim Palace, Oxon.*
- Masham**, Samuel, 2nd L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunliffe-Lister. B. 1857, s. 1906. E. Harrow and Oxford. One of the largest landowners in Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. J. Masham, bro. C. Swinton, Masham, Yorks.
- Massereene and Ferrard**, Algernon W. J. Clotworthy, 12th Visct. (cr. 1660). Sits as Lord Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1873, s. 1905. Major 17th Lancers; D.S.O. *Heir*, Chichester Arthur Skeffington. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriel Temple, Co. Louth.*
- Massy**, John Thomas William, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. Killakee, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin. *Carlton.*
- Mayo**, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. I.R.P. '90; P.C. 1900; K.P. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Bourke, bro. C. Kildare Street (Dublin). *Carlton, White's, Marlborough.*
- Meath**, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. L.L. County and City of Dublin; K.P.; P.C.; D.L.; founded Metropolitan Public Gardens Association '82, Lads' Drill Association and Empire Movement. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s., Major 2nd Batt. Gren. Guards. C. Kilnaddy, Bray, Ireland; Ottermund, Ottershaw, Chertsey; 83, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Kildare Street, Dublin.
- Meldrum**, L. (See Huntly, M. of.)
- Melville**, Charles Saunders, 6th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1843, s. 1904. Consul-General at Hamburg '85-97, at Christiania '97-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Charles C. Dundas, s. *Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh, and Colterstock Hall, Northamptonshire. Carlton.*
- Mendip**, L. (See Clifden, V.)
- Meredith**, L. (See Athlumney, L.)
- Mersey**, John Charles, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Bigham. B. 1840. Bar. Middle Temple '70, Q.C. '83, Bencher '86; M.P. (L.U.) Liverpool (Exchange Div.) '95-7; Judge of High Court '97; President Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Div. 1909-10; P.C. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Clive Bigham, C.M.G., s. 22, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Athenæum, Reform.*
- Merthyr**, William Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Lewis. B. 1837. Colliery proprietor; has served on many Royal Commissions; Knighted '85; Bart. '96; K.C.V.O. *The Mardy, Aberdare. Carlton, Oriental, Constitutional.*
- Methuen**, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. G.C.B.; G.C.V.O.; C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; Major-Gen. '90; Lieut.-Gen. '98; special service Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Major Home Dist. '74; Mil. Sec. Ireland '77; Egyptian expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '81-4; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Tirah campaign '97; General commanding Home District '92-97; in command of the First Div. in S. Africa '99-1901; severely wounded near Tweebosch March 1902; Colonel Scots Guards; Eastern Command 1904-8; General 1905; Commander-in-Chief South Africa 1908; Field-Marshal 1911. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. *Corsham Court, Wills, Guards' and Travellers'.*
- Mexborough**, John Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1843, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir-pres.*, Lieut. J. H. Savile, h.-bro. *Methley Park, Leeds; Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W.*
- Michelham**, Herbert Stern, 1st L. (cr. 1906). B. 1851; son of the late Baron Herman de Stern. E. Edinburgh, and King's Coll., London; one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London. Bart. 1905. *Heir*, Herman Alfred, s. 26, *Prince's Gate, London; Strawberry Hill, Surrey.*
- Middleton**, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L. (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. *Birdsall House, York. Carlton.*
- Middleton**, William St. John Fremantle, 9th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1706). Surname Brodrick. B. 1856, s. 1907. M.P. West Surrey '80-85; Guildford '85-1926; Financial Sec. War Office '86-92; Under Sec. for War '95-8; Foreign Affairs '98-1900; Sec. for War 1900-3; for India 1903-5; P.C. '97; Alderman L.C.C. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. George St. J. Brodrick, s. C. 34, *Portland Place, W.; Pepper Harrow, Godalming; Middleton, Ireland. Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Midlothian**, E. of. (See Rosebery, E. of.)
- Milltown**, E. of (cr. 1763), claimed by Robert F. W. Leeson. 95, *Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.*
- Milner**, Alfred, 1st V. (cr. 1902). Surname Milner. B. 1854; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. s. of Dr. Milner. E. in Germany, at King's Coll., London, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 1st class in Classics; Fellow of New Coll.; called to the Bar, Inner Temp., '81; was on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; private sec. to Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, '87-9; Under-Sec. for Finance in Egypt '89-92; author of "England in Egypt"; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue '92-7; succeeded Lord Rosmead as Governor of Cape Colony and High Commr. for S. Africa '97; Governor Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1900-5. In recognition of his public services, he was created a Baron and a Privy Councillor in 1901, and on the conclusion of peace in South Africa was raised to the rank of Viscount in 1902. In Sept. 1903 declined an invitation to join the Cabinet as Col. Sec. In succession to Mr. Chamberlain. His action in S. Africa was made the subject of debate in the House of Commons in the 1906 Session, and the Peers voted their high appreciation of his services. A public address signed by more than 370,000 people was presented in Aug. 1906, expressing high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Crown and Empire in Africa. Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.) 1906, LL.D. (Cambridge) 1907, Toronto and McGill 1908. *Sturry Court, near Canterbury; 47, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum, and New University.*
- Minster**, L. (See Conyngham, M.)

- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynynmond-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. *E. Eton* and *Trin. Coll. Camb.* P.C.; K.G.; G.C.M.G.; attached to Turkish army, Russo-Turkish war, '77; served Afghanistan '79; private sec. to Gen. Sir F. Roberts, S. Africa, '81; Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98-1904; Viceroy of India 1905-1910. *Heir*, Visct. Melgund, s. *Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards', Turf, Brooks's.*
- ***Molesworth**, George Bagot, 9th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1867, s. 1906. Captain; served in Tirah expedition '97-8. I.P. *Heir*, Charles Willoughby Murray, s. *Waller's Hall, Monkton, Thanet. Naval and Military.*
- Monck**, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1809). Baron (P.I.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, Capt. 3rd Batt. Coldstream Gds., s. C. Charleville, *Ennis-kerry, Co. Wicklow; Carlton, Kildare Street Monkton, L. (See Galway, V.)*
- Moncreiff**, Robert Chichester, 3rd B. (cr. 1874, and Bt. 1826 Nova Scotia, and 1871 U.K.). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1843, s. 1909. Clerk in Holy Orders; Vicar of Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire, since '85. m. 1871 Florence Kate, d. of Lt.-Col. FitzHerbert, of Somersal Herbert, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. FitzHerbert Moncreiff, s.
- Monk Bretton**, John William, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. Formerly in the Diplomatic Service; priv. sec. to Col. Sec. L.U. *Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex; 12, Park Lane, W.*
- Monkswell**, Robert Alfred Hardcastle, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1875, s. 1909. *E. Eton* and *Camb. 7, Chelsea Embankment.*
- Monson**, Augustus Debonnaire John, 9th L. (cr. 1728). Surname Monson. B. 1868, s. 1900. Attaché to the British Embassy, Paris, and private sec. to Ambassador '96-1900. m. 1903, Romaine, d. of late Gen. Roy Stone, U.S.A. *Heir*, Hon. John Rosebery Monson, s. *Burton Hall, Lincoln; Chart Lodge, Sevenoaks.*
- Montagu** of Beaulieu, John W. E., 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. '66; s. 1905. M.P. Hants, New Forest, '92-1905; ed. "Car Illustrated," etc. *Heir*, Hon. Robert H. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, bro. C. Beaulieu, Hants; 3, *Tilney Street, W. Carlton, Automobile, R.Y.S.*
- Monteagle**, L. (See Sligo, M. of.)
- Monteagle** of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring Rice. B. 1849, s. 1866. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Spring Rice, s. L.U. *Mount Trenehard, Foynes, co. Limerick; 8, Sloane Court, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Montrose**, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T.; Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Stirlingshire; Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, M. of Graham, s. C. Carlton.
- Moray**, Morton Gray Stuart-Gray, 17th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart. B. 1855, s. 1909. *Heir*, Francis Douglas, Lord Doune, s. *Darnaway Castle, Forres.*
- Morley** of Blackburn, John, 1st Viscount (cr. 1908). Surname Morley. B. at Blackburn 1838; *E. Cheltenham* and *Lincoln Coll., Oxford*; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73. but took to literature; edited *Literary Gazette*, the *Fortnightly* '67-83, *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-5; M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne '83-95; Moutrose '96-1903; Chief Secretary for Ireland '86; reappointed Chief Secretary '92; Sec. of State for India 1905-10; Lord President of the Council, 1910. His literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on Compromise; *Lives of Cobden*, of Edmund Burke, of Walpole, and of Cromwell, and a Romanes lecture on Machiavelli '97; he is the writer of the authoritative *Life of Mr. Gladstone*, published in '03; Hon. L.L.D. of Glasgow, Cambridge, McGill, and Toronto Univs.; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; Trustee of the British Museum, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, hon. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; hon. Professor Royal Academy of Arts; F.R.S.; P.C.; O.M. 1902; received from Mr. Carnegie the Acton Library in 1902, and gave it to Cambridge University; member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. Aug. 1904; Chancellor Manchester Univ. 1908. *Flowermead, Wimbledon Park, S.W.*
- Morley**, Edmund Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1877, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. M. B. Parker, b. L.U. *Saltram, Plympton, Devon; 31, Prince's Gardens, S.W.*
- Morton**, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Aberdour, s. *Conaglen, Ardgour, Argyll; Loddington Hall, Leicester. C. Carlton.*
- Mostyn**, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s. 1884. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. Carlton.
- ***Mount Cashell**, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. (cr. 1781). *E. Eton* and *St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A.).* Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. Called Bar Lincs. Inn, '54. *Beryl, Wells, Somerset. United University, Carlton.*
- Mount Edgcombe**, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Surname Edgcombe. B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; Lord Steward of the Household '86-92; L.L. and Vice-Admiral Cornwall; member Council Duchy of Cornwall 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Valletort, s. C. *Mount Edgcombe, Plymouth. Carlton.*
- Mountgarret**, Henry Edmund, 14th Visct. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1900. Sits as Baron Mountgarret (1911). *Heir*, Hon. Edmund Somerset Butler, s. *Ballyconra, co. Kilkenny; Nidd Hall, Ripley; 93, Eaton Square, S.W. Windham, Wellington, Brooks's.*
- ***Mountmorres**, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, s. 1880. *E. Radley* and *Balliol Coll., Oxford* (Scholar and Exhibitioner of both). F.L.S., F.R.G.S. Ex-L.C.C.; traveller: late Lieut. R.N.V.R.; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, 18, *Pall Mall, S.W.*
- Mount-Stephen**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. President Bank of Montreal '78, first Presi-

- dent Canadian Pacific Railway Co., '81, and for his services made a Bart. '86. In Jan. 1905 he gave £200,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. G.C.V.O. 1905. 17, *Carlton House Terrace*; *Brocket Hall, Hatfield*.
- Mowbray**, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1283), and 21st L. Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, s. 1893. *Heir-apparent*, Hon. William Marmaduke Stourton, s. *Allerton Park, near Knaresborough, Yorks*.
- Muncaster**, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783), Bart. (cr. 1676). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, s. 1862. Served in Crimea. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D.) '85, '86-92, L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro. C. *Muncaster Castle, Cumberland, Carlton*.
- Munster**, Aubrey, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1862, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. Harold E. Fitz-Clarence, bro. 2, *Warwick Square, S.W. Carlton, Bachelors', St. James's*.
- Muskerry**, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Fitzmaurice, Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. *Heir*, Hon. R. M. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, s. *Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick, Carlton, St. George's Yacht*.
- Napier and Ettrick**, William John George, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1846, s. 1898. Entered diplomatic service '69, Third Sec. '73, Second '76; Sec. at Stockholm and Tokio. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Francis E. B. Napier, s. *Thirlestane, Selkirk, N.B.*; 4, *Grafton Street, W. New*.
- Napier of Magdala**, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890, Lt.-Col. Bengal Army retired; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. 9 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Nelson**, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a g.n. of the great Admiral. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Nelson, s. C. *Trafalgar House, Salisbury, Carlton*.
- Newborough**, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. C. 39, *Park Lane, W.*
- Newburgh**, Charles, 9th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1862, s. 1908. S.P.; is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnaid, s. *Rome*.
- Newcastle**, Norman Dumenil John, 4th Bp. of (See created 1882.) Surname Stratton. B. 1840, app. 1907. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D. '92); D.D. Durham 1908; deacon '65; priest '65; Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '80; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; Bishop of Sodor and Man '92-1907, and Dean '95-1907. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne, National*.
- Newcastle**, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Newlands**, James Henry Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1808). Surname Hozier. B. 1851, s. 1906. M.P.
- S. Lanarkshire '86-1906. *Heir*, none. *Mauldslic Castle, Carlisle, N.B.*; *Barrowfield Lodge, Brighton*; 36, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Newton**, Thomas Wodehouse, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. Surname Legh. M.P. for Lancashire, Newton D., '86-98; diplomatic service '80, retired '86; Capt. and Hon. Major Lancs. Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. D. Legh, s. C. 7, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Carlton, Turf, St. James's*.
- Norbury**, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Graham-Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Otway Scarlett Graham-Toler, s.
- Norfolk**, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G.; P.C.; G.C.V.O.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered. Earl Marshal of England; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7; hon. freeman of the city 1900; Postmaster-Gen. '95-1900; resigned to serve in the S. African campaign as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo.; first Mayor of Westminster, 1900-1; L.L. Sussex; J.P. City of London; m. Feb. 15th, 1904, Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell, to whom passed the Scottish barony of Herries on the death of Lord Herries, Oct. 5th, 1908. *Heir*, Bernard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Normanby**, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. Vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91-1907. *Heir*, Russell Phipps, n. *Mulgrave Castle, Whitby, Yorks*.
- Normanton**, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1865, s. 1896. *Heir*, Edward John Sidney Christian Welborne Ellis, Viscount Somerton, s. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants. Bachelors', Marlborough*.
- North**, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884. Late Lieut. 1st Life Guards and late Major Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars; Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Territorial Decoration; Knight of the Order of Malta; Vice-President of the Association of the Order in Great Britain. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. *Wroxton Abbey, Banbury; Kirrling Tower, Newmarket, Carlton*.
- Northampton**, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, s. 1897; entered Dip. Service; priv. sec. to Earl Cowper when Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6, and Barnsley Div. '89-97. K.G. 1908. *Heir*, E. Compton, s. L. *Castle Abbey, Northampton; Compton Winyles, Kington, Warwickshire; 51, Lennox Gardens, S.W., St. James's, Travellers'*.
- Northbourne**, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- Northbrook**, Francis George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1850, s. 1904. M.P. Winchester '80-85; Beds (Biggleswade Div.) '86-92. *Heir* (to Barony), Hon. Francis H. Baring, un. U. 42, *Portman Square, W. Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants. Travellers', Brooks's, Turf*.
- Northcliffe**, Alfred Charles William, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Harmsworth. B. July 15th, 1865, at Chapelizod, co. Dublin. E. Stamford Grammar School; founded *Answers and Daily Mail*; is one of the proprietors *Even-*

- ing News, London Magazine*, and is principal proprietor of the *Times*; equipped Jackson Arctic Expedition '94; Bart. 1924. 22, *St. James's Place, S.W.*
- Northesk**, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Rosehill, s. 6, *Hans Crescent, S.W.*; *Ethie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.*; *Longwood, Winchester*.
- Northington**, L. (See Henley, L.)
- Northumberland**, Henry George, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1846, s. 1899; *m.* '68, Lady Edith, *d.* 8th D. of Argyll; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Lovaine '87; L.L. Northumberland 1904; K.G., P.C. *Heir*, Alan Ian, Earl Percy, s. C. *Alnwick Castle, Northumberland*; 2, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Norton**, Charles Leigh, 2nd L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1846. Sec. Special Mission to Spain '78; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. B. Adderley, s. C. *Hams Hall, near Birmingham*.
- *Norwich**, Bertram, 68th Bp. of. Surname Pollock. B. 1863, app. 1910. *E.* at Charterhouse (scholar), and Trin. Coll. Camb. (scholar); B.A. 1885; B.D. 1902; D.D. 1903; Assist. Master Marlborough '85; Head Master Wellington '93-1910; was Chaplain-in-Ordinary to his late Majesty and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; C.V.O. *Palace, Norwich*.
- Nunburnholme**, Charles Henry Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1906). Surname Wilson. B. 1875, s. 1907. Served in S. Africa, D.S.O. 1900; M.P. Hull West 1906-7; *m. e. d.* Lord Carrington; L.L. E. Riding, Yorks 1908. *Heir*, his son, b. 1904. *Ferryby Hall, North Ferryby, East Yorks*; 16, *Chesham Place, S.W.*
- O'Brien**, Peter, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname O'Brien. B. 1842. Called to the bar '65, Q.C. '80; Crown Prosecutor '81; Third Sergeant '84; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. '87, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since '89. Bart. '91. P.C. *Airfield, co. Dublin*. *Carlton, Athenæum, Garrick, Kildare Street*.
- O'Hagan**, Maurice Herbert Towneley, 3rd Baron (cr. 1870). Surname Towneley-O'Hagan. B. 1882, s. 1900. E. Marlborough and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.A.; J.P. Essex; Lieut. Essex Batt. R.H.A. (T.); was Assist. Priv. Sec. to the First Lord of Admiralty 1906; Lord-in-Waiting 1907-1910. Has Grand Cross of North Star (Sweden) and Queen Isabella (Spain). *Pyrgo Park, Havering atte Bower, Essex*.
- O'Neill**, Edward, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1830, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. *Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim, Ireland*, and 12, *Queen's Gate, S.W.* *Carlton*.
- Onslow**, Richard William Alan, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1876; s. 1911. E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Attaché H.M. Diplomatic Service 1901; appointed Madrid 1902, Tangier 1903; granted allowances for knowledge of Arabic and International Law; 3rd Sec. St. Petersburg; Private Sec. to Sir C. Hardinge 1904-6, and Sir A. Nicolson 1906; and Sec. Berlin 1907; Assist. Private Sec. to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1909-11; Clerk in the Foreign Office and Private Sec. to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State. J.P., D.L. for Surrey. *Heir*, Hon. V. A. H. H. Onslow, *bro.* *The Foreign Office*; *Clarendon Park, Guildford*. *St. James's, Beefsteak, Turf, Travellers*.
- Oranmore and Browne**, Geoffrey Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Browne. B. 1861, s. 1900; I.R.P., C.V.O. C. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Dominick Edward, s. 12, *Caendish Place, W.*; *Castle McGarrett, Clarenorris, Ireland*; *Bourtree Hill, Irvine, Scotland*; *The Mount, Kilbarnock, Scotland*. *Carlton, Bachelors*.
- Orford**, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1894. Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Heir* (to barony only), Henry Spencer Wade-Walpole, c. *Wolterton Park, Norwich*; 36, *Bruton Street, W.* *Carlton, Travellers, Bachelors*.
- Oriel**, L. (See Massereene, V.)
- *Orkney**, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry '98-1903. *Heir*, Lady Mary Constance Hamilton, *d.* c. *Glanmore, Templemore*; *The Tythe House, Stewkley, Bucks.* *Carlton, White's, Pratt's*; *Kildare St., Dublin*.
- Ormathwaite**, Arthur, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. *Strettington House, Chichester*. *Carlton*.
- Ormonde**, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord J. Butler, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- Oxenfoord**, L. (See Stair, E. of.)
- Oxford**, Charles, 34th Bp. of. Surname Gore. B. 1853, translated 1911. *E.* Balliol Coll., Oxford; deacon '76, priest '78; Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford '75-95, Lecturer '76-80; Select Preacher Oxford '82-4 and '94-6; Select Preacher Cambridge '89, '93, '95, and '98; Bampton Lect. Oxford '91; Lecturer in Pastoral Theology at Cambridge '99; Chaplain to Bp. of Lincoln '85; Vicar of Radley, Berks, '93-4; Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria '98-1900; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria 1900-1; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; Canon of Westminster '94-1902; Bp. of Worcester 1902, of Birmingham 1905; Hon. D.D. Edin. 1896; D.D. Oxon. 1901; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1905; Hon. LL.D. Camb. 1909 and Birmingham 1908. Author and editor of "The Church and the Ministry," "Roman Catholic Claims," "The Holy Spirit and Inspiration" in "Lux Mundi," "Incarnation of the Son of God," "The Body of Christ," "Dissertations," "Epistle to the Ephesians," "Epistle to the Romans," Essays in Aid of Church Reform, "The New Theology and the Old Religion," "Orders and Unity." *Cuddesdon, Oxford*.
- Peckover** of Wisbech, Alexander, 1st L. (cr. U.K. 1907). B. 1830; was managing partner Gurney, Peckover & Co., bankers; F.S.A., F.R.G.S., LL.D. Camb.; L.L. Cambs. '93-1906. *Bank House, Wisbech*.
- Peel**, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Peel. B. 1829, y. s. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which he is the Visitor; M.A.; Hon D.C.L. '87; P.C. M.P. for Warwick '65-85; Warwick and Leamington '85-95; was a Liberal until the

- Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Parl. Sec. Poor Law Board '68-71; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '71-3; Patronage Sec. Treasury '73-4; Under-Sec. Home Dept. '80; appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration; on his retirement in April '95 the thanks of the House were voted to him, he was made a Viscount, and granted a pension of £4000 for life; presented with the freedom of the City of London July '95; Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws. *Heir*, Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, s. L.U. *The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. Athenæum, United University.*
- Pembroke and Montgomery**, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O.; hered. Visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford; Lord Steward of the Household '95-1905; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a Lord of the Treasury '85-92; was Junior Conservative Whip. *Heir*, Ld. Herbert, s. C. *Wilton House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- Penrhyn**, Edward Sholto, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1864, s. 1907. Owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; entered 1st Life Guards; M.P. S. Northants '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. Alan George Sholto Douglas-Pennant, s. C. *Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, N. Wales; Wickon Park, Stony Stratford. Carlton.*
- Pentland**, John, 1st B. (cr. 1909). Surname Sinclair. B. 1860. Served in Soudan Expedition '85; retired from army as Capt.; M.P. Forfarshire '97-1909; Sec. for Scotland since 1905; Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '95-7. L. 7, *Cambridge Square, W. Brooks's. Army and Navy.*
- Perth**, Wm. Huntly, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). Is also Viscount Strathallan, to which title he s. 1893. Chief of the clan Drummond. Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1902. S.P. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric Drummond, h.-bro.
- Peterborough**, Edward Carr, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Glyn. B. 1843, app. 1896. y. s. of the 1st Lord Wolverton; E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; B.A. '67; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the late Queen '81-4; chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty '84-86; vicar of Kensington '78-96. m. '82, Lady Mary Campbell, d. of the Duke of Argyll. *The Palace, Peterborough. Athenæum and United University.*
- Petre**, Lionel G. C., 16th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre. B. 1890, s. 1908.
- Pirrie**, William James, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Pirrie. B. 1847. Entered Harland & Wolff's, Belfast, '62; partner '74; now chairman. Lord Mayor Belfast '96-7; K.P. 1908; P.C. '97; Hon. Freeman '08; LL.D., D.Sc. *Ormiston, Belfast; Willey Park, Godalming, Surrey; 24, Belgrave Square, London, S.W. Reform; Kildare St., Dublin, and Ulster, Belfast.*
- Playfair**, George James, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). C.V.O. Surname Playfair. B. 1849, s. 1893. Hon. Col. 2nd Highland Brigade R.F.A. *Heir*, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. *Merley House, Wimborne. Naval and Military.*
- Plunket**, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; formerly in Diplomatic Service; m. Lady Victoria, d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava; priv. sec. to Lords Lieut. of Ireland 1901-4; Gov. of New Zealand 1904-10. *Heir*, Hon. Terence C. Plunket, s. C. *Old Connaught House, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Carlton.*
- Plymouth**, Robert George, 1st E. of (cr. 1905). Viscount Windsor (1905), 14th L. Windsor (cr. 1529). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. as L. Windsor 1869. P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire; Paymaster-General '91-2; First Commr. of Works 1902-5. *Heir*, Viscount Windsor, s. C. *Heall Grange, Redditch; St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff; 54, Mount St., W. Carlton.*
- Poltimore**, Coplestone Richard G. Warwick, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1859, s. 1908. Hon. George W. Warwick, s. C. *Poltimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon. Bachelors'.*
- *Polwarth**, Walter Hugh, 8th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1867. L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire; Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.*
- Ponsonby**, L. (See Bessborough, E. of.)
- *Portarlington**, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1883, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George Seymour Dawson-Damer, bro. *Came House, Dorchester; Emo Park, Portarlington.*
- Portland**, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.; Master of the Horse '86-92 and '95-1905; L.L. Caithness-shire 89, L.L. Notts. '98; Pres. of the Home of Rest for Horses; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Titchfield, s. C. 3, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Portman**, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1888. M.P. Shaftesbury 52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Hon. H. B. Portman, s. L.U. *Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset; Wentworth Lodge, Bournemouth; 22, Portman Square, W.*
- Portsmouth**, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Bursledon '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91; Under-Sec. for War Dec. 1905-8. *Heir*, Hon. I. F. Wallop, bro. L. *Hurstbourne Park, Whitechurch, Hants. Brooks's.*
- Poulett**, William John Lydston, 7th E. (cr. 1706). B. 1883. C. *Hinton St. George, Crewkerne. Raleigh, Prall's.*
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1880, s. 1904. I.P.; Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom; M.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, s. L.U. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. Guards and Marlborough.*
- Powis**, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1824). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. m. '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, Baroness Darcy de Knayth; L.L. Shropshire. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Queensberry**, Percy Sholto, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1868, s. 1900. S.P. Lieut. 3rd Battn. King's Own Scottish

- Borderers. *Heir*, Lord Douglas Howick, s. 14. *Brook Green, W.*
- Eadnor**, Jacob, 6th Earl of (c. 1765). Surname Plydell Bouverie. B. 1868, s. 1900. M.P. Wilton D. of Wilts '92-1900. Lieut.-Col. comdg. 1st Wilts Rifle Vol. Corps 1903. *C. Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, s. C. *Longford Castle, Salisbury. Carlton, St. Stephen's, Turf.*
- ***Radstock**, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1833, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Woolston, Hants.*
- Raglan**, George FitzRoy Henry, C.B., 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Late Capt. Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Col. (Hon. Col.) Roy. Engineers Milit.; Under-Sec. for War 1900-1902; Gov. of Isle of Man 1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. *Government House, Isle of Man. Carlton, Guaras.*
- Ramsay**, L. (See Dalhousie, E. of.)
- Ranfurlly**, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurlly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. 1875. G.C.M.G.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-7; Gov. New Zealand '97-1904. P.C. Ireland 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. *Northland House, Dunganon, Co. Tyrone; 33, Lennox Gardens, S.W. Carlton, R.Y.S. (Coves).*
- Rathdonnell**, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1870. I.R.P. '80; H.M.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. T. L. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. *Lisnavagh, Rathvilly, co. Carlow. Carlton, Naval and Military, Cavalry, London, Kildare Street Club, Dublin.*
- Rathmore**, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; LL.D.; Direc. L. & N. W. Ry. C. *The Oaks, Wimbledon. Carlton.*
- Ravensworth**, Arthur Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1821), and a Bt. (1642). Surname Liddell. B. 1837, s. 1904; formerly in the War Office. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Wellesley Liddell, s. C. *Ravensworth Castle, Gateshead, Durham; Eslington Park, Whitlingham, Northumberland. Junior Carlton.*
- Rayleigh**, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Strutt. O.M. B. 1842, s. 1873. E. at and Hon. Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman 65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge '79-84; Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution '87-1905; President Royal Society 1903-8; Scientific adviser to Trinity House; author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics, republished by the Camb. Univ. Press; O.M. June 1902; Knight of the Prussian Order "Pour le Mérite"; Officer Legion of Honour; awarded the Nobel prize for Physics 1904, and presented it to Cambridge University. P.C. 1905. Chancellor Camb. Univ. 1908. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. *Terling Place, Witham, Essex. Athenæum.*
- Reay**, Donald James, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1830, s. 1876. P.C.; K.T.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Chief of
- Clan Mackay; Rector of St. Andrews Univ. '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5; President Royal Asiatic Society; Chm. London Sch. Bd. '97-1904; Pres. British Academy 1902-7. D.Litt. Oxford and Cambridge; LL.D. St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; British Delegate Hague Peace Conference 1907. *Heir*, Baron Eric Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony). L. *Carolside, Earlstoun, Berwickshire, N.B.; Ophemer, Netherlands; 6, Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenæum, St. James's, New (Edinburgh).*
- Redesdale**, Algernon Bertram, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Freeman-Mitford. B. 1837; 3rd s. of Henry Reveley Mitford, of Exbury, Hants. Entered Foreign Office '58; Sec. to H.M. Office of Works '74-86; M.P. S.W. Warwickshire '92-5; Trustee of National Gallery and Wallace Collection and Shakespeare's Birthplace; Governor of Wellington College; author "Tales of Old Japan," etc. G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; m. 1874, Lady Clementine Ogilvy, d. of 2nd Earl of Airlie. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. C. B. Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, s. C. *Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh, Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Rendel**, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.; M.P. Montgomeryshire '80-94. L. *Hatchlands, Guildford; 10, Kensington Palace Green. Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- ***Rendlesham**, Frederick Archibald Charles, 6th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Thellusson. B. 1868, s. 1911. I.P.; late Capt. Suffolk Artillery. *White's*
- Revelstoke**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1863, s. 1897. P.C.; G.C.V.O. Director Bank of England; partner Baring Bros. & Co. Receiver-Gen. Duchy of Cornwall 1908. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Baring, bro. L.U. 3, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Travellers', Turf.*
- Ribblesdale**, Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876. P.C.; Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds '92-95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98; Trustee Nat. and Nat. Portrait Galleries; Member Royal Commission on Horse Breeding. *Heir*, Hon. C. A. Lister, s. L. *Gisborne Park, Yorks; 32, Green Street, W. Turf, Brooks's.*
- Richmond**, Lennox and Gordon, Charles Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. Duke of Aubigny in France. B. 1845, s. 1903. M.P. W. Sussex '60-85, and Chichester '85-88; Col. 2nd Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; A.D.C. to the King; C.B. 1902; G.C.V.O. 1904; K.G. 1905. *Heir*, E. of March, s. C. *Goodwood, Chichester. Carlton.*
- Ridley**, Matthew White, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Ridley. B. 1874, s. 1904. m. 1899. Hon. Rosamond Cornelia Gwladys Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne; M.P. Stalybridge 1900-4. *Heir*, Hon. Matthew White Ridley, s. *Bladon, Cramlington, Northumberland; 10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Ripon**, Frederick Oliver, 2nd M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1852, s. 1909. M.P. Ripon '74-80; K.C.V.O. 1902; Treasurer in Household of H.M. Queen Alexandra 1901. *Heir*, none. L. *Studley Royal, Ripon; 0, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. Marlborough, White's.*

***Ripon**, 4th Bp. of. (See founded 678, restored 1836.) Thomas Wortley (Drury). See OCCURRENCES.

Ritchie of Dundee, Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1905). Surname Ritchie. B. 1866. *Heir*, Hon. Philip Ritchie, s. 18a, *Collingham Gardens, S.W.*

Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria, Frederick Sleigh, 1st E. (cr. 1901). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served in the Indian Mutiny, and gained the Victoria Cross; in the Abyssinian war ('68) as Assistant Quartermaster-General and brevet Lieut.-Colonel; in the Loosha Expeditionary Force; C.B. '72; Quartermaster-General in India '75; in the Afghan war of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Kabul. On the investiture of Kandahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he marched from Kabul to Kandahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, and defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet '81, and given the G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he took command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian Army '85; was created a Peer Jan. '92; G.C.S.I. '93; in April '93 resigned his command. Field-Marshal and Com.-in-Chief in Ireland '95; appointed to command the forces in S. Africa at the end of '99, and achieved a series of brilliant successes, amongst them being the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and the annexation of the two Republics. His only son won his V.C. and met his death at the battle of Colenso. In recognition of his services his lordship was in 1901 created an Earl, and voted a grant of £100,000; received the order of the Garter, and the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the German Army. He was appointed Commr.-in-Chief in succession to Lord Wolseley, but retired on abolition of the office, Feb. 1904. In 1905 issued a stirring appeal for a system of national military training. Visited Canada to represent the Army at the Quebec Tercentenary 1908. LL.D. Dublin, Cambridge, Durham, and Glasgow; D.C.L. Oxon. '81; D.Litt. Dublin; P.C. '95; K.P. '97; K.G. 1901; O.M. 1902. *Heiress-pres.*, Lady Aileen Marv, d. Englemere, Ascot. *Athenæum, United Service.*

Robson, William Snowdon (cr. 1910). B. 1852. E. Gonville and Caius Coll. Cambridge; D.C.L. Durham 1906; Hon. Fellow, Caius Coll. Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95; Bencher Inner Temple 1900; M.P. (L.) Bow and Bromley D. '85-6, South Shields '95-1910; appointed Solicitor-General Dec. 1905; Attorney-General 1908; Lord of Appeal 1910; G.C.M.G. 1911. 26, *Eaton Square, S.W.* *Brooks's, Reform, Athenæum.*

***Rochester**, John Reginald, 101st Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Harmer. B. 1857; s. Rev. George Harmer. E. Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Bell Univ. Schol., 5th Classic '81; 1st class Theological Tripos; Fellow King's '83). Deacon '83, priest '84; Chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot, and one of his literary

executors; edited his "Apostolic Fathers," etc.; Fellow Corpus Christi, Camb. '90; Dean '92; Bishop of Adelaide '95; Bishop of Rochester March 1905. *Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.*

***Roden**, Robert Julian Orde, 7th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1845, s. 1910. Col. late King's (Liverpool) Regt.; served in Zulu War; D.L. and J.P. *Heir*, Viscount Jocelyn, s. *Tullymore Park, co. Down.*

Rodney, George Brydges Harley Guest, 8th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1891, s. 1909. *Evergreen Cottage, Knighton, Dorset.*

Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly S.R.P. *Heir*, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. *Dunerub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenæum.*

Romilly, William Gaspard Guy, 4th L. (cr. 1866). Surname Romilly.

Romney, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1864, s. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Marsham, s. C. *Gayton Hall, King's Lynn.*

Rosebery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Earl of Midlothian (1911). Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868.

E. at Eton and Christ Ch. Oxford; m. '78, Hannah (died '90), d. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Sec. Home Office, '81-3; Lord Rector Univ. Edinburgh '80 and Glasgow '99; Lord Privy Seal, and First Commr. of Works '85; Foreign Sec. '86; cast in his fortunes with Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. Elected L.C.C. Jan. 17th, '89, Chairman '89-'90 and '92; Foreign Sec. '92, and K.G. Succeeded Mr. Gladstone in March '94 as Prime Minister, and carried on the government till its defeat in '95; resigned the leadership of the party in order to leave himself a free hand upon the Armenian Question; supported the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation; urged the country to support the Government during the Transvaal war. He delivered the historic Chesterfield speech Dec. 1901, in which he declared that the Liberal party were free from the Irish alliance. In 1903-4-5 he was the most conspicuous opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and of the Government, while he drew appreciably nearer the official Liberal party. In June 1909 he addressed to the Press a notable communication in which he described Mr. Lloyd-George's Finance Bill as "not a Budget, but a revolution"; and on Sept. 10th, having previously tendered his resignation of the presidency of the Liberal League, he vigorously attacked the Budget in a speech delivered to a meeting of business men in Glasgow. He accused the Government of dallying with Socialism. He could not follow them in that course, and although he might think Tariff Reform an evil, Socialism was the end of all, and he found himself at the parting of the ways. He was created Baron Epsom, Viscount Mentmore, and Earl of Midlothian in 1911. He is a Captain of the Royal Co. of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland). LL. Linlithgow and Midlothian. Author of "William Pitt the Younger," '91, "Sir Robert Peel," '99, "The Last Phase," 1900, and "Lord Randolph Churchill," 1906. Lord Rosebery won the Derby in '94, '95, and 1905. High Steward

- of Kingston-on-Thames 1901; Chancellor of Lond. Univ. 1902. *Heir*, Visct. Mentmore. L. *Mentmore, Leighlon Buzzard; Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh; The Durdans, Epson; 38, Berkeley Square, W. Brooks's.*
- Rosmead**, Hercules Arthur Temple, 2d L. (cr. 1896). Surname Robinson. B. 1866, s. 1897. Served in S. Africa; late Lieut. Princess Victoria (Royal Irish) Fusiliers, and Lieut.-Col. 5th Battn. Royal Fusiliers. *m.* Hon. Edith L. Hancock, d. 4th Ld. Castlemaine. *Heir*, Hon. Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. *Wycombe Lodge, Bexhill-on-Sea. Carlton, Army and Navy, Bath.*
- Rosse**, William Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1873, s. 1908. Late Major Irish Guards; L.L. King's Co.; I.R.P. 1911. *Heir*, Laurence M. H., Lord Oxmantown, s. C. *Birr Castle, King's County.*
- Rosslyn**, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. Late Lieut. Thorneycroft's M. I., and was at the relief of Ladysmith, 1900; private sec. (unpaid) to the Sec. of State for Scotland; a member of the dramatic profession under the name of James Erskine. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. *Dysart, Fife, N.B.*
- Rossmore**, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874; L.L. Co. Monaghan. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. *Rossmore Park, Monaghan. Carlton.*
- Rotherham**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Holland. B. 1849. M.P. (L.) N. Salford '92-5, Rotherham Div. of Yorks '99-1910; Knighted 1902; Bart. 1907; sometime Temporary Chm. of Ways and Means; Chm. Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, Ltd.; President Associated Chambers of Commerce of United Kingdom 1904-7. 61, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- Rothcs**, Norman Evelyn Leslie, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. S.R.P. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, s. 1893. *Heir*, Lord Leslie, s. *Leslie House, Leslie, Fife, N.B.*
- Rothschild**, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840; *c.* s. late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, s. L.U. 148, *Piccadilly; Tring Park, Tring. Turf, Marlborough, St. James's, Brooks's.*
- Rowallan**, Archibald Cameron, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Corbett. B. 1856; M.P. (L.) Glasgow, Tradeston D., '85-1911. *Rowallan, Kilmarnock, and 26, Hans Place, S.W. Brooks's.*
- Roxburghe**, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker. B. 1876, s. 1892. K.T. Served in the S. African campaign 1900; A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales during his colonial tour. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, *bro. Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*
- Russell**, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. M.I.E.E., Lieut. Army Motor Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, *bro. Telegraph House, Chichester; 57, Gordon Square, W.C. Automobile, Reform.*
- Ruthven**, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1838, s. 1864; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, D.S.O. Major Scots Guards, s. C. *Newland, Gorebridge, Midlothian. Carlton.*
- Rutland**, Henry John Brinsley, 8th D. of (cr. 1793). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1906. Principal private sec. to Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melfort Div., '88-95; L.L. Leicestershire; Pres. of Leicestershire Terr. Assoc.; Hon. Col. 3rd and 4th Batts. Leicestershire Regt. *Heir*, M. of Granby, s. C. *Belvoir Castle, Grantham; Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; Stanton Woodhouse, Rowsley; 16, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Sackville**, Lionel Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). B. 1867, s. 1909. *Knole, Sevenoaks.*
- St. Albans**, Edgar, 3rd Bp. of. (See created 1877.) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1903. *E. New Coll., Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70, D.D. '95, Hon. D.D. (Durham) '96; deacon '68, priest '69; curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, Witney '69-71, and St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta '72 and was his successor's Commissary '76-88; Hon. Canon of Winchester '84; Vicar of Portsea '78-96. Examining Chaplain to Bp. of Winchester '76; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen '90; in '92 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth; and in '96 Bishop of Newcastle, whence he was translated to St. Albans 1903. Author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. *Verulam House, St. Albans. Athenaeum.**
- St. Albans**, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beauchamp. B. 1870, s. 1898. Hered. Grand Falconer and hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Osborne de Vere Beauchamp, *bro. Redbourne, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire.*
- St. Aldwyn**, Michael Edward, 1st Visct. (cr. 1906). Surname Hicks Beach. B. 1837. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; High Steward Gloucester; M.P. East Gloucestershire '64-85, Bristol West '85-1906; Parliamentary Sec. to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '63; Under Sec. Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Sec. for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Sec. for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons '85-6; President of the Board of Trade '88-92; Chancellor of the Exchequer '95-1902; retired from official life Aug. 1902. P.C. and D.C.L. Chairman Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904 and of Royal Commission on Land Transfer, 1908. He was one of the first of the Unionist leaders to oppose Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and founded the Unionist Free Food League, but later leaned to Mr. Balfour's Retaliation policy. *Heir*, Hon. Michael H. Hicks-Beach, M.P., s. *Cohn St. Aldwyn, Fainford, Gloucestershire; 81, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton and Athenaeum.*
- St. Asaph**, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. E. Jesus Coll., Oxon. Deacon '74 curate of Llandingat and second master of Llandoverly College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85. *The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire. Athenaeum.*
- St. Audries**, Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Fuller-Acland-Hood. B. 1853. E.

- Eton, Balliol College, Oxford, and Sandhurst; served 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-91; s. his father as 4th Bart. 1892; M.P. (U) for Somerset, Wellington D., '92-1911; J.P., D.L., and C.C. Somerset; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1900, and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury 1902-5; formerly principal Opposition Whip; P.C. Nov. 1904. *St. Audries, Bridgwater. Guards, Carlton.*
- St. Davids, John**, 120th Bp. of, Surname Owen. B. 1854. (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal.) *E. Bottwong Grammar Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford; senior mathematical master at Appleby Grammar School; Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter '79; Warden and Head-master of Llandovery College '85-'89; Dean of St. Asaph '89; Principal Lampeter College '92, and Residential Canon at St. Asaph; Bp. '97. The Palace, Abergwili R.S.O., Carmarthenshire. Athenæum.*
- St. Davids of Roch Castle, John Wynford**, 1st Lord (cr. 1908). Surname Philipps. B. 1860. *E. Felstead and Keble Coll. Called to Bar '86. M.P. Mid Lanark '88-92 and '92-4, Pembrokeshire '08-1908. L. Lydstep Haven; Roch Castle, Pembrokeshire; 3. Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. Devonshire, Wellington, National Liberal, and Reform.*
- St. Germans, John Granville Cornwallis**, 6th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Eliot. B. 1890, s. 1911. *Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall; 17, Grosvenor Gardens, W.*
- St. John of Bletsoe, Beauchamp Moubray**, 16th L. (cr. 1558). Surname St. John. B. 1844, s. 1887. Formerly in the Army; L.L. Bedfordshire. *Heir, Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, D.L., J.P. Beds., s. C. Melchbourne Park, Sharnbrook, Beds. Junior Carlton.*
- St. Leonards, Frank Edward**, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Sugden. B. 1890, s. 1908. *Heir, Hon. Frank Sugden, c. c/o Lady St. Leonards, Orwell Cottage, Windsor.*
- St. Levan, John Townshend**, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1857, s. 1908. Col. commanding Grenadier Guards. *Heir, Major Hon. E. S. St. Aubyn, bro. L.U. St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall.*
- St. Oswald, Rowland**, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Soudan Campaign '85. *Heir, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks; 11, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- St. Vincent, Ronald Clarges**, 6th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis. B. 1859, s. 1908. *Heir, Hon. John C. C. Jervis, s. C. Norton Disney, Newark; Sulton-on-Deerwent, Yorks.*
- *Salisbury, Frederic Edward**, 94th Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname Ridgeway. B. 1848. *E. Clare Coll., Camb. Incumbent of St. Mary Virgin, Glasgow, '78-90; St. Peter's, South Kensington, '90-1900; Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, 1900; Prebendary of St. Paul's 1901-3; Bishop-Suffragan of Kensington 1901-11; Bishop of Salisbury 1911. Palace, Salisbury.*
- Salisbury, James E. H.**, P.C., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Gascoyne-Cecil. B. 1861, s. 1903. *E. Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxford; M.P. Darwen, Lancs, '85-92, and Rochester '93-1903; served in South Africa 1900; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1900-03; Lord Privy Seal 1903-5; A.D.C. to the King; High Steward of Westminster 1903, of Hertford 1905; President Board of Trade Mar.—Dec. 1905. m. '87, Cicely Alice Gore, 2nd d. 5th Earl of Arran. Heir, Robert Arthur J., Viscount Cranborne. C. Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts; Manor House, Cranborne; 20, Arlington St., S.W. Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum.*
- Saltersford, L.** (See Courtown, E. of.)
- Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick**, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B. 1851, s. 1886. *S.R.P. Heir, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. 3, Hereford Gardens, W. Carlton.*
- Sanderson, Thomas H.**, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Sanderson. B. 1841. Junior clerk in Foreign Office '59; private secretary to Lord Stanley, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs '66-68; assisted the late Lord Tenterden as H.M.'s Agent at Geneva with reference to the Alabama claims Nov. '71; was again private secretary to Lord Derby from '74 to '78, and to the late Earl Granville April '80—June '85; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs April '89; Permanent Under-Sec. Jan. '94; retired Feb. 1st, 1906; Chm. of Committee on Indian Emigration to the Crown Colonies 1909-10; C.B. '80; K.C.M.G. '87; K.C.B. '93; G.C.B. 1900; I.S.O. 1902; D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. 65, Wimpole Street. Athenæum, Travellers'.
- Sandhurst, William**, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, s. 1876. Late Coldstream Guards. G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under-Sec. for War '86, and '92-95; Gov. of Bombay '95-1900; P.C. 1906. m. 1st, Lady Victoria Spencer, '81, who died March 1906; 2ndly, Eleanor Wodehouse, widow of Hon. Armine Wodehouse, M.P., and d. of Matthew Arnold. *Heir, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, bro. L. 60, Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's, Turf, and Garrick.*
- Sandwich, Edward George Henry**, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu. B. 1839, s. 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren. Guards; Chm. Hunts C.C.; L.L. Hunts '91. K.C.V.O. *Heir, Admiral the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., bro. Hinchbrook, Hunts; Hooke Court, Beauminster, Dorset; 18, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Travellers', Turf.*
- Sandys, Michael Edwin Marcus**, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys. B. 1855, s. 1904. *Heir, Hon. Edmund A. Marcus Sandys, bro. L. U. Percy House, Great Portland Street, W.; Ombersley Court, Droitwich. Turf, Brooks's.*
- Savile, John**, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname Lumley-Savile. B. 1854, s. 1896. Has served in Diplomatic Service and Foreign Office. 12, Charles Street, Berkeley Square; Rufford Abbey, Ollerton; Walshaw Moor, Hebden Bridge; Ristworth Lodge, Halifax; Villa Edelweiss, Cannes.
- Saye and Sele, Geoffrey Cecil**, 18th L. (cr. 1447, 1603). Surname Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes. B. 1858, s. 1907. Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers. *Old Southole Lodge, Reading; 5, Rosslyn Court, Hampstead, N.*
- Scarborough, Aldred Frederick George Beresford**, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Surname Lumley. B. 1857, s. 1884. Served in S. Africa 1900 with the Imp. Yeo. *Heir, Hon. O. V. Lumley, bro. C. Sanbeck Park, Rotherham. Carlton.*
- Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden**, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s.

1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, s. C. Kedleston, *Derby. Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Seafeld**, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701), and a Baronet (1625). Sits as Ld. Strathspey (1884). Surname Ogilvie Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heiress*, Lady Grant of Grant, d. C. Ballybrophy House, *Queen's Co. Junior Constitution.*
- Seaton**, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, bro. *Beechwood, Plympton, Devon. Carlton and Travellers.*
- Sefton**, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Sefton (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1871, s. 1901. Master of the Horse Dec. 1905—Aug. 1907. *Heir*, Visct. Molyneux, s. L. *Croxleth, Liverpool.*
- Selborne**, William Waldegrave, K.G., 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872). Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. m. Lady Maud Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh '92-5; Under-Sec. for the Colonies '95-1900, First Lord of the Admiralty 1900-5; High Commissioner for S. Africa and Governor of Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1905-10; Hon. Col. 3rd Militia Batt. of the Hampshire Regt.; P.C. 1900; Elder Brother of the Trinity House; K.G. 1909. L.U. *Heir*, Visct. Wolmer, s. *Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Selby**, James William Herschell, 2nd Visct. (cr. 1905). Surname Gully. B. 1867, s. 1909. E. Winchester, Balliol Coll., Oxford. m. 1893, Ada Isabel, d. of A. G. Pirie, of Stoneywood House, Aberdeen. The 1st Viscount was Speaker '95-1905, and on retirement was raised to the Peerage and granted £4,000 a year for life. 3, *Buckingham Gate, S.W., Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C. Brooks's, Garrick.*
- Sempill**, John, 18th L. (cr. 1489). Bart., Nova Scotia, 1630. Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1863, s. 1905. S.R.P. Late Capt. Black Watch. *Heir*, Hon. William F. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s. *Craigievar Castle, Aberdeenshire; Fintray House, Aberdeenshire.*
- Shaftesbury**, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Lieut.-Col. commanding North Irish Horse; K.P.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Anthony Lord Ashley, s. C. *St. Giles's House, Dorset; Belfast Castle, Belfast. Marlborough and Carlton.*
- Shannon**, Richard Bernard, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as L. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1897, s. 1906. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Henry Boyle, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Shaw of Dunfermline**, Thomas (Life Peer) (cr. 1909). Surname Shaw. B. 1850. M.P. Hawick Burghs '92-1909; K.C.; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '94-5; Lord Advocate 1905-9; Lord of Appeal 1909; P.C. 1905; D.L. Edinburgh; LL.D. St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. L. 1, *Palace Gate, W. Athenæum, Reform, National Liberal.*
- Sheffield**, Lyulph Edward, Baron (cr. 1783). Sits as Lord Stanley of Alderley. B. 1839, s. 1909. Ed. Eton and Balliol Coll. (Fellow '62-69). M.P. Oldham '80-85; Vice-Chairman London School Board '97. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Lyulph Stanley, M.P., s. L. 15, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- *Sherard**, Philip Halton, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Sherard. B. 1851, s. 1902. I.P.; C. *Glatton, Peterborough.*
- Sherborne**, Edward Lennox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Canon F. G. Dutton, bro. *Sherborne House, Northleach, R.S.O.; 9, St. James's Square. Travellers', Boodle's.*
- Shrewsbury and Talbot**, Sir Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Chetwynd-Talbot. B. 1860, s. 1877. E. Eton. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. *Ingestre, Stafford. Carlton, White's.*
- Shute**, L. (See Barrington, V.)
- Shuttleworth**, Ughtred J., 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Kay-Shuttleworth. B. 1844. M.P. Hastings '69-80, and Clitheroe '85-1902; Under-Sec. India '86; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster '86; Sec. to Admiralty '92-5; Chairman of Canals Commn. 1906-11; L.L. Lancs. 1908; P.C. *Heir*, Hon. Lawrence Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, s. L. *Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale; 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Nat. Liberal.*
- Sidmouth**, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805). Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1864. M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in R.N. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. *Upollery Manor, Devon; 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Silchester**, L. (See Longford, E. of.)
- Sinclair**, Charles William, 15th L. (cr. 1449). Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; entered the Army '48; retired Colonel '78. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. A. J. M. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, s. C. 55, *Onslow Square, London, S.W. Carlton, United Service, and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- Sligo**, Henry Ulick, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteagle (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1831, s. 1903. Bengal Civil Service '51-86; *Heir*, Earl of Altamont, s. *Westport House, Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland; 41, Eccleston Square, S.W.*
- *Sodor and Man**, Thomas Wortley, 70th Bp. of. Surname Drury. App. 1907. E. Christ's Coll., Camb., 25th Wrangler, 3rd-class Class. Tripos, 1st-class Theological; Math. Master, King William's College '74-6; Rector of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield, '76-82; Principal C.M.S. College, Islington, '82-99; Principal Ridley Hall, Cambridge, '99-1907; Member of Fulham Conference on Confession 1900-1, and of Royal Comm. on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904-6; D.D., M.A. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man; 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. National Club.*
- Somerhill**, L. (See Clanricarde, M. of.)
- Somers**, Arthur Herbert Tennyson, 6th B. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1837, s. 1899. Lieut. 1st Life Guards. *Heir*, Rev. Henry L. Somers Cocks, un. *Eastnor, Ledbury.*
- Somerset**, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. *Heir*, Ld. Ernest St. Maur, bro. *Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomeroy, Totnes. Army and Navy, Carlton, R.Y. Squadron.*
- Somerton**, L. (See Normanton, E. of.)
- Sondes**, Lewis Arthur, 7th E. (cr. 1860). Surname Milles. B. 1866, s. 1907. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. 3rd Batt. Yorks Light Infantry; served in S. Africa; late Capt. 16th Lancers; late Lieut.-Col. Commanding 3rd Batt. Yorks Light Infantry. *Heir*, Hon. H. A. Milles-

- Lade, *bro. Lees Court, Faversham; Nackington, Canterbury. Cavalry.*
- Southampton**, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1857, s. 1872. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Fitz-Roy, s. *Idlicote, Shipston-on-Strour.*
- Southesk**, Charles N., 10th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. 1854, s. 1905. Late Col. Comm. Forfar and Kincardine Artillery. *Heir*, Lord Carnegie, s. C. Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, N.B. Carlton.
- Southwark**, Hubert M., 2nd Bp. of (see founded 1905). Surname Burge. B. 1862. E. Bedford Grammar School, Marlborough Coll., and University Coll. Oxford (Hon. Mods. I., Lit. Hum. II.); sixth form Master at Wellington Coll. '87-90; elected Fellow and Tutor University Coll., Oxford, '90, Dean '95; Headmaster Repton School 1900-1; Headmaster Winchester School 1901-11; Hon. Fellow 1907. *Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. New Universities', Athenæum.*
- Southwark**, Richard Knight, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Causton. B. 1845. M.P. (L.) Colchester '80-85, and Southwark, West, '88-1910. Director of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.; Master Skinners' Co. '77-8; Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92-June '95; a Liberal Whip '92-1905; Paymaster-Gen. Dec. 1905; P.C. 1906; one of H.M. Lieuts. for City of London. 12, *Devonshire Place, W. Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal, Gresham.*
- Southwell**, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. *m.* '97, Dorothy Katharine, d. of Sir Wm. Walrond (Lord Waleran). 1.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. W. J. Southwell. *Knollon Hall, Ellesmere, Salop. New, Royal Automobile.*
- Southwell**, Edwin, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Hoskyns. B. 1851. E. Haileybury and Jesus Coll., Camb.; Hon. D.D. 1901. Ordained '74; curate at Welwyn, Herts, '74-80; Quebec Chapel '80-81; St. Clement's, N. Kensington, '81-86; Rector of St. Dunstan, Stepney '86-95; Vicar Bolton '95-1901; Hon. Canon of Manchester '99; Suffragan Bp. of Burnley 1901-4; Bp. of Southwell Sept. 1904. *Bishop's Manor, Southwell.*
- Spencer**, Charles Robert, 6th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1857, s. 1910; son of 4th Earl Spencer. E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (M.A.); M.P. N. Northants '80-85, Mid Northants, '85-95 and 1900-5; Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting '86, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '92-5; Lord Chamberlain Dec. 1905; created Viscount Althorp 1905. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; L.L. Northants 1908; Major 1st Vol. Batt. Northants Regt.; Junior Liberal Whip '86-95 and 1901-5. *Heir*, Viscount Althorp, s. *Althorp, Northampton; North Creak, Fakenham.*
- Stafford**, Fitzherbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Heirship* in dispute between Francis E. FitzHerbert, n., and William Henry Stafford Jerningham, *heir presumptive* to the Baronetcy of "Jerningham of Costessey," who claims like his late father to be *heir presumptive* to the "Barony of Stafford" in the male line, c. L.U. *Costessey Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop.*
- Stair**, John Hew North G. H. H., 11th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Oxenfoord (1841).
- Surname Dalrymple. B. 1848, s. 1903. *Heir*, John James, Visct. Dalrymple, s. C. Lochinch, Castle-Kennedy, Wigtownshire Oxenfoord Castle, Dalkeith.
- Stalbridge**, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N.W.R. since '91. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L.U. 22, *Sussex Square, W.*
- Stamford**, Roger, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1826, s. 1910. *Dunham Massey Hall, Altrincham.*
- Stamfordham**, Arthur John, 1st L. (cr. 1911). Surname Bigge. B. 1849. Served in Zulu War '78-9; Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria '80-95; Private Sec. from '95; Private Sec. to King George when Prince of Wales, and now joint Private Sec. to His Majesty. G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; P.C. 1910. *Buckingham Palace; Warren Lodge, Thursley, Godalming. United Service.*
- Stanhope**, James Richard, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1880, s. 1905. Late Capt. Grenadier Guards, and A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, Commanding London District; Capt. General Reserve of Officers from 1909; Maj. 4th Battn. Royal West Kent Regt. 1910; London County Council (Lewisham) 1910; J.P. Kent. *Chevening, Sevenoaks, Kent; 20, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Stanley** of Alderley. (See Sheffield, L.)
- Stammore**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton-Gordon. B. 1829. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M.G.; private sec. to Prime Minister '52-55; sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; M.P. Beverley '54-7; Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fiji '75-80, New Zealand '80-82; High Commissioner and Consul-General Western Pacific '76-83; Governor of Ceylon '83-90; mem. of Roy. Commission on Historical Manuscripts 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, late Capt. 3rd Battn. Gordon Highlanders, s. *Red House, Ascot.*
- Stewart** of Garlies, L. (See Galloway, Earl of.)
- Strachie**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1911) and 4th Bart. Surname Strachey. B. 1858. E. Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. Somerset, S. '92-1911; Lieut. 4th Batt. (Militia) Somerset L.I. '77-82; J.P., D.L. and C.C. Somerset; Treasurer of King Edward VII.'s Household and representative of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons 1905-10; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture 1910-11; member of the Court of Bristol Univ. 1909. *Sutton Court, Pensford, Somerset; 27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers, and National Liberal.*
- Stradbroke**, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. C.B. M.A. Camb.; Hon. Col. 1st East Anglian Brigade R.F.A.; Colonel Comdg. 3rd East Anglian Brigade R.F.A.; Chm. Blything Board of Guardians; President National Sea Fisheries Protection Assoc.; President of the Council of the National Artillery Assoc.; Chm. Suffolk County Terr. Forces Assoc.; A.D.C. to the King; Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90; C.V.O.,

- D.L., J.P. Suffolk; Vice-Chairman East Suffolk C.C. *Heir*, John A. Alexander, Visct. Dunwich, s. C. Henham, *Wangford*; 138, *Lexham Gardens, S.W. Bachelors', Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Strafford**, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1835, s. 1899. Vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, '67-89; Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace '65-7; the late Queen, the Speaker '74-89; Grand Chaplain of England in Freemasonry '89. *Heir* Visct. Enfield, s. *Wrotham Park, Barnet*; 5, *St. James's Square.*
- Strange**, E. (See Atholl, D. of.)
- Strathcona and Mount Royal**, Donald Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Smith. B. 1820; s. of Alexander Smith of Archieston, Scotland, and Barbara, d. of Donald Stewart. m. Isabella Sophia, d. of Richard Hardisty of Canada. Hon. Pres. Bank of Montreal and Director Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railways; Gov. of Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor McGill Univ., Montreal, and Aberdeen Univs., D.C.L. Oxon. and Durham, LL.D. Cambridge, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Victoria (Manchester), Dublin, Yale, Toronto, Queenstown, Laval, Alberta, and Ottawa Univs.; High Commr. for Canada in London '96-1911. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S.; Knight of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. 911, *Dorchester Street, West, Montreal*; *Silver Heights, Manitoba*; *Norway House, Picton, Nova Scotia*; *Glencoe, N.B.*; *Colonsay, N.B.*; *Debden Hall, Saffron Walden, Essex*; 28, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; 17, *Victoria Street, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Stratheden and Campbell**, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, *Bruton Street, W.*; *Hartridge, Jedburgh.*
- Strathmore and Kingborne**, Claude George, 14th E. of (cr. 1606). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. March 14th, 1855, s. 1904. L.L. Forfarshire. *Heir*, Lord Glamis, s., Scots Guards. C. *Glamis Castle, Forfarshire*; *Streallam Castle, Darlington*; *St. Paul's, Wilden Bury, Welwyn. Carlton.*
- Strathapey**, L. (See Seafield, E. of.)
- Stuart of Castle Stuart**, L. (See Moray, E. of.)
- Sudeley**, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent. at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L.U. *Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey.*
- Sudley**, L. (See Arran, E. of.)
- Suffield**, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). (Bart. 1745.) Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O. Lord-in-Waiting to late King 1901-5; Master of Buckhounds '86-7; K.C.B. '76; Permanent Lord-in-Waiting; Col. 3rd Norfolk Vols.; Col. Norfolk Militia Artillery. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L.U. *Guntton Park, Norwich*; *Harbord House, Cromer*; 4, *Manchester Square, W. Marlborough.*
- Suffolk and Berkshire**, Henry Molyneux Paget, 19th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. *Heir*, Charles Henry George, Viscount Andover, s. *Carlton Park, Malmesbury.*
- Sutherland, Cromartie**, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Sur name Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851 s. 1892. K.G. Col. Staffordshire Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherlandshire since '92. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Tiltensor Chase, Staffordshire*; *Lilleshall, Newport, Salop*; *Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland*; *House of Tongue, Sutherland* *Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- Swansea**, Ernest Ambrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. Odo Richard Vivian, h.-bro. C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Swaytbling**, Louis Samuel, 2nd L. (cr. 1907). Surname Montagu. B. 1869, s. 1911. *Heir*, Hon. Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, s. L. *Townhill Park, Bitterne, near Southampton*; 28, *Kensington Court, W.*
- *Taaffe**, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taaffe. B. 1872, s. 1895. Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taaffe, and Baron Ballymore, of Corren, co. Cavan, in Ireland; holds a commission in the Kaiser Franz-Josef Regiment of Dragoons of the Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. Edward C. R. Taaffe, s. *Ellischna Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia.*
- Talbot de Malahide**, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. *Auchinleck House, Ayrshire*; *Malahide Castle, Dublin. Army and Navy, Carlton.*
- Tankerville**, George Montagu, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Bennet. B. 1852, s. 1899. Was in the R.N. '65-9; lieut. Rifle Brigade '72-80. *Heir*, Lord Ossulston, s. *Chillingham Castle, Belford, Northumberland*; *Thornington House, Mindrum R.S.O., Northumberland.*
- *Teignmouth**, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bro. C. *Crossways, Oxford.*
- Temple**, Algernon William Stephen, 5th E. (cr. 1822). Surname Temple-Gore-Langton. B. 1871, s. 1902. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Chandos Graham Temple-Gore-Langton, bro. *Newton Park, Bristol*; *Wotton, Aylesbury.*
- Templemore**, Arthur Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Chichester. B. 1854, s. 1906. *Heir*, Hon. A. C. S. Chichester, s. C. 4, *Portman Square. St. James's, Travellers', Carlton.*
- Templetown**, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890. I.R.P. '94. *Heir*, Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castle Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim.*
- Tennyson**, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Author of biography of his father (published '97). Governor of S. Australia '99, and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia 1902-4. D.C.L. Oxford 1904, Litt. D. Camb., G.C.M.G. P.C. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenæum.*
- Tenterden**, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1805, s. 1882. E. at Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb. m. 1906, Elfrida Charlotte, only d. of Gen. Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Stuart Anthony Rowland, s. (b. 1909). 12, *Culford Mansions, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. St. James's.*

- Teynham**, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1861). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, s. 30, *Lowndes Street, S.W. Wellington*.
- Thurlow**, Thomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and '86; Paymaster-Gen. '86. *Heir*, the Rev. the Hon. Charles Edward H.-T.-C.-Bruce, s. L.
- Tollemache**, Bentley Lyonel, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1883, s. 1904. *Heir*, Denis Plantagenet. *Helmington Hall, Stowmarket; Peekforton, Tarporley, Cheshire. Bachelors*.
- Torphichen**, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Sandilands, s. L. *Calder House, Mid-Calder, N.B. Naval and Military*.
- Torrington**, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1712). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. m. 1910, Eleanor, d. of the late Edwin Sowray, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, un. C. *Yotes Court, Maidstone*.
- Townshend**, John James Dudley Stuart, 6th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1866, s. 1899. *Heir*, Colonel Charles V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., &c.
- Tredegar**, Godfrey Charles, 1st V. (cr. 1905) and 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Morgan. B. 1831, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea; L.L. Monmouthshire '99; Hon. LL.D. Wales 1905. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. Courtenay Morgan, un. C. 39, *Portman Square, W. Carlton*.
- Trevor**, Arthur William, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, h.-bro. C. *Bryn-kinalt, Chirk, Denbigh. Carlton, White's*.
- *Trimlestown**, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1861, s. 1891; established '93 his claim to the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baron (79); m. '89, Margaret Theresa, d. of Richard J. Stephens, Esq., of Brisbane. *Heir*, Hon. R. N. F. Barnewall, s. *Bloomsbury, Kells, co. Meath*.
- *Truro**, Charles William, 4th Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877). Surname Stubbs. B. 1845, app. 1906. E. at Liverpool Royal Institution Sch. and Sidney-Sussex Coll., Cambridge (Hon. Fellow); Mathematical Honours, Le Bas University prizeman. Ordained '68; curate at St. Mary's, Sheffield; vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, '71; of Stokenham, Devon, '84; rector of Wavertree '88; Dean of Ely '94; Bishop of Truro 1906. Select preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, '96, and 1901, Lady Margaret Preacher '96, Hulsean Lecturer 1904, select preacher at Oxford '83 and '98-9, and at Harvard, U.S.A., 1900. He is a Broad Churchman and a Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "Christ and Economics," a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement," "Brython's Prayer and other Poems," "The Social Teaching of the Lord's Prayer," "In a Minster Garden: a Causerie of Things Old and New," "Cambridge and its Story," "Castles in the Air," and other poems;
- "The Christ of English Poetry," Hulsean Lectures; "Cornish Bells," and other carols and verses. *Lis Escop, Truro*.
- Tweeddale**, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). K.T. Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878. M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; Ld. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '90-92, '96, and '97. *Heir*, E. of Gifford, s. L.U. *Yester, Haddingtonshire, N.B.; 6, Hill Street, W. Travellers*.
- Tweedmouth**, Dudley Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1874, s. 1909. Major Royal Horse Guards; Military Sec. to High Commissioner in S. Africa 1905; D.S.O., M.V.O.; Lord-in-Waiting 1910. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. Coult Marjoribanks, u. *Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed; 57, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. Brooks's*.
- Tyrone**, L. (See Waterford, M. of.)
- *Valentia**, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; M.P. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. *Blethington Park, Oxford. Carlton, White's, Turf. See Commons*.
- Vane**, E. (See Londonderry, M. of.)
- Vaux** of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883; diplomatic service, retired '99. Three daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough. Brooks's and Travellers*.
- Ventry**, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. '71. *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Vernon**, George Francis Augustus, 8th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Venables-Vernon. B. 1888. s. 1893. *Heir*, the Hon. F. W. L. Venables-Vernon, bro. *Sudbury Hall, Derby; Poynton Towers, Stockport*.
- Verulam**, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts '85-92. Is a Baron of Scotland, a Viscount and a Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Great Britain, besides being a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom. Is also a Baronet. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, s. C. *Gorkhambury, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors*.
- Vivian**, George Crespiigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Crespiigny Claud Vivian, s. *Glyn, Bodmin, Cornwall; 20, South Eaton Place, S.W.*
- Wakefield**, George Rodney, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1883.) Surname Eden. B. 1853. E. Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (2nd-class classical tripos) '76; M.A. '79, D.D. 91, Hon. Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 1903. Ordained '78; assistant master at Aysgarth School, Wensleydale, '78-9; domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot '79-83; Vicar of Bishop Auckland '83-90; Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of Canterbury, with the title of Bishop of Dover '90-7; Bp. of Wakefield '97. *Bishopgarth, Wakefield. Athenæum*.
- Waldegrave**, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; Capt. of the Ye. of the Guard '96-1905; Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy '99; P.C.; Dep. Lieut. Somerset. *Heir*, Visct. Chewton, s. C.

- Cheyton Priory, Bath; 20, Bryanston Square, Carlton, Constitutional.*
- Walaran**, William Hood, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Walrond. B. 1849. *E. Eton; Grenadier Guards; retired '72; M.P. East Devon '80-85, Devon, Tiverton D. '85-1905; s. as 2nd Bart. '89; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second Conservative Whip '85-6 and '86-95; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior Conservative Whip '95-1902; P.C.; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1902; Heir, Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., s. 44, Hans Mansions, S.W. Carlton, Turf, Garrick.*
- Wales**, H.R.H. Prince of. (See special biography, p. 2.)
- *Wallscourt**, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P. *Heir, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. 2, Eaton Mansions, S.W.; Ardfy, Co. Galway Travellers'.*
- Walsingham**, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870. LL.D.; F.R.S.; F.L.S.; F.Z.S.; F.E.S. (Pres. '89-'90); Mem. Soc. Ent. de France; Ent. Ver. zu Berlin; Nederl. Ent. Ver.; Soc. Ent. de Russie; Am. Ent. Soc. Phil.; Lin. Soc. N.S.W., etc., etc.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-'71; Lord-in-Waiting '74-'5. *Heir, Hon. J. A. de Grey, half-bro. C. Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk. Carlton, Isthmian.*
- Wandsworth**, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; *e. s. late Visct. de Stern, who established in London the firm of Stern Bros. E. at Magdalene Coll., Camb.; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt.; M.P. Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk '91-'5. L. 10, Great Stanhope Street, W. Marlborough, Bachelors', St. James's, Reform.*
- Warwick**, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759). Sits as E. Brooke (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1853, s. 1893. *m. Frances Evelyn, d. Col. the Hon. C. H. Maynard, '81. M.P. Somerset '78-85; Colchester '88-92; L.L. Essex; Past Dep. Grand Master of Freemasons '98; Lord-Lieut. of Essex; Col. Warwickshire I.Y. Heir, Lord Brooke, s. C. Warwick Castle; Easton Lodge, Dunmow.*
- Waterford**, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. K.P. *m. '97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y. d. M. of Lansdowne. Heir, E. of Tyrone, s. C. Curraghmore, Portlao, Co. Waterford. Carlton, Turf, Kildare Street.*
- *Waterpark**, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1863. *m. 1873. E. Harrow. I.P. In Foreign Office '60-63. Heir, Hon. Charles F. Cavendish, R.N., s. L.U. Doveridge, Derby.*
- Weardale**, Philip James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Stanhope. B. 1847; son of Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope. Formerly in R.N.; M.P. Wednesbury '86-92. Burnley '93-1900; Leicestershire, Harbrough D. 1904-5. *Weardale Manor, Brasted Chart, Kent; 3, Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Welby**, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. *s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor Civil List '81; Perm. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Counr. of the Exhibition of '51; Chm. of the Roy.*
- Commn. on Military and Civil Exp. of India, and late Chm. L.C.C. 11, Strallon Street, London, W.*
- Wellington**, Arthur Charles, 4th D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1849, s. 1900. K.G., G.C.V.O. Col. formerly commanding 1st Battn. Gren. Guards. *Heir, The Marquis Dour, s. Stratfield Saye, Hants; Apsley House, Piccadilly, W.*
- Wemyss and March**, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. G.C.V.O.; M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '55-5; A.D.C. to the King 1901; capt. of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Body Guard for Scotland). *Heir, Lord Elcho, s. C. Carlton.*
- Wenlock**, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. P.C., K.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.; M.P. Chester April to July '80; Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras '91-96; Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. Lieut.-Col. com. E. Riding Yorks. Imp. Yeo. *Heir, Hon. R. T. Lawley, bro. L.U. Escrick Park, York; 26, Portland Place, W. Brooks's.*
- *Wentworth**, Ada Mary, Baroness (cr. 1529). Surname Milbanke. B. Feb. 26th, 1871, s. 1905, on the death of her father, the 2nd Earl of Lovelace and 13th Baron Wentworth. The Earldom of Lovelace devolved on a half-brother of the late Earl (see Lovelace). 52, Cranley Gardens, S.W.
- Westbury**, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. *Heir, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. Carlton.*
- Westmeath**, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883. I.R.P.; P.C. (Ireland); assist. priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, Col. Sec. '98-1901; Sec. to Royal Commission on French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland '98. *Heir, Hon. W. A. Nugent, Capt. 15th Hussars, bro. Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Wellington, Kildare Street.*
- Westminster**, Hugh Richard Arthur, 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1879, s. 1899. Served in S. African war, and was A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; *m. 1901, Miss Sheelagh Cornwallis West. L.L. Cheshire. G.C.V.O. 1907. Heir, Lord Arthur Grosvenor, un. Eaton Hall, Chester; 33, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- Westmorland**, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. *Heir, Lord Burghersh, s. C.*
- Wharncliffe**, Francis John, 2nd E. of (cr. Baron 1826, Earl and Visct. 1876). Surname Montagu-Stuart-Wortley. B. 1856, s. 1899. Retired Commander R.N. *Heir, Viscount Carlton, s. Wortley Hall, Sheffield. Carlton, Naval and Military, Royal Automobile.*
- Wicklow**, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. *m. 1902, Gladys, 2nd d. Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. I.R.P. Heir, Lord Clonmore, s. Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland.*
- Wigan**, L. (See Crawford, E. of.)
- Willington**, Freeman, 1st L. (cr. 1910). Surname Freeman-Thomas. B. 1866; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; M.P. (L.) Hastings 1900-5, and Cornwall (Bodmin Div.) 1906-10; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1906; Lord in*

- Waiting, 1910. *Ratton, Willington, Sussex*; 76, *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
- Willoughby de Broke, Richard Greville, 19th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1869, s. 1902. M.P. Warwickshire (Rugby Div.) '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. P. Verney, s. C. *Compton Verney, Warwick. Carlton.*
- Wilton, Arthur George, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. *Heaton Park, near Manchester. Carlton, White's.*
- Wimborne, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. *Heir*, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, s. L. 22, *Arlington Street, S.W. Carlton.*
- Winchester, Edward Stuart, 88th Bp. of. (See founded 636.) Surname Talbot. B. 1844. E. Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford; 1st class in Classics '65, and in Law and Modern History '66; Warden Keble Coll. '70-88; Vicar of Leeds '88-95; Hon. Canon of Ripon '91; Chaplain to Queen Victoria '94; Bishop of Rochester '95-1905; Bishop of Southwark 1905-11. Select preacher at Oxford. A contributor to "Lux Mundi." *Farnham Castle, Surrey; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth, S.E.*
- Winchester, Henry William Montagu, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1862, s. 1899. Late Capt. Hants Carabiniers I.Y. Is premier Marquis of England. L.L. Hants; Chairman Hants C.C. 1905-9. *Heir-pres.*, Capt. Charles Standish Paulet, c. *Amport St. Mary's, Andover, Hampshire.*
- Winchilea and Nottingham, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton. B. 1852, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Maidstone, s. C. *Harlech, Merioneth. White's, Carlton.*
- *Winterton, Edward, 6th E. (cr. 1666). Surname Turnour. B. 1833, s. 1907. I.P. M.P. Sussex, Horsham Div. See COMMONS.
- Winton, E. of. (See Eglintoun, E. of.)
- Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885). Surname Wolseley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin; s. late Major G. J. Wolseley. Served in the second Burmese war, in the Crimea, in India, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority; as Lieut.-Col. in the China War of '60; and as Colonel in Canada from '62-70; commanded the Red River Expedition; Major-Gen. commanding in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as Lieut.-Gen. commanding in the South African War in '79. Commanded in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir; also commanded in the Soudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount; received £25,000 for his services in Ashanti, and £30,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus; Adjutant-General '82. Published his "Story of a Soldier's Life," 1903; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Ranger of Greenwich Park '88; Commander of the Forces in Ireland '90-95; Commander-in-Chief '95-1900; Field-Marshal '94, and published a biography of the Duke of Marlborough; Col. Royal Horse Guards (Blues) and Gold Stick to the King '96-1928; K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., O.M. 1902. *m.* 1867. *Louisa, d. of Alexander Erskine, Esq. Heiress to the Viscounty by special remainder*, Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, d. 1, *Gore Street, Queen's Gate, S.W.; Hampton Court Palace. United Service, Athenæum.*
- Wolverhampton, Henry Ernest, 2nd V. (cr. 1908). Surname Fowler. B. 1870, s. 1911. E. at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; *m.* 1910, Evelyn Henrietta, only d. of the 3rd Baron Wrottesley. *Pine Lodge, Pyrford, Surrey; Carwood House, Overstrand, Norfolk. Reform.*
- Wolverton, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Lord-in-Waiting '92-3; L.C.C. '98; Press Censor in the S. African campaign; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1902-5. *Heir*, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. *Brooks's.*
- Worcester, Hayshe Wolcott, 105th Bp. of. (See founded 679). Surname Yeatman-Biggs. Appointed 1904. B. 1845, s. of Mr. H. F. Yeatman, J.P., of Stock House, Dorset. E. at Winchester, and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury; Vicar of Netherbury, Wilts, '77; and of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '79; Select Preacher to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Suffragan Bishop of Southwark '91; appointed to the see of Worcester 1904. *m.* Lady Barbara, d. 4th E. of Dartmouth. *Harlebury Castle, Kidderminster.*
- Worlingham, L. (See Gosford, E. of.)
- Wrottesley, Victor Alexander, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1873, s. 1910. *Heir*, Hon. W. B. Wrottesley, b.
- Wynford, Philip George, 6th L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1871, s. 1904. Major Dorset I.Y.; J.P. Dorset. *m.* 1906, Eva Lillian C. Napier, d. of 2nd Lord Napier of Magdala. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel J. Best, bro. C. *Warmwell, Dorchester, Dorset.*
- Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. *m.* '86, Hon. Marcia Amelia Mary Lane-Fox (Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right—see Conyers and Fauconberg). P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. C. *Carlton, Brocklesby Park, Lincs.*
- York, Cosmo Gordon, 89th Archbp. of. Surname Lang. B. 1864. App. 1908. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of the late Dr. Lang, Principal of Aberdeen Univ. E. Glasgow Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxford; took 1st class in History; Fellow of All Souls; read for the Bar, but on the eve of being called decided to prepare for the Anglican ministry; deacon '90; priest '91; curate at Leeds '91-3; Fellow of Magdalen and Dean of Divinity '93-6; vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, '94-6; vicar of Portsea '96-1901; Canon of St. Paul's and Suffragan of Stepney 1901-8; unmarried. *Bishopthorpe, York.*
- Zetland, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. K.T.; P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; Viceroy of Ireland '89-92. *Heir*, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. *Turf.*
- Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L. (cr. 1308). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. Capt. 4th Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; served in S. Africa 1900-1. *Heiress-presumptive*, Hon. Darea Curzon, sis. C. 114, *Eaton Square, S.W.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. By the resolution moved by Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer on August 10, 1911, and carried by 256 votes against 158, provision is made "for the payment of a salary at the rate of four hundred pounds a year to every Member of the House, excluding any Member who is for the time being in receipt of a salary as an officer of the House, or as a Minister, or as an officer of his Majesty's Household."

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." An affirmation to the same effect as the oath is permitted.

A seat in the House is vacated on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. The principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, or the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, or East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement

of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. During the recess the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices.

Parliamentary Registration.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In counties the qualifications are as follow: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.

Counties and Boroughs: Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. Occupation by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Lodgers must

claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the register in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. Any person not having his name on any list of voters, or receiving a notice of objection, should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

Election of a Member of Parliament.

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where there is an equality of votes, the returning officer, if a registered elector of the county or borough, may give an additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither

candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether or not the election was void, and whether corrupt practices have been committed; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a Royal Commission, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented.

Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

Parliamentary Procedure.

The most striking feature in the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5,000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4,000 and a peerage. The following have been Speakers since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel (now Viscount Peel), '84-95; Mr. W. C. Gully (the late Viscount Selby), '95-1905; Mr. J. W. Lowther since June 8th, 1905.

Chairman of Committee.

The Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2,500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, or failing him, the Chairman may request one of several temporary chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place

is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-'80; Sir Lyon (afterwards Lord) Playfair, '80-'83; Sir A. Otway, '83-'5; Mr. (now Lord) Courtney, '85-'92; Mr. Mellor, '93-'5; Mr. James William Lowther, '95-1905; Mr. Grant Lawson, June 21st to end of session 1905; Mr. A. Emmott, Feb. 1906 to Oct. 1911; and Mr. J. H. Whitley.

Deputy Chairman.

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a deputy chairman, who is elected in the same way as the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, and is also regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the Office is £1,000 a year. The Deputy Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. The Deputy Chairman may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker without any formal communication to the House. The late Mr. Jeffreys, M.P. for North Hants, was (Feb. 14th, 1902) appointed to the position, and was succeeded in June 1905 by Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P.; in Feb. 1906 he was succeeded by Mr. James Caldwell, M.P., who was succeeded in 1910 by Mr. J. H. Whitley, who was succeeded in 1911 by Mr. Donald Maclean.

The Serjeant-at-Arms.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. The admission of strangers to the galleries and the maintenance of order in the precincts of the House are under his charge. Sir H. David Erskine, K.C.V.O., is the present Serjeant-at-Arms.

The House in Committee.

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

Committee of Supply.

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by

the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

Committee of Ways and Means.

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill.

Sittings of the House.

The course of business is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2.45 o'clock, and, after prayers, proceeds till 3 p.m. with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. Questions are commenced at 3, and no question, unless of an urgent character, is taken after 3.45. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No motion for the adjournment of the House may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, by forty members rising in their places to support it, the debate upon it takes place at 8.15 that same evening, the business then under discussion being interrupted for the purpose. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time, a day is fixed for the second reading, and the Bill is sent to be printed. Opposed business is suspended at 11 p.m. On Fridays the House meets at noon, and

opposed business is suspended at 5 p.m. Government business has precedence at every sitting except the sittings on Fridays, when Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence. At 8.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays up till Easter, and at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesdays up till Whitsuntide, the business then under discussion is interrupted, and precedence is given to private members' motions after any motion for adjournment of the House or any private business set down for discussion at that hour has been disposed of. After Whitsuntide Government business has precedence at all sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday, at which Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence.

Supply.

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

Principal Officers of House of Commons.

Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Clerk Assistant, Arthur W. Nicholson, C.B.

Second Ditto, Thomas L. Webster.

Principal Clerks: W. Gibbons, C.B., *Public Bills and Fees*; Sir Everard Doyle, Bart., *Committee Office*; G. C. Giffard, *Clerk of the Journals*; J. H. W. Somers, *Private Bill Office*.

Senior Clerks: C. V. Frere, S. L. Simeon, A. I. Dasent, H. West, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, and A. H. Ellis.

Assistant Clerks: Percy A. Bull, F. R. W. Wynn, F. C. Holland, J. W. G. Bond, H. C. Dawkins, R. P. Colomb, B. H. Fell, R. E. Childers, J. S. Porter, F. C. Bramwell, and W. T. Legge.

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., J. F. Symons-Jeune.

Taxing Master, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.

Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master, F. C. Bramwell.

Clerk to Journal Office, A. A. Taylor.

Clerks in Admission Order Office, Capt. G. I. Payne, Capt. W. G. A. Garton.

Collector of Fees on Private Bills, C. L. Lockton.

Secretary to Chairman of Ways and Means, J. Scott Porter.

Vote Office: Principal Clerk, Philip Smith.

Assistant Clerks: J. Poyser and W. K. Sanderson.

Editor of the Official Debates, J. Dods Shaw.

Librarian, A. Smyth.

Assistant Librarian, Vivian Kitto.

Shorthand Writer, W. H. G. Salter.

Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Cadogan.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Serjeant, F. R. Gosset.

Assistant Serjeant, Walter Erskine.

Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce.

Speaker's Counsel, Ernest Moon, K.C.

BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is a list of members returned at the General Election in Dec. 1910, corrected by the results of bye-elections up to Nov. 20th, 1911. A prefixed * denotes that the member was in the last Parliament.

For pollings in the various constituencies, and the numbers of registered electors, see pp. 106-118.

***Abraham**, Rt. Hon. W. (L.), has sat for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., since '85; *b.* '42; *E.* Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; J.P. Glamorganshire; member Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon." President South Wales Miners' Federation; Treasurer Miners' Federation of Great Britain; presented with a national testimonial March 1905; P.C. 1911. Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.; Bryn Biltyd, Llantwit Major.

***Abraham**, W. (N.), has sat for Dublin City, Harbour D., since April 1910; formerly sat for West Limerick and N.E. Cork; a Non-conformist. 26, Ashmount Road, Hornsey Lane, N.

Acland, Francis Dyke (L.), elected for Cornwall, Camborne D., Dec. 1910; sat for N. Riding, Yorks, Richmond D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *e. s.* A. H. Dyke Acland; *b.* '74; *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Junior Examiner Education Office 1900-1903; Financial Sec. War Office 1908-11; Parliamentary Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1911. Colby Hall, Askrigg,

Yorks; 118, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Travellers', Brooks's.*

Adamson, W. (Lab.), elected for Fife, West, Dec. 1910; sec. Fife Miners' Association.

***Addison**, Christopher, M.D., F.R.C.S. (L.), has sat for Shoreditch (Hoxton), since Jan. 1910; *b.* '60; *E.* Trinity Coll., Harrogate, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; lecturer on Anatomy St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Chm. Board of Intermediate Medical Studies; has taken an active part in the promotion of the Territorial Movement.

***Adkins**, Sir William Ryland Dent (L.), has sat for Lancs., Middleton D., since 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., Lond (B.A. Lond., Honours, English, and Philosophy), and Balliol Coll., Oxford (History Exhibitioner); Barrister-at-Law; knighted 1911; Recorder of Nottingham 1911; Vice-Chm. Northants C.C. 5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, Bath, and Eighty.*

***Agar-Robartes**, Hon. Thomas C. R. (L.), has sat for Cornwall, Mid or St. Austell D., since Feb. 5th, 1908; elected for Bodmin D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, but unseated on petition; *e. s.*

- Viscount Clifden; *b.* '80; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Lanhydrock, Bodmin; Wimpole Hall, Royston. *Bath, Travellers', and St. James's.*
- Agg-Gardner, James Tynte (U.),** elected for Cheltenham April 1911; sat for it '74-80, '85-95, and 1900-6; *b.* '46; *E.* Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; Alderman of Gloucestershire C.C.; is lord of the manor of Cheltenham, of which he has been Mayor. Cheltenham. *Carlton, Garrick.*
- *Agnew, George William (L.),** has sat for Salford, West D., since 1906; *b.* Jan. 19th, '52; *E.* Rugby School and St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A.; lately partner in Messrs. Thos. Agnew & Sons. Rougham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. *Reform, Devonshire.*
- *Ainsworth, John Stirling (L.),** has sat for Argyllshire since Aug. 28th, 1903; *b.* '44; J.P. Argyllshire and Cumberland (Sheriff in '91); commanded 3rd Vol. Batn. Border Regt. '98-1902. Ardanaiseig, Kilchrean, Argyll; Harecroft, Gosforth, Cumberland; 55, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Aitken, Sir W. Max (U.),** elected for Ashton-under-Lyne, Dec. 1910; *b.* New Brunswick, '70; son of a Presbyterian minister; is connected with various manufacturing undertakings in Canada; knighted 1911.
- *Alden, Percy (L.),** has sat for Middlesex, Tottenham D., since 1906; *b.* '65, at Oxford; *E.* Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A., Litt. Hum.), and Mansfield Coll.; Warden Mansfield House Settlement, Canning Town, '91-1901, now Vice-President; West Ham Borough Council '92-1901; editor *Echo* 1901-2; hon. sec. National Unemployed Committee and Settlements Association; author of "The Unemployed," and "Housing." The Outlook, Woodford Green, Essex.
- Allen, Arthur Adland (L.),** elected, for Dumbartonshire Dec. 1910; sat for Christchurch 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '68 at Prestwich, Manchester; *E.* Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (M.A.); travelled extensively; member L.C.C. since '99, and Deputy Chm. 1908. Southbourne House, Christchurch. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- *Allen, Charles Peter (L.),** has sat for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., since 1900; *b.* '61; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; a newspaper proprietor; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '88; appointed a Charity Commissioner (unpaid) 1910; D.L. for Glos. Farmhill Park, Stroud.
- Amery, Leopold Stennett (U.),** elected for Birmingham, South, May 1911; *b.* '73; *m.* 1910, Florence, *d.* of the late John Hamar Greenwood, of Whitby, Ontario; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Fellow of All Souls'; Bar, Inner Temple 1902; editor of *The Times'* "History of the Boer War." 9, Embankment Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.
- *Anderson, A. M., K.C. (L.),** has sat for N. Ayrshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* Edinburgh Univ. (M.A., LL.B.); advocate depute 1906; K.C. 1908.
- *Anson, Rt. Hon. Sir William R., Bart. (U.),** has sat for Oxford University since '99; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Balliol College; author of several books on Law; J.P. Oxfordshire, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions since '94; Warden of All Souls' College since '81; Fellow of Eton College since '83; Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford '99; Parliamentary Sec. to the Board of Education 1902-5; P.C. 1911; Trustee of the British Museum 1911. All Souls' College, Oxford; Pusey House, Faringdon. *Athenæum, Brooks's, Travellers', and St. James's.*
- Anstruther-Gray, Major W. (U.),** elected for St. Andrews Burghs Dec. 1910; sat for them 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; *E.* at Eton; joined 13th Hussars '80; served in India and Afghanistan; retired Major Royal Horse Guards; A.D.C. to Earl of Kintore when Governor of South Australia; served in South Africa; F.S.A., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. Kilmany, Fife, Scotland, and 9, Eaton Square, W. *Naval and Military, Bachelors', Marlborough.*
- *Archer-Shee, Major M. (U.),** has sat for Finsbury (Central) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; *E.* Oratory School, H.M.S. *Britannia*; served midshipman R.N. '81-91, Sandhurst, '92; joined 10th Hussars '93; Adjutant 10th Hussars '98; served in South African War '90-1902 (siege of Ladysmith; Staff Officer, Wing's column, despatches thrice); D.S.O. 1900; Brevet-Major 1902; severely wounded; Adjutant Cavalry School 1904 (resigned 1905). 18, Park Street, W.
- *Arkwright, John Stanhope (U.),** has sat for Hereford since 1900; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Newdigate Prizeman '95); D.L., J.P. Herefordshire; barrister. Lyonshall, Herefordshire; 56, St. George's Square, S.W.
- *Armitage, Robert (L.),** has sat for Leeds, Central D., since 1906; *b.* Feb. 22nd, '66; *E.* Westminster School, Trinity Coll., Camb. (B.A.); joint managing director Farnley Iron Co.; Chairman Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Barrister Inner Temple; Lord Mayor Leeds 1904-5, Deputy Lord Mayor 1905-6, 1906-7, and 1908-9; Member Leeds City Council since 1904. Farnley Hall, Leeds. *National Liberal, Reform, National, Leeds Liberal.*
- *Ashley, Wilfrid William (U.),** has sat for N. Lancs, Blackpool D., since 1906; Opposition Whip 1911; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Grenadier Guards '89-98; *m.* 1901, Maud, only child of Sir E. Cassel, G.C.B. Broadlands, Romsey, Hants; The Grove, Stanmore, Middlesex; Classiebawn, Sligo, Ireland; 32, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Travellers', Brooks's, Carlton.*
- *Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L.),** has sat for Fife, East, since '86; *b.* '52; *E.* City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford (1st-class Classical Moderations and Litt. Hum., Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn '76. Engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the Parnell Commission. K.C., Home Secretary, and P.C. '92. In the course of the Home Rule debates, he rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill in '94. On the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, he resumed practice at the bar. He supported Lord Rosebery when the Liberal League was formed in 1902, and became a Vice-President. He was one of the most effective speakers on the Liberal side during 1903 on the Education question and the War Commission's report, and during 1903, 1904 and 1905 in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Chancellor of the Exchequer Dec. 1905-8. On the resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman he was

- summoned by the King, who was then at Biarritz (April 5th, 1908), and formed a new Cabinet, himself becoming Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. D.C.L. Oxford 1904; Lord Rector Glasgow Univ. Nov. 1905; LL.D. Edinburgh and Glasgow 1907; Aberdeen 1908; Lord Rector Aberdeen Univ. 1909; an Elder Brother of Trinity House 1909; F.R.S. 10, Downing Street, Whitehall. *Brooks's, Athenæum, Reform, and National Liberal.*
- Astor, Waldorf (U.),** elected for Plymouth Dec 1910; *e. s. of William Waldorf Astor; E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; barrister Inner Temple. 4, St. James's Square, S.W.*
- *Atherley-Jones, L. (L.),** has sat for Durham, North-West, since '85; *b. '51; E. Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (B.A. '74); called to the Bar '75; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1906; Benchet Inner Temple 1907; author of "Miners' Manual" ('82), "The Miners' Handbook to the Coal Mines Regulation Act" ('87), "The Fall of Lord Padockslea," and other novels published anonymously; "Commerce in War," also a Treatise on International Law. Kimbescote, Bray, Berks; 25, Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.; 4, Paper Buildings, E.C. *Devonshire Savage.**
- *Bagot, Lieut.-Col. Josceline FitzRoy (U.),** has sat for S. Westmorland since Jan. 1910, and sat for it '92-1906; *b. '54; joined 96th Regiment '73, Grenadier Guards '75; retired as Captain '86; W. and C. Imp. Yeo. '86, retired Lt.-Col. 1906; served as A.D.C. to Governors-General of Canada '82-3, and again '88-9; Parliamentary Private Sec. to Home Secretary '97-9, and to Financial Secretary to the Treasury; served in South African War as Chief Military Censor (mentioned in despatches) '99-1901; J.P., D.L., and C.C. Westmorland. Levens Hall, Milnthorpe. *Carlton, Marlborough.**
- *Baird, John Lawrence, C.M.G. (U.),** has sat for Warwickshire, Rugby D., since Jan. 1910; *b. '74; e. s. of Sir A. Baird, Bart.; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; entered Diplomatic Service; Hon. Attaché at Vienna '96; appointed to Cairo '98, third Sec. '99, second Sec. 1902; Acting-Agent and Consul-General in Abyssinia 1902; Political Officer attached to Abyssinian Force in Somaliland 1903; second Sec. Diplomatic Service, Paris, 1904-6, Buenos Ayres 1906-8; formerly Lieutenant Lanarkshire Imperial Yeomanry; Captain Scottish Horse Imperial Yeomanry since 1906; J.P., D.L. for co. Kincardine. Bilton House, Rugby; 26, Chester Street, S.W. *Turf, Carlton.**
- *Baker, Harold Trevor (L.),** has sat for Lancs., Accrington D., since Jan. 1910; *b. '77; E. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford (pres. Union); sometime Fellow of New Coll.; author of a "Manual of the Territorial Force," 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Sawley Lodge, Clitheroe.*
- *Baker, J. Allen (L.),** has sat for Finsbury, Eastern D., since June 29th, 1905; *b. '52 at Trenton, Ontario, Canada; came to England '76; Chairman Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., engineers, Willesden; member Society of Friends. "Donnington," Donnington Road, Harlesden, N.W.*
- *Baker, Sir Randolph L., Bart. (U.),** has sat for N. Dorset since Jan. 1910; *b. '79; J.P. Dorset;*
- Capt. Dorset Yeomanry. Rauston, Blandford, Dorset; 18, Berkeley Street, W.*
- *Balcarras, David Lindsay, Lord (U.),** has sat for the Chorley D. of Lancashire since June '95; *e. s. of Earl of Crawford; b. '71; E. Eton and Oxford; was President of the Oxford Union; Captain 1st Volunteer Battn. Manchester Regt.; Junior Lord of the Treasury, Oct. 1903-5; chief whip Unionist Party 1911; m. 1900, Constance, d. of the late Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., M.P. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Balcarras, Colinsburgh, Fife; and 7, Audley Square, W.*
- *Baldwin, Stanley (U.),** has sat for West Worcestershire since 1908; *b. 1867; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; vice-chairman of Baldwin's, Ltd., ironmasters; a director G.W.R. Astley Hall, Stourport. *Carlton, United Universities.**
- *Balfour, Right Hon. A. J. (U.),** has sat for the City of London since Feb. 27th, 1906; sat for Manchester, East, '85-1906, having previously represented Hertford '74-85; *b. '48; e. s. of James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame (d. '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dau. of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury; E. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A. '73, Hon. Fellow 1902); was private sec. to Lord Salisbury '78-80, and went with him to Berlin '78; member of the so-called "Fourth Party"; President Local Govt. Board '85-6; Sec. for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Vice-President Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, '86-7; Chief Sec. for Ireland '87-91, and carried the Crimes Act through Parliament; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91, and again '95-1905. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury in 1902, he became Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal, retaining the office of First Lord of the Treasury. He introduced the Education Act, 1902. When Mr. Chamberlain made his Fiscal proposals, 1903, Mr. Balfour, held that the country was not ripe for the taxation of food. At the end of 1905 he and his Cabinet resigned. In Nov. 1911 he resigned the leadership of the Unionist party. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" ('79), "Essays and Addresses" ('93), enlarged edition 1904; "The Foundations of Belief, being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" ('95, cheap edition 1901); "Reflections suggested by the New Theory of Matter" (1904); "Decadence" (1908); "Criticism and Beauty" (Romanes Lecture 1909). D.L. for East Lothian; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C. '85; F.R.S. '88; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh '81, St. Andrews University '85, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91, Manchester 1908; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh University '91; member of the Senate of London University '83; Elder Brother of Trinity House; President British Association 1904; Captain Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews '94-5; President National Cyclists' Union '96. 4, Carlton Gardens, Pall Mall, S.W.; Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, East Lothian. *Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum, New Club (Edinburgh),* and many others.*
- *Balfour, Sir Robert, Bart. (L.),** has sat for Lanarkshire, Partick D., since 1906; *b. '44;*

- E. Madras Coll., St. Andrews; partner in the firm of Balfour, Williamson & Co., London and Liverpool; Bart. 1911. 2, Great St. Helens, E.C. *City of London, Bath, Reform, Ranelagh.*
- ***Banbury**, Sir Frederick G., Bart. (U.), has sat for City of London since June 15th, 1906; sat for Camberwell, Peckham D., '92-1906; b. '50; E. Winchester; baronet 1902. Warneford Place, Highworth, Wilts, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.
- Baring**, Sir Godfrey, Bart. (L.), elected for Devon, Barnstaple D., May 1911; sat for Hants, Isle of Wight, 1906-10; b. '71; E. Eton; Chairman Isle of Wight C.C.; High Sheriff, Hants '97, J.P. Hants, D.L. Isle of Wight; Bart. 1911. Nubia House, Cowes; 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Travellers', Brooks's, Bachelors', R.Y.S.*
- ***Baring**, Hon. Guy Victor (U.), has sat for Winchester since 1906; 4th s. of the 4th Lord Ashburton; b. '73; E. Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in S. Africa and Jubaland. St. Cross Mill, Winchester. *Carlton, Guards.*
- Barlow**, Clement Anderson Montague (U.), elected for Salford, S., Dec. 1910; E. Repton and King's Coll., Cambridge; a barrister; formerly member L.C.C.; partner in the firm of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- ***Barlow**, Sir John Emmott, Bart. (L.), has sat for the Frome Division of Somerset since '96, and sat for it '92-5; b. '57; E. Grove House School, Tottenham, and Lond. Univ.; is a barrister, but does not practise; J.P. Cheshire and Somerset, County Alderman Cheshire; senior partner Thomas Barlow & Brother, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co., Calcutta, Shanghai, Singapore, and Kwala Lumpur (F.M.S.). Bart. 1907. Torkington Lodge, near Stockport, Cheshire; Bryn Eirias, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire. *Brooks's, Devonshire.*
- ***Barnes**, George Nicoll (Lab.), has sat for Glasgow, Blackfriars, since 1906; b. 1859 at Lochee, Forfar; apprenticed to Dundee engineer; went to Barrow, afterwards to London; assist. sec. to Amalgamated Society of Engineers '92-95, general sec. '96-1908; prominent in the Engineers' Lock-out of '97; Moseley Commr. to America; President National Committee of Organised Labour on Old Age Pensions; was ed. A.S.E. *Journal* and author of "The History of the A.S.E."; Chm. of the Labour Party, 1910. 2, Alderbrook Road, Balham, London, S.W.
- ***Barnston**, Harry (U.), has sat for Cheshire, Eddisbury D., since Jan. 1910; E. Oxford; member of the Bar; J.P. Cheshire; Captain Imp. Yeomanry.
- ***Barran**, Sir John N., Bart. (L.), has sat for the Hawick Burghs since March 15th, 1909; b. '72; g.s. of 1st Bart. E. Winchester and Trin. Coll. Camb.; is director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Sawley Hall, Ripon. *Reform.*
- ***Barran**, Rowland Hirst (L.), has sat for Leeds, North D., since 1902; b. '58; director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., merchants, of Leeds; Governor Leeds Grammar School; Member of Court, Leeds University. Beechwood, Roundhay, near Leeds. 24, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Reform, Ranelagh, Bath.*
- ***Barrie**, Hugh T. (U.), has sat for Londonderry County, North D., since 1906; b. '60 in Glasgow; grain and produce merchant Glasgow, Belfast and Coleraine; Londonderry C.C. and J.P. Manor House, Coleraine. *Constitutional and Glasgow Conservative.*
- ***Barton**, William (L.), has sat for Oldham since Jan. 1910; b. '62; E. Glasgow University; was for three years a member of Manchester City Council; is actively interested in housing and sanitation; director of Manchester Athenæum; vice-president League for Taxation of Land Values. Ashdale, Lytham, Lancs. *National Liberal, Reform (Manchester).*
- ***Bathurst**, Hon. Allen B. (U.), has sat for Gloucester, Cirencester D., since Jan. 1910; sat for it '05-1906; b. '72; s. of 6th Lord Bathurst; E. Eton and Roy. Agricultural Coll., Cirencester; formerly Major (Hon. Capt. in the Army) 4th Battn. Gloucester Regt.; served at St. Helena during Boer War; now Lieut.-Col. 5th Batt. Gloucester Regt. The Cranhams, Cirencester. *Carlton.*
- ***Bathurst**, Charles (U.), has sat for Wilts, Wilton D., since Jan. 1910; b. '67; E. Eton and Oxford; barrister (Inner Temple) '90; is a member of several agricultural societies. Lydney Park, Gloucestershire.
- ***Beale**, William Phipson (L.), has sat for Ayrshire, South, since 1906; b. '39; E. Heidelberg and Paris; barrister Lincoln's Inn, '67; bencher '92; K.C. Drumlamford, Barrhill, Ayrshire. 10, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.; 2, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform, Saville and Garrick, National Liberal, and Albemarle.*
- Beauchamp**, Sir Edward, Bart. (L.), elected for Suffolk, Lowestoft, Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; b. '49; E. for Royal Navy, in which he served as midshipman; underwriter at Lloyd's, of which he was chairman 1905; Bart. 1911. Elderton Lodge, Gunton, Norfolk; 82, Gloucester Place, W. *Union.*
- Beck**, Arthur Cecil Tyrrell (L.), elected for Essex, Saffron Walden, Dec. 1910; sat for Cambs. N. or Wisbech D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; b. '76; E. Haileybury and Cambridge Univ.; called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '03, but has never practised; J.P. Hunts and Beds.; Mayor St. Ives 1905-6; Parl. Priv. Sec. to H. J. Tennant, Parl. Sec. to Board of Trade. Harrold Hall, Bedford; 26, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Beckett**, Hon. William Gervase (U.), has sat for N. Riding Yorks., Whithy D., since 1906; fought the seat unsuccessfully June 1905; b. '66; E. Eton; partner Beckett & Co., bankers; chief proprietor *Saturday Review*. 1, Hyde Park Place, W.; Kirkdale Manor, Nawton York, Yorkshire. *Carlton, Garrick, and Bachelors'.*
- Benn**, Arthur Shirley (U.), elected for Plymouth Dec. 1910; b. '51; E. Clifton Coll.; lived for many years in Canada and U.S.A., and became managing director of Hamilton, Benn & Co., timber merchants and shippers, of Alabama.
- ***Benn**, Ion H. (U.), has sat for Greenwich since Jan. 1910; b. '63; was Mayor of Greenwich 1901-2; elected to L.C.C. 1907; is a member of the Port of London Authority. 17, Collingham Gardens, S.W.
- ***Benn**, Wedgwood (L.), has sat for Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., since 1906; b. '77; E. Lycée Condorcet, Paris, London Univ. (B.A. '98, first place in honours, Univ. Prize in French); Parl. private sec. (unpaid) to

- Mr. McKenna successively at the Treasury, Board of Education, and Admiralty; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1910. Old Knoll, Blackheath, S.E.
- ***Bentham**, George Jackson (L.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Gainsborough D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* privately; J.P. for Hull City. Swanland, East Yorks.
- ***Beresford**, Admiral Lord Charles William Delapoe, G.C.B. (U.), has sat for Portsmouth since Jan. 1910; sat for Waterford '74-80, Marylebone, E., 85-9, York '97-1900, Woolwich 1902; *b.* '46; in the intervals of a remarkably distinguished naval career has pressed his views as to the needs of the navy with considerable vigour upon successive Governments; resigned a Lord Commissionership of the Admiralty in '88 as a protest against the ship-building programme of the (Conservative) Government, and has been a keen critic of recent Admiralty policy. 1, Great Cumberland Place, W. *Carlton, Marlborough, Athenaeum, Turf, United Service, Savage.*
- ***Bethell**, Sir John Henry, Bart. (L.), has sat for Essex, S. or Romford D., since 1906; was first Mayor of East Ham; J.P. Essex; knighted 1906; Bart. 1911. Park House, Wanstead, Essex.
- Bigland**, Alfred (U.), elected for Birkenhead Dec. 1910; *b.* '55; is a member of the firm of Bigland, Sons & Jeffreys, merchants, of Liverpool. 58, Jermyn Street, S.W.
- ***Bird**, Alfred F. (U.), has sat for Wolverhampton W. since Jan. 1910; *b.* '49; *E.* King Edward's School, Birmingham; chairman of Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists; J.P. Warwick; has travelled extensively in both hemispheres. Tudor Grange, Solihull, Warwickshire; Weardale, Newbridge, Wolverhampton. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Royal Automobile, Alpine, Automobile de France.*
- ***Birrell**, Right Hon. Augustine (L.), has sat for Bristol, North D., since 1906; sat for Fifeshire, West D., '89-1900; *b.* '50; s. of Rev. C. Birrell, Nonconformist minister at Liverpool; E. Amersham Hall School and Trinity Hall, Camb.; Hon. Fellow since '99; Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews; Barrister '75, Benchers Inner Temple 1903; Quain Professor of Law, Univ. Coll., Lond., '06-9; practised at the Chancery Bar; ex-Chairman Liberal Publication Department; President Board of Education Dec. 1905-7; Chief Sec. Ireland, Jan. 1907; carried Irish Universities Act, 1908; author "Obiter Dicta," "Res Judicatae," "Men, Women and Books," etc. Had charge of Education Bill in Commons, 1906. 70, Elm Park Road, Chelsea. *Athenaeum, New University, and National Liberal.*
- ***Black**, Arthur William (L.), has sat for Bedfordshire, N. or Biggleswade D., since 1906; *b.* '63; lace manufacturer in Nottingham; Sheriff Nottingham '98-9, Mayor 1902-3; J.P. for Nottingham. "Springfield," Alexandra Park, Nottingham. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- ***Boland**, John P. (N.), has sat for Kerry, South, since 1900; Junior Whip of the Irish Party since 1906; *b.* '70; *E.* Cardinal Newman's School, the Oratory, Edgbaston; London (B.A. '92), Oxford (M.A. 1900); Semester at Bonn University; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97. 40, St. George's Square, S.W.
- Boles**, Lieut.-Col. Dennis Fortescue (U.), elected for Somerset W. July 1911; *b.* '61; J.P. Somerset; commands 3rd Batt. Devonshire Regt.; Master West Somerset Foxhounds.
- Booth**, Frederick Handel (L.), elected for Pontefract Dec. 1911; *b.* '67; Chm. Yorkshire Iron and Coal Company.
- ***Bottomley**, Horatio (Ind.), has sat for Hackney, South, since 1906; the well-known financier; proprietor and editor *John Bull*. The Dicker, Sussex.
- ***Bowerman**, C. W. (Lab.), has sat for Deptford since 1906; *b.* '51; apprenticed as compositor; member London Society of Compositors since '73; appointed News Sec. '89, Gen. Sec. '92, and Parliamentary Sec. 1906; President Trades Union Congress at Swansea 1901. 4, Battledean Road, Highbury, N.
- ***Boyle**, Daniel (N.), has sat for Mayo since Jan. 1910; is an alderman of Manchester City Council.
- ***Boyle**, William Lewis (U.), has sat for Mid Norfolk since Jan. 1910; *b.* '59. Tuddenham Lodge, Honingham, Norwich. *St. James's, Constitutional.*
- ***Boyton**, James (U.), has sat for Marylebone, E., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '55; is a member of the firm of Elliott, Son & Boyton, auctioneers and estate agents, Vere Street, W.; member L.C.C. 1907-10. 2, Park Square West, Regent's Park; Thames Lawn, Marlow, Bucks. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- ***Brace**, William (Lab.), has sat for Glamorgan-shire, South D., since 1906; *b.* '65; went into the Risca collieries at 12; agent and vice-president S. Wales Miners' Federation; member Monmouthshire C.C.; member Royal Comm. Coal Supplies; a Baptist. Fields Road, Newport, Monmouthshire.
- ***Brady**, Patrick J. (N.), has sat for Dublin, St. Stephen's Green, since Jan. 1910; is a solicitor practising in Kingstown.
- ***Brassey**, Henry L. C. (U.), has sat for North Northamptonshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; is a nephew of Lord Brassey and son-in-law of the Duke of Richmond; *E.* Eton and Christ Church; late Major West Kent Yeomanry; member of the Jockey Club. Apethorpe Hall, Wansford, Northamptonshire. *Carlton, Turf.*
- ***Bridgeman**, William Clive (U.), has sat for Shropshire, W. or Oswestry D., since 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton, Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A.); was private sec. to Lord Knutsford and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; six years on London School Board; L.C.C. 1903; J.P. Salop. Leigh Manor, Minsterley, Salop; 13, Mansfield Street, London, W. *Carlton.*
- ***Brocklehurst**, W. Brocklehurst, B.A. (L.), has sat for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., since 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Cheltenham Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; silk manufacturer; Lieut.-Col. Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire. Butley Hall, Prestbury, near Macclesfield.
- ***Brunner**, John Fowler Leece (L.), has sat for Cheshire, Northwich D., since Jan. 1910; sat for S.W. Lancs., Leigh D., 1906-10; *b.* '65; *E.* Cheltenham Coll., Polytechnic School, Zürich, and Trinity Hall, Camb.; managing director of Brunner, Mond, & Co., Ltd. Sandway House, Northwich; 43, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- ***Bryce**, John Annan (L.), has sat for Inverness Burghs since 1906; *bro.* of Right Hon. James Bryce; *E.* High School, Glasgow and Edin-

- burgh Univs., and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Brackenbury History Scholar and 1st-class honours in classics); director London County and Westminster Bank, Bombay-Baroda Railway Co., etc. 35, Bryanston Square, London. *Savile*.
- Buckmaster**, Stanley Owen (L.), elected for Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley D., Oct. 1911; sat for Cambridge 1906-10; *b.* '61; *E.* Aldenham and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; K.C. 1902; *s.* of the late John Charles Buckmaster, the well-known science master at South Kensington. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 1, Porchester Terrace, W. *Reform, Garrick, Flyfishers*.
- Bull**, Sir William (U.), has sat for Hammer-smith since 1900; *b.* '63; head of the firm of Bull & Bull, solicitors, London; L.C.C.; Chairman J. W. Singer & Sons, Frome and London. Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Long when Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1905; knighted Dec. 1905; Hon. Registrar Soc. of Knights Bachelor. 474, Uxbridge Road, W.; 3, Stone Building, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 267 and 269, King Street, Hammer-smith, W. *Carlton, Constitutional, United, 1900, and Lictors*.
- Burdett-Coutts**, W. L. A. B. (U.), has sat for Westminster since '85; *b.* '51; *E.* Keble Coll., Oxford (M.A. '80); Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77, and received from the Sultan the Star and Collar of the Medjidie; *m.* Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. 1, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton*.
- Burgoyne**, Alan (U.), has sat for Kensington, North, since Jan. 1910; is interested in Australian viticulture; has devoted considerable attention to the possibilities of submarine warfare and the details of naval construction. 25, Linden Gardens, W.
- Burn**, Col. Charles R. (U.) elected for Devon, Torquay D., Dec. 1910; *b.* '59; H.M.'s Royal Body Guard; served in 1st (Royal) Dragoons; commanded Mounted Troops under Gen. Sir A. Hunter in South African War. 48, Cadogan Place, S.W.; Stoodley Knowle, Torquay.
- Burns**, Rt. Hon. John (L.), has sat for Battersea since '92; *b.* in '58 at Vauxhall, at ten years of age went to work at a local candle factory, then became a rivet boy at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank; worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six months' tour through Europe; attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London. At the General Election in '85 he stood unsuccessfully as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham; took part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End; contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). An organiser of the Dock Labourers' Strike in '89; L.C.C. for Battersea; appointed President Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905. 37, Lavender Gardens, Battersea, S.W.
- Burt**, Rt. Hon. Thomas (L.), has sat for Morpeth since '74; *b.* '37; Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member Labour and Mining Royalties Commission '91; President Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade Aug. '92-July '95; P.C. Dec. 1905. Permanent address, 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne; London address, *Reform Club*.
- Butcher**, John G., K.C. (U.), has sat for York since Jan. 1910; sat for it '92-1906; *b.* '52; *E.* Marlborough and Trin. Coll., Camb.; graduated Eighth Classic and Eighth Wrangler; Bench of Lincoln's Inn; Hon. Freeman of City of York. 32, Elvaston Place, S.W., and Riccall Hall, Yorkshire. *Carlton, Yorkshire*.
- Buxton**, Noel E. (L.), has sat for N. Norfolk since Jan. 1910; sat for Yorks, Whitby Div., 1905-6; *b.* '69; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; acted as A.D.C. to his father, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, when Governor of S. Australia; was at one time a member of the Whitechapel Board of Guardians and the Central Unemployed Body. 2, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- Buxton**, Sydney (L.), has sat for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., since '86, and for Peterborough '83-5; *b.* '53; *E.* Clifton Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb.; author of "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," "Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer," "Shooting and Fishing," etc.; Under Colonial Sec. '92-5; Postmaster-General Dec. 1905-10; established penny post to U.S.A. 1908, and the Canadian magazine post 1907; acquired the wireless station for the Post Office 1909; President of the Board of Trade 1910. 5, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Athenæum and Brooks's*.
- Byles**, Sir William Pollard (L.), has sat for Salford, North D., since 1906, sat for Yorks., Shipley D., '92-5; *b.* at Bradford '30; *E.* privately; ex-proprietor *Bradford Observer*; knighted 1911. 8, Chalcot Gardens, Hampstead. *National Liberal, and Reform Club, Manchester*.
- Cameron**, Robert (L.), has sat for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., since 1895; *b.* '25; *E.* Fortingall Parish School and Normal College, London; teacher, writer, and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; J.P. Sunderland. 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- Campbell**, Rt. Hon. James Henry Mussen, K.C. (U.), has sat for Dublin University since 1903; sat for St. Stephen's Green D. of Dublin '98-1900; *b.* '51; *E.* Dublin Univ.; called to Irish Bar '78, took silk '90; bench King's Inn, '94; called to English Bar '98; bench Gray's Inn 1901; Solicitor-General for Ireland 1901-5; P.C. Ireland Dec. 1905. 30, Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin. *University (Dublin)*.
- Campion**, William R. (U.), has sat for Sussex, Lewes, since June 1910; Major 4th Battn. Royal Sussex Regt.; is a member of the Stock Exchange; actively interested in Church work. Rowlands, Roffey, near Horsham.
- Carlike**, Sir E. Hildred (U.), has sat for Herts, St. Albans D., since 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* privately and on the Continent; formerly Capt. 2nd W. York Yeo. Cav.; Hon. Colonel 5th Batt. West Riding Regiment; J.P. Herts and W. Riding Yorks.; knighted 1911. Ponsbourne Park, Hertford. *Carlton*.
- Carr-Gomm**, Hubert William Culling (L.), has sat for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., since 1906; Assist. Parl. Sec. to Sir Henry Camp-

- bell-Bannerman when Prime Minister; his family has long been associated with Rotherhithe; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Oriol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); formerly Capt. 3rd V.B. The Queen's R. W. Surrey Regt.; J.P. Bucks. 15, Chester Street, S.W. *Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- **Carson*, Right Hon. Sir Edward (U.), has sat for Dublin University since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Dublin Univ. (M.A.); LL.D. *hon. causa*; called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; K.C. Ireland and England; Solicitor-General Ireland '92; Benchler of King's Inn, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple; P.C. Ireland '96; Solicitor-General for England 1900-5; P.C. England 1905. 5, Eaton Place, S.W., and Northgate, Kotingdean. *Carlton, Garrick, Bachelors, and University (Dublin).*
- Cassel*, Felix, K.C. (U.), elected for St. Pancras, W., Dec. 1910; *b.* '69. 25, Bryanston Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- **Castlereagh*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Viscount (U.), has sat for Maidstone since 1906; *e. s.* of Lord Londonderry; *b.* '78; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards; M. Edith, d. of the Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, '99. Londonderry House, Park Lane, W. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Turf.*
- **Cator*, John (U.), has sat for S. Huntingdon since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; was a member of the London School Board, and private sec. to Mr. Chaplin when President of the Local Government Board. 53, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Marlborough.*
- **Cautley*, Henry Strother (U.), has sat for Sussex, East Grinstead D., since Jan. 1910; sat for Leeds, E., 1900-6; *b.* '63; *E.* Charterhouse and King's Coll., Cambridge (1st Class Math. Tripos); is a practising barrister, North-Eastern Circuit. 4, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.; 33, Montague Square, W.; Northwood; Horsted Keynes, Sussex. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- **Cave*, George (U.), has sat for Surrey, Kingston D., since 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's Coll., Oxford; gained Taylorian Exhibition, and 1st in Classics; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; K.C. 1904; practises at the Chancery Bar; Chairman of Surrey Quarter Sessions; Recorder of Guildford. Wardrobe Court, Richmond, Surrey; 4, New Sq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Athenaeum, Carlton, Union.*
- **Cavendish-Bentink*, Lord Henry (U.), has sat for Nottingham, S., since Jan. 1910, and sat for it '95-1906; sat for N.W. Norfolk, '86-'92; *b.* '63; half-brother of Duke of Portland; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.L.C.C. since 1907; Major Yeomanry Cavalry and served in S. African War. 13, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton, Marlborough.*
- **Cawley*, Sir Frederick, Bart. (L.), has sat for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D.), since '95; *b.* '50; *E.* Aldersey Grammar School; bleacher and calico printer in Lancs., and landowner in Cheshire and Herefordshire; J.P. for Lancs. and Herefordshire; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1906. Brooklands, Prestwich; Berrington Hall, Leominster. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- **Cawley*, Harold T. (L.), has sat for Lancashire, S.E. (Heywood), since Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; son of Sir Frederick Cawley, Bart.; *E.* Rossall Preparatory, Rugby, and New Coll., Oxford;
- barrister Inner Temple, North-Western Circuit; Lieut. 6th Batt. Manchester Regiment. 224, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, S.W.
- **Cecil*, Evelyn (U.), has sat for Aston Manor since 1900, and for Herts (East D.) '98-1900; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; assist. priv. sec. to Prime Minister '95-1902; Chairman Steamship Subsidies Committee 1901-2; Member of Permanent Commission International Railway Congress since 1906. Weycombe, Haslemere.
- **Cecil*, Lord Hugh Richard Heathcote Gascoyne (U.), has sat for Oxford University since Jan. 1910; sat for Greenwich, '95-1906; *b.* '60; 5th son of the late Lord Salisbury; *E.* Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Fellow of Hertford Coll.; was private sec. to his father in the Foreign Office; is opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Reform policy; a devoted son of the Anglican Church. 23, Bruton Street, W.; Hatfield House, Herts. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- **Chaloner*, Colonel Richard Godolphin Walsley (C.), has sat for Liverpool, Abercromby, since Jan. 10, 1910; sat for Wilts, Westbury D., '95-1900; *b.* '56; is a brother of the Rt. Hon. Walter Long; *E.* Winchester; served with 6th Dragoon Guards in Afghan War, '79-'81; commanded 1st Batt. Imperial Yeomanry in S. African War; J.P. Wilts, and J.P., D.L., North Riding, Yorks; has been an ardent Tariff Reformer for 25 years. Gisboro Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire. *Carlton, Cavalry, Boodle's.*
- **Chamberlain*, Rt. Hon. Joseph (U.), has sat for Birmingham, West, since '85, and was M.P. for Birmingham '76-85; *b.* in London, July '36; *E.* private school and Univ. Coll., Lond.; joined the firm of Nettlefold, screw makers of Birmingham; was one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the School Board of Birmingham in '70, but in '73 he was elected chairman, and was also a member of the Town Council (Mayor '73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. In '76 he entered Parliament and took his seat below the gangway with the Radicals; Pres. Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank, '80-85, and passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill; Pres. Local Government Board '85 until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86); Chief Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Married Miss Endicott Nov. 15th, '88. During the general election of '92 his influence in the Midlands was very marked. Throughout the Home Rule debates he led the assaults on the Bill, but took practically no part in the Disestablishment debate in '04. In the autumn he outlined a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party, and stated that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over, and in June '05 took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, was greatly indebted to his advocacy

during its passage through the House. In '98 he made the famous "long spoon" speech in reference to foreign affairs, and declared himself strongly in favour of an alliance with the United States. The negotiations with the Transvaal, which ended in war, occupied him fully during '99, and his South African policy was one of the main controversial features of the General Election of 1900 and during 1901. He had charge in 1900 of the measure for the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. On Feb. 14th, 1902, he was presented with an address by the City of London Corporation. He presided over the 1902 Colonial Conference. In November 1902 he visited South Africa, and on his return received an address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London (March 20th, 1903). In May 1903 he launched, at Birmingham, his scheme for the revision of the Fiscal Policy of the country and the adoption of a policy of Preferential Tariffs; and in September, believing that policy to be at that time unacceptable to the majority in the constituencies, he resigned, in order to be free to devote himself to explaining and popularising his proposals. He began his campaign for this purpose at Glasgow on Oct. 6th, 1903, and the Tariff Commission was afterwards set up on his initiative. He is President of the Central Liberal Unionist Council and of the Imperial Tariff Committee. Lord Rector of Glasgow University '97-9; LL.D. Camb. '92; D.C.L. Oxford '96; LL.D. Dublin '99; LL.D. Wales 1905; Chancellor of Birmingham University. Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W.

*Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. Austen (U.), who has sat for Worcestershire, East, since '92, is *e. s.* of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E. Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.* (M.A. '89), also Paris and Berlin; *m.* 1906, Ivy Muriel, *d.* Col. H. L. Dundas; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '95-1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1900-2; Postmaster-General, member of the Cabinet, and P.C. 1902; Chancellor of the Exchequer Oct. 1903-Dec. 1905. 9, Egerton Place, S.W.; Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham.

*Chambers, James, K.C. (U.) has sat for S. Belfast since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E. Lurgan College, Queen's University, and London University*; a prominent player and supporter of Rugby football, an enthusiastic golfer, and an "all-round" patron of sport; called to Irish Bar '86; K.C. 1903; Bench of the King's Inns. 64, Northumberland Road, Dublin. *Ulster, Belfast; Stephen's Green, Dublin; Royal Irish Yacht, Royal Ulster Yacht.*

*Chancellor, Henry G. (L.), has sat for Shore-ditch (Haggerston) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E. Elmfield Coll., York*; President North Islington Liberal Association; President English League for Taxation of Land Values. 2, Upper Hornsey Rise, N. *National Liberal, Eighty.*

*Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry (U.), has sat for Surrey, Wimbledon D., since 1907; sat for Mid Lincolnshire, afterwards known as the Sleaford Div. '68-1906; *b.* '41; *E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford*; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster '85-6; first President of Board of Agriculture '86-92; member Agricultural Commissions '81 and '97, the Royal

Commission on Horse-breeding, etc.; President of Local Govt. Board '95-1900, and as such conducted the Agricultural Rates Act through the House in '96, the Vaccination Act in '98, and the Housing Act in 1900; J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire; Hon. LL.D. Edin. '90. Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.

*Chapple, William Allan (L.), has sat for Stirling-shire since Jan. 1910; *b.* in New Zealand '64; *E. Dunedin Univ.*; M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.; practised as a surgeon in Wellington, N.Z., until 1906; sat for Tuapeka in N.Z. Parliament, and as Parliamentary representative on the Council of Victoria Coll. Univ., N.Z. Author of books and pamphlets on physical development. 43, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W. *National Liberal.*

*Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer (L.), has sat for Dundee since 1908; sat for North-West Manchester 1906-8, Oldham 1900-5; *e. s.* of the late Lord Randolph Churchill; *b.* '74; *E. Harrow and Sandhurst*; served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in '95, with the Malakand Field Force, the Tirah Expeditionary Force, the Nile Expeditionary Force, and the S. African Light Horse, and was special war correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the South African campaign. Author "Story of Malakand Field Force," "The River War," "London to Ladysmith *via* Pretoria," "Ian Hamilton's March," and a biography of Lord Randolph Churchill (1906). He opposed the Sugar Convention Bill, criticised Mr. Brodrick's Army proposals, was one of the strongest opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals in 1903, 1904 and 1905, and joined the Liberal party. Parliamentary Under Sec. Colonial Office Dec. 1905; visited British East Africa autumn 1907. On appointment as President of the Board of Trade, April 1908, was defeated at Manchester, but returned at Dundee, his campaigns at both places attracting the keen interest of the whole country; Home Secretary 1910-11; First Lord of the Admiralty 1911; *m.* Miss Clementine Hozier, Sept. 12th, 1908. 33, Eccleston Square, S.W.

*Clancy, J. J. (N.), has sat for Dublin, North, since '85; *b.* '47; M.A. National University of Ireland; Scholar, Exhibitioner, and Prizeman of University College, Galway; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-5; called to the Irish Bar '87; K.C. 1906. 1, Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, co. Dublin.

*Clay, Captain H. Spender- (U.), has sat for Kent, Tonbridge D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E. Eton and Sandhurst*; served in 2nd Life Guards; S. African medal and six clasps; married the only daughter of Mr. W. W. Astor. Ford Manor, Lingfield; 21, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton, Turf.*

*Clive, Capt. Percy Archer (U.), has sat for Herefordshire, Ross D., 1900-5 and since Jan. 1911, 1908; *b.* '73. Whitfield, Allensmore, Hereford; 21, Chester Street, London, S.W. *Guards'.*

*Clough, William (L.), has sat for W. Riding Yorks, Skipton D., since 1906; *b.* '62; *E. Steeton Provident School, Keighley Trade School, Pannal Coll., Harrogate*; worsted manufacturer until '92. The Shroggs, Steeton, near Keighley.

*Clyde, James A., K.C. (U.), has sat for Edinburgh, West D., since 1909; *b.* '63; *E. Edin. Acad. and Univ.*; Scottish Bar '87; Sol.-Gen. Scotland 1905; contested unsuccessful-

- fully Clackmannan and Kinross in Unionist interest 1906; J.P. and D.L. Kinross. 27, Moray Place, Edinburgh; Briglands, Fossway, Kinross-shire; 59, Pall Mall, S.W. *Savile, University, Edinburgh.*
- ***Clynes, J. R. (Lab.)**, has sat for Manchester, North-East D., since 1906; *b.* at Oldham '69; entered a cotton factory; organiser Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union since '91; Sec. Oldham and District Trades' Council; member National Labour Party; J.P. Oldham. 174, Union Street, Oldham.
- ***Coates, Major Sir Edward Feetham, Bart. (U.)**, has sat for Lewisham since Dec. 15th, 1903; *b.* '53; member of Messrs. Coates, Son & Co., stockbrokers, London; Lieutenant City of London; D.L. Surrey; J.P. Surrey and N. Riding; Bart. 1911. Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey; Helperby Hall, York; Queen Anne's Lodge, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Carlton, Junior United Service, Wellington, R.Y.S.*
- ***Collings, Right Hon. Jesse (U.)**, has sat for Birmingham, Bordesley D., since '86, and for Ipswich '80-86; *b.* Littleham, Devon, '31; J.P. and Ald. Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Sec. National Education League; Founder Allotments and Small Holdings Association; President Rural League; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86; member Labour Commn. '91; P.C.; Under-Sec. Home Department '95-1902. Southfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Constitutional.*
- ***Collins, Godfrey P. (L.)**, has sat for Greenock since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E. H.M.S. Britannia*; served as midshipman '90-3; Parl. Priv. Sec. to Col. Seely, Under-Sec. of State for War. 144, Cathedral Street, Glasgow.
- ***Collins, Stephen (L.)**, has sat for Lambeth (Kennington), since 1906; *b.* '47 at Swanage; started life as a stonemason; head of Stephen Collins, Ltd., Vauxhall; L.C.C. for Kennington 1907-7; a Congregationalist and temperance worker; J.P. for London. Harborne, St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. *National Liberal, City Liberal.*
- ***Compton-Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir J. (L.)**, has sat for W. Riding Yorks, E. or Osgoldcross D., since 1906; sat for Scarborough '95-1905; *b.* '47; author of "Origins and Faith," "The Christ that is to be," "The Quickening of Caliban," etc.; D.L. Yorks. N. Riding; knighted 1907; Chairman Congregational Union 1907; P.C. 1911. Barham House, East Hoathly, Sussex; and 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, City Liberal.*
- ***Condon, T. J. (N.)**, has sat for Tipperary, East, since '85; *b.* '50; Mayor Clonmel '89, '90-91.
- ***Cooper, Richard A. (U.)**, has sat for Walsall since Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; *E. Clifton College*; connected with firm of Cooper & Nephews, chemical manufacturers. Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted, and Shenstone Court, Lichfield. *Carlton, St. Stephens, Sports, Ranelagh.*
- ***Cornwall, Sir Edwin A. (L.)**, has sat for Bethnal Green, North-East, since 1906; *b.* '63; L.C.C. since '92 (chairman 1905-6); chief Progressive Whip 8 years, chairman Parliamentary Committee 3 years; knighted on the occasion of the visit to London of the Paris Municipal Council and the opening of Kingsway, 1905; first Mayor of Fulham 1901; D.L. and J.P. London; member Port of London Authority; Vice-Chairman Terr. Force Assoc., Lond.; an Officer of the Legion of Honour. 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.; Oaklands, Horley, Surrey. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Cory, Sir Clifford John, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Cornwall, W. or St. Ives D., since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* privately; member firm of Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd., colliery owners, S. Wales; director Barry Railway, and Vale of Glamorgan Railway Co.; Member S. Wales Conciliation Board; High Sheriff Monmouth 1905; C.C. Glamorganshire; J.P.; Bart. 1907. Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire; 98, Mount Street, W. *Isthmian, Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- Cotton, W. F. (N.)**, elected for Dublin, S., Dec. 1910; Alderman Dublin Corporation; Chm. Dublin Gas Company, and director of other large public undertakings.
- ***Courthope, George Loyd (U.)**, has sat for Sussex, East, since 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford; Captain 5th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt. Cinque Ports; J.P. Sussex; Barrister-at-Law; *m.* 1899 Hilda Gertrude, only d. of late Major-Gen. Henry Pelham Close, Bombay Staff Corps; Chairman Central Chamber of Agriculture (1909); Chairman Departmental Committee on Swine Fever; Chairman United Club 1908-10. Whiligh, Sussex. *Carlton, Constitutional, National, and Bath.*
- ***Cowan, William Henry (L.)**, has sat for Aberdeenshire E. since Jan. 1910; sat for Surrey, Guildford D., 1906-10; *b.* '62; *E.* Merchiston Castle and Edinburgh Univ.; partner W. & B. Cowan, of London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Sydney, and managing director of Parkinson and W. & B. Cowan, Ltd.; has travelled widely; knows the Colonies well. The Crow's Nest, Fairways, near Uckfield, Sussex. *National Liberal.*
- ***Craig, Charles Curtis (U.)**, has sat for South Antrim since 1903; *b.* '69; *E.* Clifton College. 55, Great Cumberland Place, W. *Carlton, Ulster.*
- ***Craig, Herbert James (L.)**, son of James Craig, former M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has sat for Tynemouth since 1906; *b.* 1869; *m.* 1909 Elsie, d. of Col. F. M. Rundall, C.B., D.S.O.; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B.; Barrister-at-Law; J.P. for County of Northumberland; Lieut. in Royal Naval Volunteers, Tyneside Division. 11, Prior's Terr., Tynemouth. *Reform.*
- ***Craig, Captain James (U.)**, has sat for Down, East, since 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh; *m.* 1905 Cecil, d. of Sir Daniel Tupper, M.V.O.; Hon. capt. in the Army; served in South African war; J.P. Belfast. Craigavon, Strandtown, co. Down. *Carlton, Constitutional.*
- ***Craig, Norman Carlyle, K.C. (U.)**, has sat for Kent, I. of Thanet Div., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Bedford and Cambridge. Fairfield House, St. Peter's, Thanet; 1, Bolton Street, W. *Carlton, Pratt's, St. Stephen's, Royal Thames Yacht.*
- ***Craig, Sir Henry (U.)**, has sat for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities since 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* Glasgow High School and Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxon. (M.A., Honours in Classics and History '69); Examiner Educn. Dept. '70; Senior Examiner '78; Sec. to Scotch Educn. Dept. '85-1904; K.C.B. '97; LL.D. (Glasgow and St. Andrews); author of "The State and Education," "A Life of Swift," "Selections from Swift," "A Century of Scottish

- History," "Life of Clarendon," etc. 54 Dean's Yard, Westminster. *Athenæum*, *Caledonian*.
- ***Crawshaw-Williams**, Eliot (L.), has sat for Leicester since Jan. 1910; *b.* '79; *m.* 1908 Alice, *d.* of late James Gay-Roberts; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxford; joined Royal Field Artillery 1909, and served in England and India; resigned commission 1903; contested Chorley Div. of Lancs. 1906; author of "Across Persia," 1907; "Problems of To-day," 1908; various political and other articles; private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill 1906-8; Parliamentary private secretary to Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1910; J.P. 5, Aubrey Road, Holland Park, W., and Coed-y-Mwstwr, Bridgend, Glamorganshire. *Junior Naval and Military, National Liberal*.
- ***Crean**, E. (Ind. N.), has sat for Cork, South-East D., since 1900; sat for Queen's Co., Ossory D., '92-1900; Mayor of Cork '99. 3, Douglas St., Cork.
- Crichton-Stuart**, Lord Ninian Edward (U.), elected for Cardiff District Dec. 1910, son of 3d. Marquis of Bute; *b.* '83; *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxford.
- ***Cripps**, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C. (U.), has sat for S. Bucks since Jan. 1910; sat for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '95-1900; and for Lancs., Stretford D., 1901-6; *b.* 1852; *E.* Winchester and New Coll., Oxford; Fellow of St. John's and Winchester; Attorney-Gen. to the Prince of Wales '95-1901 and reappointed 1901-8; Chairman of Bucks Quarter Sessions; Chancellor and Vicar-General of York since 1900; Vicar-General of Canterbury; Chairman of House of Laymen. 15, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; Henley-on-Thames. *Carlton, Marlborough, Athenæum, Oxford and Cambridge*.
- ***Croft**, Henry Page (U.), has sat for Christchurch since Jan. 1910; *E.* Eton, Shrewsbury, and Trin. Hall, Camb.; twice won the Thames Cup at Henley; Captain 1st Batt. Hertfordshire Regt.
- Crooks**, Wm. (Lab.), elected for Woolwich Dec. 1910; sat for it 1903 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '52; *E.* London, and learned the trade of a cooper; organiser of several labour bodies; L.C.C. for Poplar '92-1909; Mayor of Poplar 1901. 81, Gough Street, Poplar.
- Crumley**, Patrick (N.), returned unopposed for Fermanagh, S., Dec. 1910; is an exporter of Irish cattle.
- ***Cullinan**, J. (N.), has sat for Tipperary, South D., since 1900; *b.* '58; *E.* Theirles Lay College; took a prominent part in the Land League days; was several times imprisoned. Bansha, co. Tipperary.
- ***Dalrymple**, John James, Viscount (U.), has sat for Wigtownshire since 1906; *e.s.* Earl of Stair; *b.* '79; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; entered Scots Guards '98; Capt.; served in S. Africa '99-1902. Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire; Oxenfoord Castle, Dalkeith; 17, Eaton Square, S.W. *Guards*.
- ***Dalziel**, Davison (U.), has sat for Lambeth (Brixton), since Jan. 1910; Chairman of the Pullman Co., Ltd.; Chairman of the Standard Newspapers; Founder of Dalziel's News Agency; a pioneer of the taxi-cab industry at home and abroad. 18, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- ***Dalziel**, Sir Henry James (L.), has sat for Kirkcaldy Burghs since 1892; *b.* '68; *E.* Borgeue Academy, Shrewsbury High School, and King's Coll., London; newspaper proprietor; knighted 1908. Ivy Lodge, Dunmow, Essex; 8, Temple Avenue, E.C. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- ***Davies**, David (L.), has sat for Montgomeryshire since 1906; *b.* '80; *E.* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and King's Coll., Cambridge (2nd-class honours history); *m.* 1910 Amy, *d.* of L. T. Penman, Esq., of Lancaster, Durham; landed proprietor; Chairman Ocean and Wilson's Company, Deputy Chairman Cambrian Railways Co., and Director Barry Railway Co.; Chairman of Executive Council, and Hon. Treasurer of Welsh National Memorial to King Edward VII.; Capt. 7th Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; has 3 packs of hounds at Llandinam. Bronevion, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. *Welsh Reform, Bath, and Royal Societies*.
- ***Davies**, Ellis W. (L.), has sat since 1906 for Carnarvonshire S. or Eifon D.; *b.* '71; *E.* private school and Liverpool Coll.; solicitor, 1st-class honours, Law Society's prize. Craig Wen, Carnarvon; 33, Chancery Lane, London. *National Liberal*.
- ***Davies**, M. Vaughan-. See Vaughan-Davies.
- Davies**, Timothy (L.), elected for Lincs., Louth, Dec. 1910; sat for Fulham 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '57 near Carmarthen; apprenticed to the drapery business in Liverpool, and afterwards established a big business at Fulham, '85; L.C.C. for Fulham 1901-7; Mayor of Fulham 1901-2. Pantycelyn, 34, Onslow Gardens, S.W. *National Liberal*.
- ***Davies**, Sir W. Howell (L.), has sat for Bristol, South, since 1906; *b.* '51; tanner and leather factor; Mayor of Bristol '95, Alderman '97; chairman City Finance; Pres. Anchor Society '92. Knighted 1908. Down House, Stoke Bishop; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *National Liberal and Bristol Liberal*.
- ***Dawes**, James Arthur (L.), has sat for Newington (Walworth) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow and Univ. Coll., Oxford; is a solicitor; Mayor of Southwark 1900-1; member L.C.C. 71, Kennington Park Road, S.E. *Union, Oxford and Cambridge*.
- De Forest**, Baron Maurice Arnold (L.), elected for West Ham, N., July 1911; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Christ Church; nephew and heir of the late Baron de Hirsch; is an hereditary baron of the Austrian Empire, and is authorised by Royal licence to use his title in the United Kingdom; an hon. lieutenant in the Army, and has served in the Imperial Yeomanry. Spencer House, 27, St. James's Place, S.W. *Marlborough*.
- ***Delany**, W. (N.), has sat for Queen's Co., Ossory D., since 1900; a farmer. Killeigh, Tullamore, Ireland.
- ***Denman**, Hon. Richard Douglas (L.), has sat for Carlisle since Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; brother of 3rd Baron Denman; *E.* Westminster and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Stanhope and Chancellor's Prize Essays); Chairman London Juvenile Advisory Committee; Parliamentary Private Sec. to the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; a member of Lloyd's; director Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society; married the only daughter of Sir Thomas Sutherland, the chairman of the P. & O. Company. 9, Swan Walk, Chichester, S.W. *Union*.
- Dennis**, Edmund Robert Bartley (U.), elected for Oldham Nov. 1911; a barrister.

- *Devlin, Joseph (N.), has sat for Belfast, W., since 1906; sat for Kilkenny, N., 1902-5; *b.* '72; Secretary United Irish League. Alashiel House, Mount Royal, Bangor, Co. Down. *National Club (Belfast).*
- *Dewar, Sir John Alexander, Bart. (L.), has sat for Inverness-shire since 1900; *b.* '56; chairman of John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., distillers; twice Lord Provost of Perth. Dupplin Castle, Perth, N.B.
- *Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett (L.), has sat for St. Pancras, North, since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); barrister '84; J.P. and D.L. County of London; member L.C.C. since '89, Dep.-Chairman '92-6, Chairman 1900. 51, Campden Hill Road, W. *New University and National Liberal.*
- *Dickson, Rt. Hon. Charles Scott, K.C. (U.), has sat for Glasgow, Central D., since 1909; *b.* '50; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh; Scottish Bar '77; M.P. Glasgow, Bridgeton D., 1900-5; Advocate Depute '92-5; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '96-1903; Lord-Avocate 1903-6. 22, Moray Place, Edinburgh. *Carlton, Constitutional.*
- *Dillon, J. (Nt), has sat for Mayo, East, since '85; sat for Tipperary '80-83; *b.* '51; *E.* Catholic Univ., Dublin; became L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Assisted in the formation of the Irish Land League '79, and was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign. He has twice been imprisoned (in '88 and '91) on political charges. Elected Chairman of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Justin McCarthy, '96, '97 and '98. North Great George's Street, Dublin.
- *Dixon, Charles H. (U.), has sat for Boston since Jan. 1910; three times unsuccessfully contested the Market Harborough division of Leicestershire.
- *Donelan, Captain A. J. C. (N.), returned unopposed for Wicklow, E., July 1911; sat for Cork, E., from '92 to 1911, when he was unseated on petition; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army; is Chief Nationalist Whip. Ballynona, Middleton, co. Cork.
- *Doris, William (N.), has sat for W. Mayo since Jan. 1910; *b.* 1860; *E.* Christian Brothers' School, Westport; J.P. Westport; late Chairman Westport Urban Council; Vice-Chm. Castlebar Asylum Committee; C.C.; Harbour Commr. Westport. Westport, co. Mayo; 95, Bedford Road, Clapham, S.W.
- Doughty, Sir George (U.), elected for Great Grimsby, Dec. 1910, and sat for it '95 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '54; J.P. for Parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby; knighted 1904; *m.* 1907. Eugenia Bertrance, *d.* of John Stone. Waltham Hall, Lincs. *Carlton, Devonshire.*
- *Du Cros, Arthur Philip (U.), has sat for Hastings since 1908; *b.* '71; entered Civil Service, and later became managing director Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., etc.; *m.* 1895, Maude, *d.* of William Gooding, Coventry; J.P. for the County of Middlesex; Hon. Col. 8th Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt. Canons Park, Edgware. Levetteleigh, St. Leonards. *Carlton, Raleigh, Junior Carlton, Travellers'*
- *Duffy, W. J. (N.), has sat for Galway, South D., since 1900; *b.* '65; Sec. South Galway Executive, United Irish League. Shraidmor, Lough Rea, co. Galway.
- *Duka, Henry E., K.C. (U.), has sat for Exeter since Jan. 1910; sat for Plymouth 1900-6; *b.* '55; Benchers Gray's Inn '99; Recorder of Devonport. 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.; Maryfield, Exeter.
- *Duncan, Charles (Lab.), has sat for Barrow-in-Furness since 1906; *b.* '65; an engineer by trade; Middlesbrough Guardian and Town Councillor '95-1900; Gen. Sec. Workers' Union since '98; life abstainer. 16, Agincourt Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
- *Duncan, James Hastings (L.), has sat for Yorks, Otley D., since 1900; *b.* '55; *E.* privately; partner William Ackrovd & Co., worsted spinners, and Duncan, Barraclough & Co., worsted manufacturers. Kineholm, Otley, Yorks.
- Edwards, Allen Clement (L.), elected for Glamorganshire, E., Dec. 1910; sat for Denbigh District 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Knighton, Radnorshire; journalist, author, barrister-at-law. 4, Pump Court, Temple. *National Liberal.*
- *Edwards, E. (Lab.), has sat for Hanley since 1906; *b.* 1852; a collier; sec. N. Staffs Miners' Association since '77; went to Burslem '84; ex-Mayor and Alderman; Staffs C.C.; ex-Pres. Midland Miners' Association, and Pres. Miners' Federation Great Britain. Miners' Offices, Burslem.
- Edwards, Sir Francis, Bart. (L.), elected for Radnorshire Dec. 1910; sat for it '92-5 and 1900; *b.* '52; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Oxford (B.A.); a solicitor, but does not practise; D.L. and J.P. Radnorshire. 111, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and The Cottage, Knighton, Radnorshire. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Edwards, J. Hugh (L.), elected for Glamorgan, Mid., Dec. 1910; *E.* Aberystwith Coll.; barrister Middle Temple; member Cardiganshire County Council.
- *Elbank, Master of. See Murray, Hon. H. W. O.
- *Elverston, Sir Harold (L.), has sat for Gateshead since Jan. 1910; *b.* '66; J.P. Cheshire; newspaper proprietor; contested Worcester 1908; Member Manchester City Council 1904-10; Hon. Sec. Lanc., Chester and N.W. Liberal Federation; knighted 1911. Fulshaw Hall, near Wilmslow, Cheshire. *Brasenose, Reform, Newcastle Liberal, National Liberal.*
- Esmonds, John (N.), returned unopposed Dec. 1910 for Tipperary, N.; s. of late James Esmonde, D.L., and nephew of the late Sir John Esmonde, 9th Bart. Retired from medical practice. Drominagh Castle, Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary.
- *Esmonde, Sir T. Grattan, Bart. (N.), has sat for North Wexford since 1900, for Kerry, West, '92-1900, and for co. Dublin, South, '85-92; *b.* '62; ex-Nationalist Whip; Chamberlain to Vatican Household. Ballynastragh, Gorey, co. Wexford.
- Essex, Richard Walter (L.), elected for Stafford Dec. 1910; sat for Gloucestershire, Cirencester D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '57; *E.* privately; wall-paper printer; J.P. Gloucestershire. Streatham Park, S.W.; Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire. *National Liberal, Eighty.*
- *Easlmont, George Birnie (L.), has sat for Aberdeen, South D., since 1907; a merchant in Aberdeen, and President Liberal Assoc. there '99-1907; J.P. Kingsacre, Aberdeen.
- *Evans, Laming Worthington (U.), has sat for Colchester since Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; lately senior partner of Worthington Evans, Dauney & Co., solicitors, now retired; author of several books on company law; member of executive committee and chairman Publi-

- cation Committee of National Union of Conservative Associations; vice-chairman Essex Provincial Division. 7, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.; Doghurst, Limpsfield, Surrey. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, City Carlton.*
- ***Eyres-Monsell**, Bolton M. (U.), has sat for Worcester, Evesham Div., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '80; *E.* Stubbington House, Fareham, and H.M.S. *Brillannia*; served 11 years in the Royal Navy, and is now on the emergency list. Dumbleton Hall, Evesham.
- ***Faber**, George Denison (U.), has sat for Clapham since Jan. 1910; sat for York City 1900-10; *b.* '52; *E.* Marlborough and Univ. Coll., Oxford; called to Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Registrar Privy Council '87-96; member of the banking firm of Beckett & Co., Leeds; C.B. 1905; D.L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks; J.P. Oxfordshire. Rush Court, Wallingford; 14, Grosvenor Square, W.
- ***Faber**, Captain Walter Vavasour (U.), has sat for Hants, West or Andover D., since 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Cheam School and R.M.A. Woolwich; entered R.A. '77; Capt. '85; retired '99; volunteered S. Africa 1900-1; in Wilts Imp. Yeo. 1901-3. Weyhill, near Andover. *Naval and Military.*
- ***Falconer**, James (L.), has sat for Forfarshire since March 1909; *b.* '56; *E.* Edinburgh Univ. (M.A.); principal partner in Gordon, Falconer & Fairweather, W.S., Edinburgh. Business address, 52, Castle Street, Edinburgh; private address, 6, Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh. *Devonshire, National Liberal, Liberal (Edinburgh).*
- ***Falle**, Bertram G. (U.), has sat for Portsmouth since Jan. 1910; *E.* Cambridge Univ. (M.A., LL.B.) and Paris University (Bachelier en Droit); barrister (Inner Temple) '85; Enroller of Deeds H.M. Office of Works '98; one of the English Judges of the Native Tribunal, Cairo, 1901; contested E. Somerset 1906. 95, Piccadilly, W. *New University, Coaching.*
- ***Farrell**, J. P. (N.), has sat for N. Longford since 1900, and for Cavan, West, '95-1900; editor and proprietor of the *Longford Leader*, and *Roscommon, Leitrim, and Westmeath News*. Market Square, Longford; 57, Denbigh Street, S.W.
- ***Fell**, Arthur (U.), has sat for Yarmouth since 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* King's Coll., London; St. John's Coll., Oxford; M.A., F.S.S., etc.; retired solicitor; director of various Colonial and other companies. Lauriston House, Wimbledon Common. *Carlton, Gresham, and Golfers.*
- ***Fenwick**, Rt. Hon. C. (L.), *b.* '50; *E.* two or three years at a colliery school; a working miner from the age of nine to thirty-five, when elected for Northumberland, Wansbeck D., which he has represented since '85; Member Northumberland Miners' Trade Union since its formation in '62, and of its Wages Board since its establishment; Sec. Parliamentary Committee Trades Union Congress '90-94; served three Royal Commissions—Coal Dust, Secondary Education (England and Wales), and Railway Accidents; Member Home Office Departmental Committee on Use of Electricity in Mines; declined to subscribe to constitution of Independent Labour Party; P.C. 1911. 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.; 14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *National Liberal.*
- ***Ferens**, Thomas Robinson (L.), has sat for Hull, East, since 1906; *b.* '47; *E.* Belvedere Academy, Bishop Auckland; has been for many years director of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., starch and blue manufacturers; director Star Life Assurance Society. Holderness House, Hull. *National Liberal.*
- ***Fetherstonhaugh**, Godfrey (U.), has sat for North Fermanagh since 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* Chard Grammar School and Trinity Coll., Dublin (B.A. '80, M.A. '83, 1st in Classics, 2nd in Modern History); called to Irish Bar '83, to English Bar '95; K.C. '98; Benchers King's Inn 1900; practises on Connaught Circuit; J.P. for Cos. Mayo, Sligo, Westmeath, and Fermanagh 5, Herbert Street, Dublin, and Glenmore, Crossmolina, co. Mayo. *University (Dublin); Carlton and Junior Constitutional (London); Fermanagh Club (Enniskillen).*
- ***French**, Peter (N.), has sat for Wexford, South, since '93; *b.* '44; a farmer; J.P. and coroner co. Wexford. Harpoonstown, Bridgetown, Wexford. *National Liberal.*
- ***Field**, W. (N.), has sat for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., since '92; *b.* at Blackrock, co. Dublin; President Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association; Vice-Pres. National Federation of Meat Trades of U.K.; President Town Tenants' League; member Agricultural Council, Vice-Pres. and Governor Royal Veterinary College of Ireland. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- Fiennes**, Hon. Eustace (L.), elected for Oxfordshire, Banbury, Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *s.* of Lord Saye and Sele; *b.* '64; *E.* Malvern; served with French's Scouts in the Louis Riel Rebellion, Canada, also in Egypt and S. African War; was Sub-Commissioner for Native Affairs in Bechuanaland; member of Stock Exchange. Erleigh House, Earley, Berks. *Orleans.*
- ***Finlay**, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bannatyne, G.C.M.G., K.C. (U.), has sat for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities since Feb. 1910; sat for Inverness Burghs '85-92, and '95-1906; *b.* '42; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University; Solicitor-Gen. '95-1900; Attorney-Gen. 1900-6; Lord Rector Edin. Univ. 1902-3. 31, Phillimore Gardens, W. *Brooks's and Garrick.*
- ***Fisher**, Rt. Hon. W. Hayes (U.), has sat for Fulham since Jan. 1910, and sat for it '85-1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Haileybury and Univ. Coll. Oxford; *s.* of a clergyman; barrister; was private sec. to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach '86-7, and to Mr. Balfour '87-92; Junior Lord of the Treasury '95-1902; Financial Sec. to the Treasury 1902-3; Alderman L.C.C. 1907; is Chairman of Finance and Old Age Pensions Committees L.C.C.; Chairman Royal Patriotic Fund; President National Skating Association; P.C. 1911. 13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Fitzgibbon**, John (N.), returned unopposed Dec. 1910 for Mayo, S.; a shopkeeper and farmer; Chairman Roscommon County Council.
- ***Fitzroy**, the Hon. Edward A. (U.), has sat for S. Northamptonshire since Jan. 1910; sat for it 1900-6; *b.* '69; *s.* of 3rd Lord Southampton; *E.* Sandhurst; formerly Lieut. 1st Life Guards. Fox Hill, West Haddon, Rugby.
- ***Flannery**, Sir J. Fortescue, Bart. (U.), has sat for Essex, Maldon D., since Jan. 1910; sat for Yorks, Shipley D., '95-1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Liver-

- pool School of Science; is a consulting engineer; knighted '99; Bart. 1904. Wethersfield Manor, Essex; 5, Somers Place, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, Savoy, National Sporting.*
- ***Flavin, Michael Joseph (N.)**, has sat for North Kerry since April '96; *b.* '66. The Rock, Tralee, co. Kerry.
- ***Fleming, Valentine (U.)**, has sat for S. Oxfordshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '82; *E.* Eton and Magdalen Coll. Oxford; Lieutenant Oxfordshire Yeomanry.
- ***Fletcher, J. S. (U.)** has sat for Hampstead since 1905; *b.* 1841; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church; called to Bar Linc. Inn '68; Chairman Hampstead Board of Guardians '80-8; L.C.C. '89-1904; Dep.-Chairman 1900. 36, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.; Hadleigh, Farnham Common, Bucks.
- ***Forster, H. W. (U.)**, has sat for Kent, Sevenoaks D., since '92; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1902-5. Southend Hall, Catford, Kent, and Exbury, Southampton.
- ***Foster, Philip S. (U.)**, has sat for Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon D., since May 4th, 1909; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Hon. Major late Staffs. Imp. Yeomanry; M.P. Stratford Div. 1901-5; director of John Foster & Son, Ltd., worsted spinners and manufacturers, Queensbury, Yorks. Canwell Hall, Sutton Coldfield. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- ***France, Gerald A. (L.)**, has sat for Morley Div. (Yorks, W.R.) since Jan. 1910; member Northumberland C.C.; Chairman Northumberland Old Age Pensions Committee; J.P. for Northumberland. Newbiggen Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- ***Furness, Stephen (L.)**, has sat for Hartlepool since June 1910; a nephew of the former member, Sir Christopher Furness.
- ***Gardner, Ernest (U.)**, has sat for Berks, Wokingham D., since 1901; *b.* '46; Mayor Maidenhead '92-3; Alderman Berks C.C.; Master Drapers' Co. 1901-2; J.P. Berks. Spencers, Maidenhead.
- ***Gastrell, William Henry Houghton (U.)**, has sat for North Lambeth since Jan. 1910; *E.* Cheltenham; Member of the Grand Council of the Primrose League, of the Council of the Nat. Union of Conservative Assoc.; M.L.C.C. 1903-6; Governor Royal Free and Royal Eye Hospitals; Vice-President Tariff Reform League; is a Major in Imperial Yeomanry, in which he has served for nearly thirty years. Governor Royal Waterloo Hospital 7, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.; The Cedars, Denham, Bucks. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Prince's.*
- ***Gelder, Sir William A. (L.)**, has sat for Lincolnshire, Brigg D., since Jan. 1910; has been Mayor of Hull 5 years in succession; knighted 1903; Chairman of Licensing Magistrates for Hull. West Parade House, Hull.
- ***George, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd (L.)**, has sat for Carnarvon District since '90; s. of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; *b.* '63; *E.* Llanystumdwy National Schools and privately; admitted a solicitor '84; practised in London; led the Welsh educational agitation, and was one of the most effective platform speakers of the Liberals in Opposition; Pres. Board of Trade Dec. 1905-8; settled railway dispute 1907; Chancellor of Exchequer 1908; had charge of Old Age Pensions Bill; the rejection of his Budget by the House of Lords was the cause of the appeal to the country in Jan. 1910; Constable Carnarvon Castle; L.L. D. Wales. Brynawelon, Criechth; and 11, Downing Street, London.
- ***Gibbs, George Abraham (U.)**, has sat for Bristol West since 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Lieut.-Col. North Somerset Yeos.; served in S. Africa 1900; travelled in the East; Prov. Grand Master of Bristol Freemasons. 22, Belgrave Square, S.W.; Tyntesfield, Bristol. *White's, Arthur's, Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- ***Gibson, Sir James P., Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Edinburgh, East D., since April 16th, 1909; *b.* 1849; *E.* Edinburgh Institution; head of firm of R. & T. Gibson, provision merchants, Edinburgh; Lord Provost Edinburgh 1906-9. 33, Regent Terrace, Edinburgh.
- ***Gilhooly, J. (N.)**, has sat for Cork, West, since '85; *b.* 45; draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.
- ***Gill, Alfred Henry (Lab.)**, has sat for Bolton since 1906; *b.* '56, at Rochdale; cotton operative (half-timer at 10, full time at 13); assist. sec. Bolton and District Operative Spinners' Association '96; General Sec. since '97; J.P. Bolton '99; member of Committee British Cotton Growing Association and United Textile Factory Workers' Association. 61, Hampden Street, Bolton.
- ***Gilmour, John (U.)**, has sat for East Renfrewshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; *c. s.* of Sir John Gilmour, Bart.; *E.* Glenalmond, Edinburgh University, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; served with Imperial Yeomanry in S. Africa; member of the Bodyguard of the Royal Company of Archers; hon. Captain in the Army; Major in the Yeomanry. Pollohn Castle, Mewton Mearns, Renfrewshire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, New (Edinburgh).*
- ***Ginnell, Laurence (Ind. N.)**, has sat for Westminster, N., since 1906; *b.* '54; self-educated; Barrister of Middle Temple and of Irish Bar; author of "The Brehon Laws," "Doubtful Grant of Ireland," "Land and Liberty"; one of the founders of Irish Literary Society, London. Kilbride, Mullingar.
- Gladstone, William Glynne Charles (L.)**, elected for Kilnarnock Burghs Sept. 1911; *b.* '85; grandson of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Pres. Oxford Union 1907; L.L. Flintshire. Hawarden Castle, Chester.
- ***Glanville, Harold J. (L.)**, has sat for Southwark, Bermondsey, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '54; *E.* Deptford Grammar School; represented Rotherhithe on L.C.C. from '98-1910; unsuccessfully contested Rotherhithe for Parliament '92. Tressillian House, Tressillian Road, Brockley, S.E.
- Glyn-Jones, W. S. (L.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Stepney, Dec. 1910; is a pharmacist and a member of the Bar; is Parliamentary secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and member Middlesex County Council. 26, Old Park Villas, Palmers Green, N.
- ***Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford (L.)**, has sat for Ipswich since '95; *b.* '50; F.R.H.S.; Assoc. M.I.C.E.; engineer and sec. Ipswich Gas Co. '77-87; Mayor Ipswich '01; J.P. Ipswich; founded and built the Ipswich Social Settlement at a cost of £11,000; knighted 1907; has travelled extensively in Palestine and Syria; Alderman for Ipswich since '95. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Goldman, Charles S. (U.)**, has sat for Penryn and Falmouth since Jan. 1910; *b.* Cape

- Colony '69; served in S. African War as correspondent; *m.* a dau. of 1st Viscount Peel; is interested in African mines; author of "With General French and the Cavalry in S. Africa"; editor of "Empire and the Century." Trefusis, Falmouth, Cornwall. *Constitutional, Carlton.*
- Goldney**, Francis Bennett, F.S.A. (U.), elected for Canterbury Dec. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Bourne-mouth and Paris; has been Mayor of Canterbury for six successive years; stood as an independent Conservative candidate at the General Election of Dec. 1910 and defeated the official Unionist and the Liberal candidates. Abbot's Barton, Canterbury; 168, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- Goldsmith**, Frank (U.), has sat for Suffolk, Stowmarket D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; *E.* Cheltenham and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Bar. Inner Temple, but has not practised; member Westminster City Council 1903-7; member L.C.C. 1904-1910; Captain Suffolk Yeomanry. Cavenham Park, Mildenhall.
- Goldstone**, Frank Walter (Lab.), elected for Sunderland Dec. 1910; was a school teacher. 82, Ulleswater Road, Southgate, N.
- Gordon**, John (U.), has sat for Londonderry, South D., since 1900; *b.* '49; B.A., LL.D.; called to the Irish Bar '77; took silk '92; Bench of King's Inn '98. 25, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
- Gordon**, Hon. John Edward (U.), returned unopposed for Brighton June 1911; sat for Elgin and Nairn '95-1906; *b.* '50; *e.s.* of the late Lord Gordon of Drumcarn (Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and a life peer); *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University. 1, Queen's Gardens, Hove; 44, Albert Court, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Goulding**, Edward Alfred (U.), has sat for Worcester since Feb. 7th, 1908, sat for Wilts, Devizes D., '95-1906; *b.* '63; *E.* St. John's Coll., Camb.; J.P. County of London and D.L. Co. Cork; called to Bar Inner Temple '87; Chairman Organisation Committee Tariff Reform League. Wargrave Hall, Berks. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Grant**, James A. (U.), has sat for Cumberland, Egremont D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* in Scotland and at Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. Nairnshire; J.P. Cumberland; travelled in Central Africa for Mr. Cecil Rhodes; unsuccessfully contested Elgin Burghs once and Banffshire three times; was private sec. to Mr. Gerald Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland, and held an appointment under the Board of Education from '99 to 1904.
- Greene**, Raymond (U.), has sat for Hackney, North, since Jan. 1910; elected for W. Cambridgeshire '95, and again (during his absence at the South African War) in 1900; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and Oxford; M.L.C.C. 1907; Chairman Housing of the Working Classes Committee 1909; Lieut.-Col. Commanding Suffolk Yeomanry. 113, Mount Street, W. *Carlton, Turf, White's.*
- Greenwood**, Granville George (L.), has sat for Peterborough since 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos 1873), B.A.; barrister. 33, Linden Gardens, W. *United University, National Liberal, and Eighty.*
- Greenwood**, Hamar (L.), elected for Sunderland Dec. 1910; sat for York City 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* Whitby, Ontario, Canada, '70; *E.* Toronto Univ. (B.A. '95); was in Ontario Govt. Department of Agriculture; barrister of Gray's Inn; Capt. Territorial Reserve Force, formerly of King' Edward's Horse; Parl. Sec. to Mr. Winston Churchill 1906. 4, Crown Office Row, Temple; 154, St. James's Court, S.W. *Eighty, National Liberal, Reform.*
- *Greig**, James William (L.), has sat for West Renfrew since Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and Univ. of London (B.A., LL.B.); practises at Chancery Bar as Equity draughtsman and conveyancer; is a member of Lincoln's Inn and has practised at the Parliamentary Bar; author of books and treatises on the law of Trusts, Land Transfer, Parliamentary Procedure, Gas, Water, Tramways, and Electricity; late Col. London Scottish; V.D., C.B. 3, New Square, Lincoln's Inn; 41, Carlisle Mansions, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, Westminster. *Calendonian, Eighty.*
- *Gretton**, John (U.), has sat for Rutlandshire since 1907; M.P. for S. Derbyshire '95-1906; *b.* 1867; a director of Bass, Ratcliffe & Gretton; Col. 6th Batt. N. Staffordshire Regt. Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray; Burton-on-Trent.
- *Grey**, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, Bart. (L.), has sat for Northumberland, Berwick D., since '85; *b.* '62; *E.* Winchester and Balliol Coll., Oxford; won M.C.C. and Queen's Club tennis prizes '96; Under Foreign Sec. '92-5; a member of the Liberal League; joined Liberal Cabinet, Dec. 1905, as Foreign Sec.; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; P.C. 1902. D.C.L. Oxon, 1907. Lady Grey died Feb. 4th, 1906, from results of a driving accident. Falloden, Christon Bank, Northumberland. *Brooks's.*
- *Griffith**, Ellis J., K.C. (L.), has sat for Anglesey since '95; *b.* '60; Bar., Middle Temple, '87; Chester and North Wales Circuit; Recorder of Birkenhead, and then returned unopposed; Fellow Downing College, Camb., and ex-President Cambridge Union. 7, Radnor Place, Hyde Park, W.; Ty-Coch Brynsiencyn, Anglesey; 3 (North), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Athenaeum, National Liberal.*
- Griffith-Boscawen**, Col. Sir Arthur S. T. (U.), elected for Dudley Dec. 1910; sat for Kent, Tonbridge Div., '92-1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Rugby and Queen's Coll., Oxford; Pres. of Oxford Union; priv. sec. to Chancellor of Exchequer '95-1900; Parliamentary Charity Commissioner 1900-6; Hon. Sec. Church Parliamentary Committee; knighted 1911; one of the Chairmen of Standing Committees in House of Commons, Member of L.C.C., and Chm. of Housing Committee; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Royal West Kent Regt. (special reserve). 80, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; Oakham Lodge, Dudley. *Carlton, Constitutional.*
- *Griffiths**, John Norton (U.), has sat for Wednesbury since Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; is managing director of Griffiths & Co., Ltd., contractors, of Griffiths House, London Wall, E.C., also President of the Norton Griffiths Steel Construction and Contracting companies of Canada, and President of Griffiths & Co., Australia, Africa, and Russia; served in Matabele War 1906-7, and was Captain and Adjutant Lord Roberts's Bodyguard Headquarters Staff during Boer War. 3, West Halkin Street, S.W., and The Poplars, Wednesbury.
- Guest**, Captain the Hon. Frederick F. (L.), elected for East Dorset Dec. 1910; was elected in Jan. 1910, but unseated on petition;

- b.* '75; 3rd s. of Lord Wimborne; 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian and S. African campaigns; Junior Lord of Treasury 1911.
- ***Guest**, Major the Hon. Henry (L.), elected for Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dec. 1910; sat for East Dorset June to Dec. 1910; s. of Lord Wimborne; *E.* Eton; served with 1st Royal Dragoons in S. African War; mentioned in despatches; Instructor in Cavalry School 1907-10. Templeton House, Roehampton.
- ***Guiney**, P. (Ind. N.), has sat for North Cork since Jan. 1910; is a farmer who has served as a member of local authorities.
- ***Guinness**, Hon. Walter Edward (U.), has sat for Bury St. Edmunds since 1907; 3rd s. of Viscount Iveagh; *b.* 1880; *E.* Eton; served as Captain I.Y. in S. Africa; Major Suffolk I.Y.; L.C.C. 11, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton*.
- ***Gulland**, John William (L.), has sat for Dumfries Burghs since 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Edinburgh Royal High School and University; corn merchant; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1909, and Scottish Whip; author of "How Edinburgh is Governed." 8, Claremont Crescent, Edinburgh. *Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh), National Liberal (London), Glasgow Liberal*.
- ***Gwynn**, Stephen L. (N.), has sat for Galway City since 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* St. Columba's Coll., Rathfarnham, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; son of Dr. Gwynn, Regius Professor of Divinity, Dublin Univ.; journalist and author.
- ***Gwynne**, Rupert Sackville (U.), has sat for Sussex, Eastbourne D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; *m.* 1905 the Hon. Stella Ridley; is a member of the Bar; has three times won the Bar Point-to-Point Steeplechase; Eastbourne Board of Guardians; chairman Eastbourne Rural District Council; member of East Sussex C.C. Wootton, Polegate, Sussex; 47, Catherine Street, Westminster. *Bachelors*.
- ***Hackett**, John (N.), has sat for Mid Tipperary since Jan. 1910; is a tradesman in Thurles.
- ***Haddock**, George B. (U.), has sat for N. Lanes., North Lonsdale D., since 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Clifton Coll.; shipowner; director Harrison, Ainslie & Co., Lindal Moor mines, Furness. *Bath, Carlton*.
- ***Hall**, Douglas Bernard (U.), has sat for Hants (Isle of Wight), since Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Sussex; High Sheriff for Sussex 1907; lord of the manor of Burton and Barlavington, Sussex, and patron of three livings; is one of the giants of the House of Commons, his height being 6ft. 5in. Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex.
- ***Hall**, E. Marshall, K.C. (U.), has sat for Liverpool, East Toxteth, since Jan. 1910; sat for Southport Div. 1900-6; *b.* '58; *E.* Rugby and Cambridge; barrister (Inner Temple) '83; *Bencher* 1910. 3, Temple Gardens, and 1, Welbeck House, Wigmore Street, W. *Carlton, Garrick, Beefsteak*.
- Hall**, Fred (U.), elected for Dulwich Dec. 1910; member L.C.C. since 1907; Chairman Highways Committee; is a member of Lloyd's and the Baltic. 17, Leigham Court Road, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional*.
- ***Hall**, Fred (Lab.), has sat for Yorks, W. Riding (Normanton D.), since Nov. 1905; *b.* '55; worked in a Colliery; Sec. Yorks Miners' Association '78, and afterwards treasurer and agent. Rawmarsh Hill, Parkgate, near Rotherham.
- ***Hambro**, Angus V. (U.), has sat for S. Dorset since Jan. 1910; *b.* '83; 3rd s. of Sir Everard Hambro, K.C.V.O., of Milton Abbey; *E.* Eton; has toured the world; one of the longest amateur golf drivers; won King's Cup, Biarritz, 1909, and has played four times for England v. Scotland. Hill House, Milton Abbas, Dorset. *Travellers', Boodle's, Carlton*.
- ***Hammersley**, Alfred St. George, K.C. (U.), has sat for Oxfordshire, Woodstock D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '48; *E.* Marlborough; barrister (Middle Temple); has practised at the Bar both in England and Canada; keenly interested in sports; played four times for England in International matches, and captained the English team. Wood Eaton, Islip, Mon. *Carlton, Union*.
- ***Hamilton**, Lord Claud John (U.), has sat for Kensington, South, since Jan. 1910; sat for Londonderry City '65-8, King's Lynn '69-80, Liverpool City and West Derby '80-8; *b.* '43; s. of 1st Duke of Abercorn; *E.* Harrow; in Grenadier Guards '62-7; Col. 5th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers '67-90; High Steward of Great Yarmouth; Chairman Great Eastern Railway Company and Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation; Knight of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem. 4, Hans Mansions, S.W. *Carlton, Travellers*.
- ***Hamilton**, Marquis of (U.), has sat for Londonderry City since 1903; *e.* s. Duke of Abercorn; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton; joined 1st Life Guards '91; Captain '96; Treasurer of Household Oct. 1903-5. Coates House, Fittleworth, Sussex.
- ***Hancock**, John G. (Lab.), has sat for Derbyshire, Mid. D., since July 16th, 1909; *b.* '57; self-educated; has been a collier; member of Nottingham City Council; is a local preacher of the United Methodist Free Church and an active Temperance worker; J.P. for county since 1906; been on Nottingham and Basford Board of Guardians. Miners' Offices, Nottingham Road, Old Basford, Nottingham; Waverley Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C.
- ***Harcourt**, Rt. Hon. Lewis (L.), has sat for Lancashire, N.E., Rossendale D., since 1904; *b.* '63; *E.* at Eton; for years intimately connected with the work of Liberal organisation; appointed First Commissioner of Works Dec. 1905; joined the Cabinet March 1907; piloted Small Holdings Bill through the House 1907; Sec. of State for the Colonies 1910. Nuneham Park, Oxon; 14, Berkeley Square, W.
- ***Harcourt**, Robert Vernon (L.), has sat for Montrose Burghs since May 12th, 1908; 2nd s. of the late Sir W. Harcourt; *b.* '78; *E.* Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb.; honours in historical tripos. After five years in the Foreign Office he became Parliamentary and political correspondent of the *Tribune*; author of two comedies, "An Angel Unawares," and "A Question of Age"; Member Joint Committee on Stage Plays (Censorship). 3, Chester Square, S.W. (tel. 4349 Victoria); Malwood, Lyndhurst, Hants. *Bachelors', National Liberal*.
- ***Hardie**, James Keir (Lab.), has sat for Merthyr Tydvil since 1900, and for West Ham '92-5; *b.* '56; became a journalist '82, edited the *Cummock News* until '86, and *Miner and Labour Leader* '87-1903; founder of the Independent Labour party; Chairman of Labour

- Party in the House 1906-8. 10, Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.; Lochnorris, Cumnock, Ayrshire.
- ***Hardy, Rt. Hon. Laurence (U.)**, has sat for Kent, Ashford D., since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1st-class History '76); J.P. West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Grand Committees; Deputy Chairman Ways and Means, June 1905; P.C. 1911. Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and 42, Lownoes Square, S.W.
- ***Harwood-Banner, John Sutherland (U.)**, has sat for Liverpool (Everton D.), since 1905; *b.* '47; *E.* at Radley, and in '65 entered his father's firm, Harwood-Banner & Son, accountants, Liverpool; Chairman Pearson Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., of Wigan and Warrington. Ashfield Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
- ***Harnsworth, Cecil Bisshopp (L.)**, elected for Beds, Luton Div., July 1911; sat for Droitwich Div. 1906-10; *b.* '69; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin. 28, Montagu Square, W. *Reform.*
- ***Harnsworth, Robert Leicester (L.)**, has sat for Caithness-shire since 1900; *b.* '70. 3, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W.
- ***Harris, Henry P. (U.)**, has sat for Paddington, South, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '56; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Chairman L.C.C. 1907-8; D.L. London. 98, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and Cherry Croft, Forest Row, Sussex. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Harrison-Broadley, Col. Henry B. (U.)**, has sat for E. Riding Yorks, Howdenshire D., since 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Brackenbury's, Wimbleton; went out to Colorado, '72; engaged in cattle and mining industries, etc., in America. Welton House, Brough, E. Yorks. *Carlton, Conservative, Bachelors.*
- ***Harvey, Alexander Gordon Cummins (L.)**, has sat for Rochdale since 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and at Victoria Univ.; cotton manufacturer and merchant. Town House, Littleborough, near Rochdale. *Reform.*
- ***Harvey, Thomas Edmund (L.)**, has sat for Leeds, West, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* Bootham School, York. Yorkshire Coll., Leeds, Christ Church, Oxford, and Universities of Berlin and Paris; Warden of Toynbee Hall 1906-11; member L.C.C. 1904-7; member Central Unemployed Body 1906-10; *m.* Irene, youngest d. of Prof. Silvanus Thompson. 13, Hammersmith Terrace, W.
- ***Harvey, W. E. (Lab.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, North-East D., since Jan. 1907; Financial Sec. Derbyshire Miners' Association; J.P. for the borough of Chesterfield and county of Derby. 98, Saltergate, Chesterfield; London: Westminster Palace Hotel. *National Liberal.*
- ***Harwood, George (L.)**, has sat for Bolton since '95; *b.* '45; *E.* Owens Coll., Manchester; M.A. Lond. Univ.; head of Richard Harwood & Son, Brownlow Fold Mills, Bolton; called to Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '90; author of "Dis-establishment," "The Coming Democracy," etc.; member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904-6. Hill Top, Bolton, and 70, South Audley Street, London, W. *Athenaeum, Reform.*
- ***Haslam, James (Lab.)**, has sat for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., since 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* village schools; 29 years a coal miner, 30 years gen. sec. Derbyshire Miners' Assn.; on Parliamentary Committee Trade Union Congress (Chairman last year up to the Sheffield Congress); J.P. Chesterfield July '03, and for county 1908. 47, Clarence Road, Chesterfield.
- ***Haslam, Lewis (L.)**, has sat for Monmouth District since 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and Coll. and Univ. Hall, Lond.; director of cotton spinning and manufacturing companies. 8, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- ***Havelock-Allan, Sir Henry S. M., Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; grandson of the hero of Lucknow; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Capt. 4th Batta. Durham Light Infantry. Blackwell Grange, Darlington. *Brooks's.*
- ***Haviland-Burke, Edmund (N.)**, has sat for King's Co., Tullamore D., since 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* on the Continent; prominent supporter of the United Irish League; war correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* during the Turco-Greek war, '97. 70, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- ***Raworth, Sir Arthur Adlington, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Manchester, South D., since 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Bowdon Coll. and Rugby School; cotton yarn agent; Chairman Royal Exchange; Chairman Council of Congregational Union; J.P. Chester and Salop; President of '95 Club; Bart. 1911. Normanby, Altrincham. *Reform and Union (Manchester); Reform and National Liberal (London).*
- ***Hayden, John Patrick (N.)**, has sat for Roscommon, South D., since July '97; journalist; proprietor of the *Westmeath Examiner* and the *Roscommon Messenger*. *Westmeath Examiner and Messenger* Offices, Mullingar and Roscommon.
- ***Hayward, Evan (L.)**, has sat for S.E. Durham since Jan. 1910; *E.* British School and Katharine Lady Berkeley's Grammar School, Wotton-under-Edge; is a solicitor practising at 41, Moorgate Street, E.C. *National Liberal.*
- ***Hazleton, Richard (N.)**, has sat for Galway, North, since 1906; in Dec. 1910 was returned also for North Louth, but was unseated on petition; *b.* 1880; son of the senior partner in a Dublin drapery firm; is a keen advocate of temperance. 18, Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- ***Healy, Maurice (Ind. N.)**, has sat for Cork, N.E., March 1910 to Dec. 1910; sat for Cork City '85-1900, and May 1909 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; is a solicitor; *y. b.* of Mr. F. Healy, M.P. Ashton Lawn, Cork.
- ***Healy, Timothy, K.C. (Ind. N.)**, returned unopposed for N.E. Cork July 1911; sat for Louth, N., '92 to Dec. 1910; for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, S., '85-6, Longford, N., '87-92; *b.* in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in America '80; was one of the leading instruments in the downfall of Mr. Parnell, and has since acted independently of his nominal party. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Author of "Healy Clause" in the Land Act of '31. Imprisoned for a speech in '82, but released after four months. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. Author of "A Word for Ireland," "Why Ireland is not Free," and text-books on the Land Acts. K.C. '99; called to English Bar, Gray's Inn, 1903. Benchers King's Inns 1905. Glanaulin, Chapclizod, co. Dublin. *National Liberal.*

- ***Helme**, Norval Watson (L.), has sat for Lancashire, Lancaster D., since 1900; *b.* '49; senior partner James Helme & Co., manufacturers; Alderman and J.P. County of Lancaster, and Alderman Borough of Lancaster; President Lancaster and District Chamber of Commerce; Chairman Lancashire Asylums Board, and President Non-County Boroughs Association of England. Springfield Hall, Lancaster; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Helmley**, Charles W. R. Duncombe, Viscount (U.), has sat for Yorks, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton D., since 1906; *g.s.* and *heir* Earl of Feversham; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Honours in History); Major Yorks Hussars (I.Y.). Newton Tower, Newton, Yorks. *Bachelors', Carlton, and Turf.*
- ***Henderson**, Arthur (Lab.), has sat for Durham (Barnard Castle), since July 27th, 1903; Mayor Darlington 1903-4; represents the Friendly Society of Ironfounders; Labour Whip 1906; Chairman Labour Party 1908 and 1909. Teesdale, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
- ***Henderson**, Major H. G. (U.), has sat for Berks, Abingdon D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* Eton; lately 1st Life Guards; served in S. African War; J.P. Berks. Kitemore, Faringdon.
- ***Henderson**, J. McD. (L.), has sat for Aberdeenshire West since 1906; Barrister-at-Law; F.C.A. Cambisgate, Wimbledon; White House, Felixstowe. *Reform.*
- ***Henry**, Sir Charles Solomon, Bart. (L.), has sat for Shropshire, Mid or Wellington D., since 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School, and Univ. of Göttingen; founded in '82 the firm of C. S. Henry & Co.; Bart. 1911. Parkwood, Henley-on-Thames; Brooklands, Wellington, Shropshire; 5, Carlton Gardens, S.W. *National Liberal, City Liberal, British Empire, and Automobile.*
- ***Herbert**, Major-General Sir Ivor John Caradoc, Bart. (L.), has sat for Monmouthshire, South, since 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* St. Mary's Coll., Oscott; Grenadier Guards '70; served in Egypt '82, Nile Expedition '84-5, and S. Africa as A.A.G. '89-1901; Military Attaché, St. Petersburg, '85-90; commanded Canadian local forces '90-5, and 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards '97-8; retired 1908; is Hon. Major-Gen. of the Canadian Forces; Chief Staff Officer, Home District, '98-9; C.B., C.M.G.; Bart. 1907. Llanarth Court, Raglan, Mon. *Guards', Travellers', Marlborough.*
- ***Hickman**, Col. Thomas E. H., C.B., D.S.O. (U.), has sat for Wolverhampton, South, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; joined Worcestershire Regt. '81, and has seen much active service in Egypt, the Soudan, and South Africa, being repeatedly mentioned in despatches; Governor of Dongola Province '99; commanded Western District, Cape Colony, 1902; Middleburg District 1902-8; a director of Alfred Hickman, Ltd., ironmasters. Wergs Hall, Wolverhampton. *Naval and Military, Prince's, Hurlingham.*
- ***Hicks-Beach**, Hon. Michael Hugh (U.), has sat for Gloucestershire, N. or Tewkesbury D., since 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Lieut. Royal Gloucestershire Hussars Yeo., late Capt. 4th Battn. Gloucestershire Regt. (Militia); acted as assistant priv. secretary to his father 1901-2, and to Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, Chief Govt. Whip, 1904-5. Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairford, Glos.; 81, Eaton Place, S.W. *Bachelors' and Carlton.*
- ***Higham**, J. S. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Sowerby D., since 1904; *b.* '57; Mayor of Accrington '99, 1900-1; head of Highams, Ltd., cotton spinners; J.P. Accrington. Birkdale, Southport. *National Liberal.*
- ***Hill**, Sir Clement Lloyd (U.), has sat for Shrewsbury since 1906; *b.* '45; *E.* Marlborough College; Clerk in Foreign Office '67-1905; K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; has African General Service Medal with clasp for Uganda 1900; was Commissioner to Hayti '86 and '87, 13, Chesterfield Street, W. *St. James's and Travellers'.*
- ***Hills**, John Waller (U.), has sat for Durham since 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 2nd class Lit. Hum. '89; admitted solicitor '97; in practice at 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster; J.P. Cumberland. Highhead Castle, Carlisle. *Brooks's.*
- Hinds**, John (L.), elected for Carmarthenshire, W., Dec. 1910; *b.* '62; Chairman Chamber of Commerce of Drapers of Great Britain.
- ***Hoare**, Samuel J. G. (U.), has sat for Chelsea since Jan. 1910; *b.* '80; *E.* Harrow and New Coll., Oxford; was private secretary to Mr. Lyttelton at the Colonial Office; 1907-10 L.C.C.; Chm. of Fire Brigade Committee; J.P., member of House of Laymen; *m.* Lady Maud, d. of 5th Earl Beauchamp. 59, Draycott Place, S.W. *Marlborough, Garrick, Bachelors'.*
- ***Hobhouse**, Rt. Hon. Charles E. H. (L.), has sat for Bristol, East D., since 1900; sat for East Wilts '92-5; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton, Oxford, and Sandhurst; late Lieut.-Col. commanding 6th Territorial Glouc. Regt.; Church Estates Commissioner 1906; Under-Sec. for India Jan. 1907; Financial Secretary to Treasury 1908; P.C. 1909; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1911. The Ridge, Corsham, Wilts; 47, Rutland Gate, S.W.
- ***Hodge**, John (Lab.), has sat for S.E. Lancs, Gorton D., since 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* Motherwell Ironworks School, and Hutchesontown Grammar School, Glasgow; iron and steel worker; Pres. Trades Congress '92; City Council, Manchester, '98-1901; Pres. L.R.C. 1903-4; a Wesleyan Methodist. Ormond Mansions, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.; private address, 37, Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.
- ***Hohler**, Gerald F., K.C. (U.), has sat for Chatham since Jan. 1910; barrister (Inner Temple) practising on South-Eastern Circuit. 2, St. James's Place, S.W.
- ***Holt**, Richard Durning (L.), has sat for Northumberland, Hexham D., since March 27th, 1907; *b.* '68; member of the shipping firm of Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool; J.P. Lancashire. 54, Ullet Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
- ***Hope**, Harry (U.), has sat for Buteshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Edinburgh Coll. School and University; is a tenant farmer; served for 13 years as an officer in the Haddington and Berwick Artillery Militia, retired as Captain in 1897; served on many local public Boards; was a member of the Scottish Agricultural Commission which visited and reported on the agricultural resources of Canada in 1908 on the invitation of the Dominion Government; has been President of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture; unsuccessfully contested Morayshire 1906. Barneyhill, Dunbar, N.B. *Constitutional, Carlton.*

- ***Hope, John Deans (L.)**, elected for East Lothian April 1911; sat for Fifeshire, West D., 1900 to Dec. 1910; *b.* '60; *E. Fettes Coll. Haddington, N.B.*
- ***Hope, J. F. (U.)**, has sat for Sheffield, Central D., since April 21st, 1908; *b.* '70; *M.P. for Sheffield, Brightside D., 1900-5; J.P. Sussex*; has been private sec. to several ministers; author of "A History of the 1900 Parliament." Heron's Ghyll, Uckfield, Sussex.
- ***Horne, Charles Silvester (L.)**, has sat for Ipswich since Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E. Newport Grammar School, Glasgow Univ. (M.A.), and Mansfield Coll., Oxford*; Congregational minister at Whitefield's Central Mission, Tottenham Court Road; *m. Katharine Cozens-Hardy*, daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls. 20, Amptill Square, N.W.
- ***Horne, William Edgar (U.)**, has sat for Surrey, Guildford D., since Jan. 1910; *E. Westminster*; is a surveyor, and a director of the Prudential Assurance Co.; has served on various metropolitan local bodies. Hall Place, Shackleford, Surrey; 5, Tilney St., W.
- ***Horner, Andrew Long, K.C. (U.)**, has sat for S. Tyrone since Jan. 1910; *E. Foyle Coll., Londonderry, and Queen's Coll., Belfast*; unsuccessfully contested S. Tyrone 1906. 34, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
- ***Houston, R. P. (U.)**, has sat for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., since '92; *b.* '53; *E. Liverpool Coll.*; Liverpool shipowner and merchant. The Lawn, Aigburth; 10, Dale Street, Liverpool; and 44, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- ***Howard, Hon. Geoffrey William Algernon (L.)**, elected for Wilts, Westbury D., 1911; sat for Cumberland, N. or Eskdale D., 1906-10; 5th S. Earl of Carlisle; *b.* '77; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History and Law, M.A.)*; Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Prime Minister (unpaid); Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1911. 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W. *Brooks's and Bachelors'.*
- ***Hudson, W. (Lab.)**, has sat for Newcastle-on-Tyne since 1906; *b.* '52; joined N.E.R. and became main line guard; President A.S.R.S. '91, and re-elected seven times; Secretary Irish Section; President Irish Trades Congress 1903. Elswick House, Atherfold Road, Clapham, S.W.
- ***Hughes, Spencer Leigh (L.)**, has sat for Stockport since Jan. 1910; *b.* '58; *E. Woodhouse Grove School, Leeds*; was for 10 years with the engineering firm of Ransomes, Ipswich, but relinquished engineering for journalism; unsuccessfully contested Jarrow 1907 and Bermondsey 1909. 57, St. George's Road, London, S.W. *National Liberal, Eighty.*
- ***Hume-Williams, William E., K.C. (U.)**, has sat for Notts, Bassetlaw D., since Jan. 1910; *E. Trin. Hall, Camb.*; Recorder of Norwich. 6, Wilton Place, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, New Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Hunt, Rowland (U.)**, has sat for Shropshire, S. or Ludlow D., since 1903; *b.* '58; *E. Eton and Magdalene Coll., Camb.*; volunteered for service with Lovat's Scouts during South African war; supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Boreaton Park, Salop.
- ***Hunter, Sir Charles R., Bart. (U.)**, has sat for Bath since Jan. 1910; *b.* '58; *E. Eton and Sandhurst*; served in the Rifle Brigades in India and Burma; was on the Staff in Canada '86-7; left the Army on the death of his father '90; also served with the Imperial Yeomanry during the S. African War; *m.* '87, Nesta, eldest daughter of A. S. Kennard, Crawley Court, Hants. West Eaton Place, and Mortimer Hill, Berks. *Travellers'.*
- ***Hunter, William (L.)**, has sat for Lanarkshire, Govan D., since Jan. 1910; *E. Ayr Academy and Edinburgh University*; advocate '89; K.C.; Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland 1910. 3, Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh.
- ***Illingworth, Percy Holden (L.)**, has sat for Yorks, W. Riding, Shipley D., since 1906; *b.* '69, at Bradford; *E. Jesus Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.B.)*; Cobden Club Silver Medallist; was in Univ. Rugby team, and capt. Coll. boat; called to Bar '95; served in South Africa with Yorks Hussars; Capt. Westminster Dragoons 1.Y.; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Birrell Feb. 1906; Junior Lord of Treasury (unpaid) 1910. Bradford, and 101, Lancaster Gate, W. *Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, and Union.*
- Inglehy, Holcombe (U.)**, elected for King's Lynn Dec. 1910; *b.* '54; *E. Oxford Univ.*; Mayor of Lynn 1909-10.
- ***Isaacs, Rt. Hon. Sir Rufus Daniel, K.C.V.O., K.C. (L.)**, has sat for Readings since Aug. 6th, 1904; *b.* in London '60; *E. Univ. Coll. School, Brussels, and Hanover*; went on the Stock Exchange, but left it for the Bar; was called '87, and took silk '98; Solicitor-Gen. 1910; Attorney-Gen. 1910; K.C.V.O. 1911; P.C. 1911. Fox Hill, Reading; 2, Garden Court, Temple; and 32, Curzon Street, W. *Reform, Garrick, Savage, National Liberal.*
- ***Jackson, Sir John (U.)**, has sat for Devonport since Jan. 1910; *b.* '51; *E. York, and Edin. Univ.*; is the well-known engineer and contractor for great public works, including Dover Harbour, Admiralty docks at Keyham, Admiralty Harbour, Simons Town, S. Africa, and elsewhere, and the Trans-Andean railway; was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the war in S. Africa; knighted '95; hon. LL.D. Edinburgh Univ.; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. Devonshire. 48, Belgrave Square, S.W., and Pounds, Plymouth. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Royal Automobile, Royal Yacht Squadron, Commodore Royal South-Western Yacht.*
- ***Jardine, Ernest (U.)**, has sat for E. Somerset since Jan. 1910; *b.* '59; *E. Nottingham*; a lace machine builder of Nottingham; advanced £30,000 for the purchase of the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey for the nation. The Abbey House, Glastonbury, Somerset; and The Park, Nottingham.
- ***Jardine, Sir John (L.)**, has sat for Roxburghshire since 1906; *b.* '44; *E. Christ Coll., Camb. (Chancellor's Gold Medal for English Verse)*; Indian Civil Service '64; Judicial Commissioner Burma '78; Chief Secretary Bombay '85; Judge High Court Bombay '85; Vice-Chancellor Bombay Univ. '95; Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen Univ.; retired with K.C.I.E. '97; J.P. Applegarth, Godalming. *Reform and Scottish Liberal.*
- ***Jessel, Captain H. M. (U.)**, has sat for St. Pancras, South, since Jan. 1910; sat for it '96-1906; *b.* '66; *E. Rugby, and New Coll., Oxford*; late Capt. 17th Lancers, '86-96; J.P., D.L. London; Alderman City of Westminster (Mayor 1903); Chairman London Municipal Society. 50, Mount Street, Mayfair, W. *Carlton, Army and Navy, Garrick, Beefsteak.*

- John, E. T. (L.), elected for Denbighshire, E., Dec. 1910; by birth a Welshman, by business a Yorkshire ironmaster; President of Welsh Nationalist League and an ardent Federal Home Ruler.
- *Johnson, William (Lab.), has sat for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., since 1906; *b.* '49; worked in factory and mine; gen. sec. and agent Warwickshire Miners' Association since '85; C.C. for Bedworth; Chairman Bedworth Parish Council; J.P. County of Warwick; Governor of the Nicholas Chamberlain Charity; Member County Police Committee; Guardian of Poor and District Councillor; for many years past Member Executive Committee Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and one of the Miners' representatives of the Coal Conciliation Board Meeting, also Treasurer of Midland Miners' Federation, Miners' Offices, Bedworth, Nuneaton.
- *Jones, Sir David Brynmor (L.), has sat for Swansea District since '05; M.P. Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '02-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Univ. Coll., London (LL.B.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit, '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92; K.C.; Benchor Middle Temple, '99; knighted 1906; Recorder Merthyr Tydvil 1910. 27, Bryanston Square, W., and 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform, Devonshire, Ranelagh.*
- *Jones, Edgar Rees (L.), has sat for Merthyr Borough since Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; *E.* University of Wales; is a public lecturer. Wattstown, Rhondda, Glamorgan.
- *Jones, Henry Haydn (L.), has sat for Merionethshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Towyn Board School and the Towyn Academy; Alderman Merionethshire C.C.; member of the Court of Governors, University College of Wales, and the Towyn Intermediate School; J.P. Merioneth. Pantyneuadd, Towyn, Merioneth. *National Liberal.*
- Jones, Leif (L.), elected for Notts., Rushcliffe D., Dec. 1910; sat for Westmorland, Appleby D., March 1905 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; s. of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, formerly Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; *b.* of Sir D. Brynmor Jones; *E.* Scotch College, Melbourne, and Trinity College, Oxford; an underwriter at Lloyd's; Pres. U.K. Alliance. 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W. *Reform.*
- *Jones, William (L.), has sat for Carnarvonshire, Arfon D., since '95; *b.* '60. Was a schoolmaster in Wales; studied at Aberystwith Univ. Coll. and Oxford Univ.; has been a private tutor at Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1911. 24, Gordon Street, W.C.
- *Jowett, Frederick William, J.P. (Lab.), has sat for Bradford, West D., since 1906; *b.* '64 at Bradford; at 8 worked in the mills; became manufacturer's manager; gave himself to public work 1901; journalist and lecturer. 10, Grantham Terrace, Bradford.
- *Joyce, Michael (N.), has sat for Limerick since 1900; a working pilot; elected to Limerick Corporation '98, Mayor 1905 and 1906. 96, Lower Henry Street, Limerick.
- Joynson-Hicks, William (U.), returned unopposed for Middlesex, Brentford D., March 23rd, 1911; sat for Manchester, N.W., 1908 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School; Solicitor, and head of firm of Joynson-Hicks, Hunt, Moore & Cardew, London;
- Treasurer C.E.T.S., Canterbury Diocese; Chairman Automobile Association and Motor Union; Vice-Pres. Roads Improvement Association. Holmbury, Dorking; 15, St. James's Place, S.W. *Carlton.*
- *Keating, Matthew (N.), has sat for S. Kilkenny since Aug. 10th, 1909; manufacturer's agent.
- Keby-Fletcher, J. R. (U.), elected for Cheshire, Altrincham, Dec. 1910; head of the firm of Messrs. George Fletcher, provision merchants, of Liverpool; a director of the Liverpool Produce Exchange.
- Kellaway, Fred George (L.), elected for Bedford Dec. 1910; *b.* '70; was a journalist; for several years member of Lewisham Borough Council and Lewisham Board of Guardians; *m.* Sarah Ellen, *d.* of the late Henry Robinson, J.P., of Greenwich; member of Eighty Club. 16, Eliot Park, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
- *Kelly, Edward J. (N.), has sat for E. Donegal since Jan. 1910; *b.* '83; *E.* St. Vincent's Coll., Castleknock, and Univ. Coll., Dublin; M.A., 1st Class Honours, and 1st place Royal Univ. of Ireland; solicitor. 2, Westmorland Street, Dublin.
- *Kemp, Lieut.-Colonel Sir George (L.), has sat for Manchester, North-West, since Jan. 1910; sat for Lancs., Heywood D., as L.U. '95-1906, but parted from the Liberal Unionist party on the question of Tariff Reform; *b.* '66; *E.* Shrewsbury, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; is managing director of Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., flannel manufacturers; served with Imperial Yeomanry in S. Africa; played in his University cricket eleven, '85-6, and in the Lancashire eleven, '85-93; knighted 1909; *m.* Lady Beatrice, daughter of 3rd Earl of Ellesmere. Beechwood, Rochdale, and Lingholm, Kewswick. *White's, Arthur's.*
- *Kennedy, Vincent (N.), has sat for Cavan, West, since 1904; *b.* '76; *E.* Clongowes Wood Coll., Kildare; admitted a solicitor 1900; practises in cos. of Cavan, Longford, and Leitrim, and the High Court. 7, Farnham Street, Cavan. *National Liberal, Leinster (Dublin).*
- *Kerr-Smiley, Peter Kerr (L.U.), has sat for N. Antrim since Jan. 1910; *b.* '79; s. of the late Sir Hugh Houston Smiley, 1st Bart., by Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Peter Kerr, of Gallowhill, Paisley; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll. Cambridge; *m.* 1905 Maud, dau. of Ernest L. Simpson, of New York; is a Lieut. Reserve of Officers; Chairman *Northern Whig*, Ltd.; formerly Lieut. 21st Lancers; assumed additional surname of Kerr 1905; unsuccessfully contested South Down Div. Jan. 1906. Graymount, Belfast. *Marlborough, Calvary, Carlton, Constitutional, Ulster.*
- *Kerry, Earl of (U.), has sat for Derbyshire, West D., since April 15th, 1908; *b.* '72; eldest son of Lord Lansdowne; *E.* Oxford Univ.; served in Grenadier Guards and Irish Guards (Major); gained D.S.O. in S. Africa. Sheen Falls, Kenmare; 18, Gloucester Place, W.
- *Kewwick, W. (U.), has sat for Surrey, Epsom D., since '99; *b.* '34; member Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Ltd.), China and Japan; and Matheson & Co., 3, Lombard Street, E.C.; Chairman Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.; J.P. and D.L. Surrey. Eastwick Park, Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, and 3, Lombard Street, E.C. *Carlton.*

- ***Kilbride, Denis (N.)**, has sat for Kildare, South D., since 1903; *b.* '48; from '87-95 he represented South Kerry, and '95-1900 North Galway. Luggacurran, Stradbally, Queen's Co.
- ***Kimber, Sir Henry, Bart. (U.)**, has sat for Wandsworth since '85; *b.* '34; solicitor '58; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director Capital and Counties Bank; Chairman South Indian Railway, Pondicherry Railway, Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc.; Bart. 1904. Albany Chambers, York St., Westminster; Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, City Carlton, Royal Automobile.*
- ***King, Joseph (L.)**, has sat for Somerset, North, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '60; E. Uppingham and Trin. Coll., Oxford; Bar. Inner Temple, but does not practise; author of works on Education and electoral reform, two subjects in which he is specially interested; has travelled widely and has written about Switzerland and other countries. Sandhouse, Witley, Surrey, and 29, St. Thomas's Mansions, S.E. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- ***Kinloch-Cooke, Sir Clement, M.A., LL.M. (U.)**, has sat for Devonport since Jan. 1910; *E.* Brighton College and St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, '83; was legal adviser to House of Lords Sweating Commission; Priv. Sec. to Earl of Dunraven; Under-Sec. of State for Colonies; member of L.C.C. 1907-10; served on Parliamentary and Education Committees; founder and editor of the *Empire Review*; has been editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other periodicals; has travelled extensively, and is author of books and essays on various imperial and colonial subjects; knighted 1905. 3, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. *Athenæum, Carlton.*
- ***Kirkwood, J. H. Morrison (U.)**, has sat for S.E. Essex since Jan. 1910; *b.* '77; late 7th Dragoon Guards; served in S. African War; Captain Royal North Devon Yeomanry. 62, Sloane Street, S.W.
- ***Knight, Eric Ayshford (U.)**, has sat for Kidderminster since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Cheltenham; served with Imperial Yeomanry in S. African War; contested Droitwich D. 1906. Wolverley House, Kidderminster. *Carlton and Cavalry.*
- ***Knott, James (U.)**, has sat for Sunderland since Jan. 1910; *b.* '54; ship owner, colliery owner, and merchant; member of the Bar; head of the "Prince" Line. Close House, Wylam-on-Tyne.
- ***Kyffin-Taylor, Colonel (U.)**, has sat for Liverpool, Kirkdale D., since July 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Liverpool Coll.; a solicitor by profession; commanding officer 1st West Lancashire Brigade Royal Field Artillery (Territorials); Chairman Northern Council of Church Association, Chairman Laymen's League, and a member of Committee of Protestant Reformation Society.
- Lamb, Ernest Henry (L.)**, elected for Rochester Dec. 1906; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '76, at Hornsea; *E.* Dulwich and Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse; member Common Council of London 1903; C.M.G. 1907; J.P. 1907; a Wesleyan; is deputy chairman and managing director of Foster's Parcels and Goods Express, Ltd. 82, Fore Street, E.C.; Pembury, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham, Kent. *Nat. Liberal, New Reform, Eighty.*
- ***Lambert, G. (L.)**, has sat for Devonshire, South Molton D., since '91; *b.* '66; yeoman; J.P. Devon; C.C. Devon; Captain 3rd Batt. Devonshire Regt. '99-1900; Civil Lord of the Admiralty Dec. 1905. 34, Grosvenor Road, Westminster; Spreyton, Bow, North Devon. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Lambert, Richard C. (L.)**, elected for Wilts, Cricklade, Dec. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Shrewsbury and Trin. Coll. Camb.; has taken a keen interest in the study of social questions; also member L.C.C. West Islington 1910. Royston, West Heath Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
- ***Lane-Fox, George Richard (U.)**, has sat for Yorks, W. Riding, Barkston Ash D., since 1906; *b.* '70; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Master Bramham Moor Hounds; J.P. W. Riding; D.L. co. Leitrim; West Riding, Yorkshire C.C. since '97. Bramham Park, Boston Spa. *Turf, Bachelors', and Carlton.*
- Lansbury, George (Lab.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley, Dec. 1910; *b.* '59; was a member of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws (*q.v.*).
- ***Lardner, James C. R. (N.)**, has sat for N. Monaghan since June 1907; *b.* '79; *E.* Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan, and Clongowes Wood College; solicitor 1901. Church Square, Monaghan; St. MacCarten's College, Monaghan. *Leinster, Dublin.*
- Larmor, Sir Joseph, F.R.S. (U.)**, elected for Cambridge University Feb. 1911; *b.* '57; *E.* Queen's Coll., Belfast, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's Coll., Galway, and Queen's Univ., Ireland, '80-85; Lecturer in Mathematics, Cambridge Univ., '85-1903; Lucasian Professor 1903; Fellow St. John's '80; knighted 1909; Sec. of Royal Society. St. John's College, Cambridge. *Athenæum, Saville.*
- ***Law, Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar (U.)**, elected for Lancashire, Bootle D., March 27th, 1911; sat for Camberwell, Dulwich D., 1906 to Dec. 1910; sat for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., 1900-5; *b.* '58; *E.* New Brunswick, Canada, and High School, Glasgow; formerly iron merchant, Glasgow; Parliamentary Sec. Board of Trade 1902-5; elected leader of Unionist Party in H. of C. 1911. Pembroke Lodge, Kensington, W.
- ***Law, Hugh A. (N.)**, has sat for Donegal, West D., since 1902; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; J.P. co. Donegal. Marble Hill, Ballymore, S.O., co. Donegal. *Bath and St. Stephen's Green.*
- ***Lawson, Hon. Harry L. W. (U.)**, has sat for Tower Hamlets (Mile End) since Jan. 1910, and sat for it 1905-6; sat as a Liberal for St. Pancras, West, '85-92, and for E. Gloucestershire '93-5; *b.* '62; *c.s.* of Lord Burnham; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; barrister Inner Temple, '91; Mayor of Stepney 1908-9; M.L.C.C. '89-92 and '97-1904; Lieut.-Col. Royal Bucks Hussars; D.L. for City of London. 37, Grosvenor Square, W. *Athenæum, Marlborough, Garrick.*
- Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, 3rd Bart. (L.)**, elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth, Dec. 1910; *b.* '62. Isel Hall, Cockermouth. *Wellington.*
- ***Leach, Charles (L.)**, has sat for Yorks, Colne Valley D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '47; *E.* Rammoor Coll., Sheffield, and privately; for many years a minister in Birmingham, Manchester and London, and has served on various educational bodies in those cities; author of

- many books and stories. Springfield, Canonbury Park, London, W.
- ***Lee**, Arthur Hamilton (U.), has sat for Hants, Fareham D., since 1900; *b.* '68; *E.* Cheltenham and Woolwich; entered R.A. '88; Brevet Major 1900; British Military Attaché Spanish-American War '98; Military Attaché at Washington '99; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1903-5. Chequers Court, Bucks; 10, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W. *Carlton, United Service, Burlington Fine Arts, Beefsteak, Automobile.*
- ***Levy**, Sir Maurice (L.), has sat for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., since 1900; life director of Hart & Levy, Ltd., wholesale merchants and manufacturers. Knighted 1907; J.P. County of Leicester. Humberstone Hall, Leicester. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Lewis**, J. H. (L.), has sat for Flintshire since 1906; sat for Flint Boroughs '92-1905; *b.* '58; *E.* Montreal University, and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Junior Lord of Treasury Dec. 1905; Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Board 1909. Penucha, Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire; 23, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Lewisham**, Viscount (U.), has sat for West Bromwich since Jan. 1910; *b.* '81; *e.* s. of 6th Earl of Dartmouth; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; unsuccessfully contested West Bromwich 1906; member L.C.C. 1906-9. 8, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Lloyd**, George A. (U.), has sat for W. Staffordshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Cambridge. 8, Pont Street, S.W. *Carlton and St. James's.*
- ***Locker-Lampson**, Godfrey L. T. (U.), has sat for Salisbury since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; barrister; has served in Diplomatic Service at The Hague and St. Petersburg. Harnwood, Salisbury; Rowfant, Sussex; Barlbrough Hall, Chesterfield. *Travellers', Marlborough, Sussex.*
- ***Locker-Lampson**, Oliver S. (U.), has sat for North Huntingdonshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '80; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; is a member of the Bar. 18, Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, S.W. *Bath, Travellers', and Royal Automobile.*
- ***Lockwood**, Lieut.-Colonel Rt. Hon. A. R. M. (U.), has sat for Essex, West or Epping D., since '92; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; Coldstream Guards '66, retired '83; Provincial Grand Master Essex Freemasons 1902; P.C. Dec. 1905; C.V.O. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- Logan**, John W. (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Harborough D., Dec. 1910; sat for it '91 to 1904. East Langton Grange, Market Harborough. *Cobden, National Liberal, Reform.*
- ***Long**, Right Hon. W. H. (U.), has sat for the Strand since Jan. 1910; sat for Dublin County, South, 1906-10, Wiltshire, North, '80-85, Devises D. '85-92, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-1900, Bristol South 1900-5; *b.* '54; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Somerset and Wilts; D.L. Wiltshire; F.R.S.; Hon. LL.D. Birmingham; Parliamentary Sec. to Local Government Board '86-92; President Board of Agriculture '95-1900; President Local Government Board Nov. 1900-5; Sec. for Ireland March to Dec. 1905. Rood Ashton, Trowbridge; 65, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Cavalry, Beefsteak.*
- ***Lonsdale**, Sir John Brownlee, Bart. (U.), has sat for Mid Armagh since Feb. 1900; *b.* '51; *m.* Florence, *d.* of William Rumney, of Stubbins House, Lanes.; J.P. and D.L. co. Armagh; High Sheriff '95; is Hon. Secretary and Whip to the Irish Unionist Party in the House of Commons; Bart. 1911. The Pavilion, Arinagh; 13, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and White's.*
- ***Lough**, Rt. Hon. Thomas (L.), has sat for Islington, West, since '92; *b.* '50; Sec. Board of Education 1905-8; P.C. 1908; founder and ex-Hon. Sec. Home Rule Union; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty"; Member Royal Archaeological Society of Ireland and Statistical Society; H.M.L. co. Cavan. Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, co. Cavan; 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Eighty (London), and St. Stephen's Green (Dublin).*
- ***Low**, Sir Frederick, K.C. (L.), has sat for Norwich since Jan. 1910; *b.* '56; Recorder of Ipswich since 1906. 51, Sloane Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Lowe**, Sir Francis William (U.), has sat for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., since '98; *b.* '52; *E.* Birmingham Gram. School and London Univ.; solicitor '76, but has retired; knighted Dec. 1905. 109, Colmore Row, Birmingham; 2, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Carlton (London), and Conservative (Birmingham).*
- Lowther**, Claude William Henry (U.), elected for N. or Eskdale Div. of Cumberland, Dec. 1910, and sat for it 1900-6; *b.* '72; *s.* of Capt. Francis Lowther, formerly R.N.; sometime Attaché to British Embassy, Madrid; formerly Capt. Westmorland and Cumberland Imperial Yeo.; served in S. Africa 1900 as Lieut. Imperial Yeo., and subsequently as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; present at battle of Faber's Spruit (saved life of comrade under heavy fire, for which deed recommended for V.C.); is J.P. for Cumberland; Chairman Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain. 73, Pont Street, W.; Hurstmonceaux Castle, Sussex.
- ***Lowther**, Rt. Hon. J. W. (U.), has sat for Cumberland, Penrith D., since '86; M.P. Rutland '83-5; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.M. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; D.L., J.P. Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Sec. of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker '95-1905; elected Speaker June 8th, 1905; re-elected Feb. 13th, 1906, and Feb. 15th, 1910; P.C. '98; D.C.L. Oxford 1907; LL.D. Cambridge 1910; D.C.L. Leeds 1910; received freedom of Carlisle 1908. Hutton John, Penrith; Speaker's House, Westminster. *Carlton, Athenæum.*
- ***London**, Thomas (N.), has sat for Limerick, East, since June 12th, 1909, when he was returned in place of his father, deceased, who had represented the constituency since 1900.
- ***Lyell**, Charles Henry (L.), has sat for Edinburgh, S., since April 1910; M.P. East Dorset 1904-10; *b.* in London '75; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford (honours in History); resided at Oxford House, Bethnal Green; Parl. private sec. to Sir Edward Grey 1906-8, Eaton Place, S.W.; Kinnordy, Kirriemuir, N.B. *Reform.*
- ***Lynch**, Arthur (N.), has sat for Clare, West, since Sept. 3rd, 1909; *b.* in Smythesdale,

Victoria, Australia; *E. Melbourne Univ.*, Berlin Univ., Paris Univ., St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and Hospital Beaujon, Paris; M.A., C.E., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; member of several scientific societies, including Mathematical Society of France, International Society of Electricians, and Aristotelian Society; physician and author. In 1900 served with the Boer forces, and took part against the British in several engagements. Charged with high treason, he was sentenced to death on Jan. 23rd, 1903. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, and Mr. Lynch was released on licence on Jan. 23rd of the following year. He received a free pardon on June 10th, 1907. Has published "Modern Authors," Criticism of French, German, and English Writers, "Approaches," "The Poor Scholar's Quest of a Mecca," "A Koran of Love, and other Poems," "Our Poets," "Human Documents," "Une Question de Représentation Géométrique," "Prince Azreel," a poem with prose notes, a New System of Psychology. Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

***Lyttelton**, Rt. Hon. Alfred (U.), has sat for St. George's, Hanover Square D., since June 15th, 1906; sat for Warwick and Leamington May '95-1905, but was defeated Jan. 1906; *b.* '57; *E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.* (B.A. '78); Bar., Inner Temple, '81; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Recorder Hereford '93-4, and Oxford '94-1903; Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge '99; Colonial Secretary Oct. 1903 to Dec. 1905. 16, Great College Street, Westminster. *Brooks's*.

***Lyttelton**, Hon. John Cavendish (U.), has sat for Worcestershire, Droitwich D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '81; *e.s.* of Lord Cobham; formerly in the Rifle Brigade; is a captain in the Worcestershire Yeomanry; served in South African campaign. Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.

***McCallum**, John M. (L.), has sat for Paisley since 1906; *b.* '47; *E. John Neilson Institution, Paisley*; soap manufacturer; J.P. Renfrewshire. Southdene, Paisley. *National Liberal, Reform (Edinburgh), Glasgow, and Paisley Liberal*.

***McAlmont**, Colonel J. M. (U.), has sat for Antrim, East, since '85; *b.* '47; *E. Eton*; served in 8th Hussars '66-74; retired captain '74; Aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper and late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland; J.P. Antrim; Hon. Col. Antrim Artillery. Magheramorne, co. Antrim. *Carlton*.

***MacGaw**, W. J. MacGeagh, F.R.G.S. (U.), has sat for West Down since March 20th, 1903; has large interests in India. Rokesnest Park, Godstone, Surrey; 103, Eaton Square, S.W.

***McCurdy**, Charles A. (L.), has sat for Northampton since Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; is a practising barrister. Morven House, Steeles Road, Hampstead, N.W. *United Trade Unionist, Northampton*.

***MacDonald**, James Ramsay (Lab.), has sat for Leicester since 1906; *b.* at Lossiemouth '66; pupil teacher, and clerk in London; private sec. to T. Lough, M.P.; I.L.P. and Socialist; journalist; sec. Labour Party (L.R.C.) 1900; editor "Socialist Library"; Sec. Parliamentary Labour Party 1906-8; Chairman 1911. 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

***Macdonald**, John Archibald Murray (L.), has sat for Falkirk Burghs since 1906, and sat for Bow

and Bromley '92-5; *b.* '54; *E. Glasgow High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs.*; member of London School Board '97-1902. 15, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.; Brown's Copse, Heyshott, Midhurst, Sussex.

McGhee, R. (N.), elected for Mid-Tyrone Dec. 1910; sat for S. Louth '96 to 1900.

***McKean**, John (N.), has sat for Monaghan, South D., since 1902; *E. St. Macarter's Seminary, Monaghan*. Intermediate Exhibitioner and Medalist; called to the Irish Bar 1900. Ardnagraina, Tivoli Road, Kingstown.

***McKenna**, Rt. Hon. Reginald (L.), has sat for Monmouthshire, North, since '95; *b.* '63; *E. privately, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Hall, Camb.*; rowed for Cambridge in winning boat '87, and won Grand and Stewards' Cups at Henley; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '87, but does not practise; Financial Sec. to Treasury Dec. 1905-7; President Board of Education Feb. 1907; First Lord of the Admiralty 1908-11; Home Secretary 1911. *Brooks's and Reform*.

***Mackinder**, Halford J. (U.), has sat for Glasgow (Camlachie) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '61; *E. Epsom Coll. and Christ Church, Oxford (Pres. Union Society)*; barrister; a leading authority on geography and economics; is Reader in Geography in the University of London. 25, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Union, Alpine, Glasgow Imperial Union*.

***McLaren**, Hon. Francis W. S. (L.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Spalding Div., since 1910; *b.* '86; *s.* of Rt. Hon. Lord Aberconway; *E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford*. Bodnant Hall, Tal-y-Cafn, N. Wales; 43, Belgrave Square, W. *Bachelors*.

McLaren, Hon. Henry Duncan (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Bosworth, Dec. 1910; sat for Staffs, West D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '79; *e. s.* of Lord Aberconway; *E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.)*; Bar. Lincoln's Inn; *m.* 1910, Christabel, *y. d.* of Sir Melville Macnaghten; director Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co., and Tredegar Coal and Iron Co. Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, N. Wales; 69, Eaton Place, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, Union*.

***McLaren**, Walter S.B. (L.), has sat for Cheshire, Crewe D., since May 1910; sat for the same constituency '86-95; *b.* '53; *bro.* of Lord Aberconway. 56, Ashley Gardens, S.W.

Maolean, Donald (L.), elected for Peebles and Selkirk Dec. 1910; sat for Bath 1906 to Jan. 1910; *E. privately*; admitted a solicitor '87, practises in Cardiff and Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; one of the founders of N.S.P.C.C.; a Presbyterian; Deputy Chairman of Committees 1911. 12, Park Place, Cardiff; 42, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. *Reform, Bath, Royal Societies*.

***Macmaster**, Donald, K.C. (U.), has sat for Surrey, Chertsey D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* in Canada '46; *E. McGill Univ., Montreal*; a distinguished Canadian Counsel; Member of the Dominion House of Commons '82-6. 1A, Cockspur Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional*.

McMicking, Major Gilbert (L.), elected for Kirkcudbrightshire Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E. R.M.A., Woolwich*; served in Royal Artillery '82-94, then retired; in Hon. Artillery Co. '95-1902; commanded C.I.V. battery in South Africa (C.M.G.) 9,

- Cheyne Place, S.W. *Reform, Naval and Military.*
- McMordie**, Robert James (U.), returned unopposed for Belfast, E., Dec. 1910; Lord Mayor of Belfast 1910-11; is a retired solicitor.
- Macnamara**, Rt. Hon. T. J. (L.), has sat for Camberwell, North D., since 1900; *b.* '61; *E.* St. Thomas's School, Exeter, and Borough Road Training Coll.; editor *Schoolmaster* '92; President N.U.T. '96, and received a testimonial from the Union 1907; Parl. Sec. Local Government Board; Jan. 1907; Parl. Sec. Admiralty 1908; Fellow Royal Educational Institute of Scotland; F.I.J.; LL.D. St. Andrews; M.A. Oxford; P.C. 1911. Clontarf, Rolls Court Avenue, Herne Hill.
- MacNeill**, J. G. Swift (N.), has sat for Donegal, South, since '87; *b.* '49; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; called Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; K.C.; Professor Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin, '82-8; Professor of Constitutional Law, National University of Ireland, 1909; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. 17, Pembroke Road, Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- McNeill**, Ronald (U.), returned unopposed for Kent, East, July 1911; *b.* '61; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church; editor *St. James's Gazette* 1900-4; assistant editor *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. 9, Moreton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. *Junior Carlton, Bath, M.C.C.*
- Macpherson**, J. I. (L.), elected for Ross and Cromarty June 1911; *E.* Edinburgh Univ.; is a member of the English Bar.
- McVeagh**, Jeremiah (N.), has sat for Down, South D., since 1902; journalist. 2, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.
- Magnus**, Sir Philip (U.), has sat for London University since 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* Univ. Coll. London, and Berlin Univ.; was lecturer and examiner in Mathematics; organising director City and Guilds of London Institute '80-88; now supt. of the Technology Dept. there; was member Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, and of London School Bd. '90-1; member of the Senate and Fellow London Univ.; author of "Hydrostatics and Pneumatics," "Educational Aims and Efforts," etc., and ed. Education Library. 16, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and Tanglely Hill, Chilworth, Surrey. *Athenaeum.*
- Malcolm**, Ian Zachary (U.), elected for Croydon Dec. 1910; sat for Stowmarket D. '95-1906; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; assist. priv. sec. to late Lord Salisbury '95-1900; Parliamentary priv. sec. to Mr. George Wyndham when Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1901-3; m. 1902 the daughter of Mrs. Langtry (now Lady de Bathe). 41, South Audley Street, W. *Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Mallaby-Deeley**, Harry, M.A., LL.M. (U.), has sat for Middlesex, Harrow D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; graduated in Law Honours '85; J.P. Surrey; director of Norwich Union Life Insurance Society; lord of the manors of Ravensbury, Biggin, and Tamworth; Chairman Princes Golf Club; Chairman Mitcham Commons Conservators; member Committee Royal Female Orphan Asylum, Mitcham Court, Surrey; The Guildford, Sandwich; St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Carlton, Wellington.*
- Surrey Magistrates', United Empire, 1900, etc.*
- Manfield**, Harry (L.), has sat for Mid Northamptonshire since 1906; *b.* '55; m. 1909, Louisa, *d.* of the late Sir John Barran, Bt.; *E.* privately; senior partner Manfield & Sons, boot manufacturers, Northampton; J.P. and C.A. Northants; a Freemason; Grand Treasurer of England 1901. Moulton Grange, Northampton. *Reform, Bath, and National Liberal.*
- Markham**, Sir Arthur Basil, Bart. (L.), has sat for Notts, Mansfield D., since 1900; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby; director of coal and iron companies; late Capt. 3rd Derbyshire Regiment; J.P. Leicestershire and Derbyshire; Bart. 1911. 49, Portland Place, W. *Reform, Pall Mall.*
- Marks**, Sir George Croydon (L.), has sat for Cornwall, N.E. or Launceston D., since 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and King's Coll., London; consulting engineer; senior partner Marks & Clerk, of London, Birmingham and Manchester, and New York, U.S.A.; a Congregationalist; J.P. Surrey and Aberystwyth; knighted 1911. St. Bernard's, Caterham, Surrey; Penarvor, Bude, N. Cornwall; 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. *Reform, Royal Societies', National Liberal.*
- Marshall**, Arthur H. (L.), elected for Wakefield Dec. 1910; *b.* '70; s. of a Methodist minister; is a barrister on the N.E. Circuit, Middleton Lodge, Harrogate; 3, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple.
- Martin**, Joseph (L.), has sat for St. Pancras, East, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '52; *E.* public schools of Ontario and Michigan and Toronto University; barrister and solicitor; Member Legislative Assembly, Manitoba, '82-92; Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Education, Manitoba, '88-91; Member for Winnipeg in Dominion House of Commons '93-6; Member Legislative Assembly, British Columbia, '98-1903; Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Education, British Columbia, '93-9; Prime Minister of British Columbia 1900; has fought 13 elections—won 12, lost 6. Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. *National Liberal, Royal Automobile.*
- Mason**, D. M. (L.), elected for Coventry Dec. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Kelvinside and Partick Academies and Glasgow Univ.; an Associate of the Institute of Bankers. Ronakwood, Bickley, Kent.
- Mason**, James Francis (U.), has sat for Windsor since 1906; *b.* 1861; *E.* Eton; Chairman Mason & Barry; Director Alfred Hickman, Ltd., Great Western Railway, and Dorman, Long & Co. Eynsham Hall, Witney, Oxon; 1, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, W. *Arthur's, Travellers', Marlborough, White's, Bachelors', Carlton.*
- Masterman**, Charles Frederick Gurney (L.), elected for Bethnal Green, S.W., July 1911; sat for West Ham, North, 1906-11; *b.* '73; m. June 2nd, 1908, Lucy Blanche, *d.* of Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Neville Lytton, G.C.B.; *E.* Weymouth Coll., and Christ's Coll., Cambridge (M.A.); President of the Union '96; Fellow Christ's Coll. 1900; author and journalist; Parl. Sec. Local Government Board 1908; Under-Sec. of State Home Office 1909; author of "Tennyson as a Religious Teacher," "The Heart of the Empire," "In Peril of Change," "From the Abyss," "Life

- of F. D. Maurice," "The Condition of England," 46, Gillingham Street, Eccleston Square, S.W. *National Liberal*.
- ***Meagher, Michael (N.)**, has sat for Kilkenny, North, since 1906; *b.* 46; *E.* St. Patrick's Coll. Mount Rath; took part in Fenian rising '67; a farmer in Kilkenny.
- ***Meehan, Francis Edward (N.)**, has sat for Leitrim, North, since 1908; *b.* '68; *E.* Manorhamilton Classical School, and St. John's Seminary, Sligo; merchant and farmer; belongs to very old Leitrim family. Manorhamilton.
- ***Meehan, Patrick Aloysius (N.)**, has sat for Queen's County since 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* Christian Brothers' Schools; engaged in commerce and farming; Chairman C.C. Queen's Co. since establishment. Maryborough.
- ***Menzies, Sir Walter, Kt. (L.)**, has sat for South Lanarkshire since 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Glasgow High Sch.; retired tube manufacturer; knighted 1909, Culcreuch, Stirlingshire; 34, Gordon Square, W.C. *Reform and Liberal (Glasgow)*.
- ***Meysey-Thompson, Major Ernest Claude (U.)**, has sat for Staffs, Handsworth D., since 1906; *b.* '59; Major Yorks Hussars; Chairman Liberal Unionist Federation, Yorks. Spellow Hill, Knaresborough, Yorks. *Bachelors'*.
- ***Middlebrook, William (L.)**, has sat for Leeds, South, since 1908; *b.* '51; solicitor '73, practising at Leeds and Morley; Mayor Morley '96 and 1904; Lord Mayor of Leeds 1910; Treasurer Wesleyan General Chapel Committee and Leeds Wesleyan Mission. Thornfield, Morley, Leeds. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- ***Middlemore, J. T. (U.)**, has sat for Birmingham, North D., since '99; *b.* 44; *E.* for a surgeon, but never practised; philanthropist; chief administrator of Children's Emigration Homes. Forelands, Bromsgrove.
- ***Mildmay, F. B. (U.)**, has sat for Devonshire, Totnes D., since '85; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (B.A.); J.P. Devon; Lieut.-Col. West Kent Yeomanry, and served in South Africa. Flete, Ivy Bridge, South Devon; Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, W. *Marlborough, Turf, Brooks's, Travellers'*.
- ***Miller, J. Duncan (L.)**, elected for N.E. Lanark March 1911; sat for St. Andrews Burghs Jan. to Dec. 1910; *b.* '71; is a member of the English and Scottish Bars. 18, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh. *National Liberal (London), Liberal and University (Edin.)*.
- ***Mills, the Hon. Charles Thomas (U.)**, has sat for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '87; *c.s.* of Lord Hillingdon; Lieut. West Kent Yeomanry; partner in Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Hillingdon Court, Uxbridge.
- ***Mitchell-Thomson, William (U.)**, has sat for North Down since April 1910; *b.* '77; *c.s.* of Sir M. Mitchell-Thomson, Bart.; sat for North-West Lanarkshire 1906-10; *E.* Winchester (Queen's Medallist), Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A., honours Litt. Hum.), Edinburgh (LL.B.); Advocate 1903; engaged in West India business; has travelled in Siberia, Manchuria, and Korea; a member Royal Scottish Archers. 45, Draycott Place, S.W. *Junior Carlton and Constitutional*.
- ***Molloy, Michael (N.)**, has sat for Carlow since Jan. 1910; Chairman Carlow Urban Council; member of C.C. and Board of Guardians.
- ***Molteno, Percy Alport (L.)**, has sat for Dumfriesshire since 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Capetown and Camb. Univs.; M.A., LL.M.; barrister Inner Temple '86; author of "A Federal S. Africa" and "Life and Times of Sir J. C. Molteno"; partner Donald Currie & Co., shipowners. 10, Palace Court, W.; Parklands, Shere, Guildford. *Reform, National Liberal, New Reform*.
- ***Mond, Sir Alfred, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Swansea since Jan. 1910; sat for Chester 1906-10; *s.* of late Dr. Ludwig Mond; F.R.S.; *b.* '68; *E.* Cheltenham Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to Bar (Inner Temple) '94; managing director Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., manufacturing chemists; chairman of Power Gas Corporation, Ltd.; director of the Mond Nickel Co., Ltd.; chairman *Westminster Gazette* Syndicate, Ltd.; Treasurer of Free Trade Union, Vice-Pres. of Navy League, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Council of Mansion House Assoc. on Railway and Central Traffic; Bart. 1910. 35, Lowndes Square, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, Cobden, etc.*
- ***Money, L. G. Chiozza (L.)**, elected for Northamptonshire, E., Dec. 1910; sat for Paddington, N., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; author and economist; "a Liberal Collectivist"; has published "British Trade and the Zollverein Issue," "Through Preference to Protection," "Elements of the Fiscal Problem," "Riches and Poverty," "100 Points for Free Trade," and "Money's Fiscal Dictionary"; Fellow Royal Stat. Soc. "Tyhurst," Chaldon, Surrey. *Eighty, National Liberal*.
- ***Moutagu, the Hon. Edwin S. (L.)**, has sat for Canbbs, W. or Chesterton D., since 1906; *b.* '80; *s.* of Lord Swaythling; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (Nat. Sciences Tripos, Parts I. and II., 1900-2); President Union Society 1902; member Liberal League; joint author with Lord Lucas of "Canada and the Empire"; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Asquith, Feb. 1906; Under-Sec. for India 1910. 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. *Eighty*.
- ***Mooney, J. J. (N.)**, has sat for Newry since 1906; sat for South Dublin 1900-6; *b.* '74; *E.* Ushaw Coll., Durham, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; called to Irish Bar '95, English Bar 1901; J.P. co. Dublin. 6, Glendower Place, S.W. *Leinster, National Liberal*.
- ***Moore, William (U.)**, has sat for Armagh, North D., since Nov. 16th, 1906; sat for Antrim, North, '99-1905; *b.* '64; *E.* Marlborough, and Trin. Coll., Dublin (M.A.); called to the Irish Bar, '87; K.C. '99; North-Eastern Circuit. 73, Leeson Street, Dublin, and Moore Lodge, Killea. *Carlton, Constitutional, Ulster (Belfast)*.
- ***Morgan, George Hay (L.)**, has sat for Cornwall, Truro D., since 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Univ. Coll., London (B.Sc.); barrister. 4, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. 137, Victoria Street, S.W. *Reform*.
- ***Morrell, Philip (L.)**, elected for Burnley Dec. 1910; sat for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '70; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; M.A.; J.P. 44, Bedford Square. *Savile, National Liberal*.

- ***Morrison**, Captain James A. (U.), has sat for Nottingham, East, since Jan. 1910; sat for Wilts (Wilton D.) 1900-6; late Grenadier Guards; served in Soudan and S. Africa. Basildon Park, Reading.
- ***Morrison-Bell**, Major Arthur Clive (U.), has sat for Devonshire, Honiton D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; *s.* Sir Charles Morrison-Bell, Bart.; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; served in the Scots Guards '90-1908; was A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir Edward Hutton in Canada '98-9; served in Boer War with Canadian Contingent '99-1900 (Queen's medal, three clasps); A.D.C. to H.E. the Earl of Minto 1900-4; Organising Sec., Society for Rifle Clubs 1906-8; acted as King's Messenger to Berlin, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Vienna. Harford House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. *Carlton, Guards, Travellers, Bath, Alpine.*
- ***Morrison-Bell**, Capt. Ernest Fitzroy (U.), elected for Devon, Ashburton D., Dec. 1910; sat for it Jan. 1908 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; entered 9th Lancers, and as Adjutant served in South Africa '99-1902; Tariff Reformer. Pitt House, Chudleigh.
- ***Morton**, Alpheus C. (L.), has sat for Sutherlandshire since 1906, and sat for Peterborough '89-95; *b.* '40; *E.* privately in Canada; architect and surveyor; member Corporation of London since '82; Deputy Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without; member City and Guilds Institute; Lieut. City of London; Governor St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Guardian City of London. 47, Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W.; 124, Chancery Lane, W.C. *National Liberal and Scottish Liberal.*
- ***Mount**, William A. (U.), has sat for Berks, Newbury D., since Jan 1910; sat for it 1900-6; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; is a member of the Inner Temple; was Parliamentary private sec. to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Ritchie when Chancellors of the Exchequer; J.P. Berks. Wasing Place, Reading. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Muldoon**, J. (N.), returned unopposed for East Cork July 1911; sat for East Wicklow from 1907 to 11, when he resigned in favour of Capt. Donelan, who had been unseated in East Cork; barrister-at-law, King's Inns, Dublin. 72, Palmerston Road, Dublin; 6, Jeffreys Road, Clapham, London.
- ***Munro**, Robert (L.), has sat for Wick Burghs since Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Edinburgh Univ.; a member of the Scottish Bar; K.C. 1910; an Advocate Depute. 15, Heriot Row, Edinburgh. *Scottish Liberal, Reform.*
- ***Munro-Ferguson**, Rt. Hon. R. C. (L.), has sat for Leith Burghs since '86; was M.P. for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Sandhurst; Lieut. Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. Fifeshire; D.L. Ross-shire; Lord of the Treasury '94-5; Provost of Kirkcaldy since 1906; Vice-Lieut. for Fife; Director North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.; P.C. Raith House, Kirkcaldy; Novar, Ross-shire; 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's, Athenaeum, New, and Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh), Highland (Inverness).*
- ***Murray**, Rt. Hon. Alexander W. C. O. (L.), Master of Elibank, has sat for Midlothian since Jan. 1910; sat for it 1900-5, and for Peebles and Selkirk 1906-10; *e. s.* of Visct. Elibank; *b.* '70; J.P. and D.L. Peebles; was assist. priv. sec. to Lord Ripon at Colonial Office '94, and Mr. Sydney Buxton '95; Comptroller of the Household Dec. 1905; Junior Liberal Whip 1908; Under-Sec. for India 1909-10; Parl. Sec. to Treasury 1910; P.C. 1911. Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire.
- ***Murray**, Capt. Hon. Arthur Cecil (L.), has sat for Kincardineshire since April 1908; *b.* '79; 4th s. Lord Elibank; entered Army '98; 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers; China Medal; Parl. priv. sec. to Under-Sec. of State for India 1909, and Sir Edward Grey, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, from 1910. Darn Hall, Eddleston, Peeblesshire. *Bachelors, Brooks's.*
- ***Nannetti**, Joseph P. (N.), has sat for Dublin, College Green D., since 1900; *b.* '51; foreman printer Dublin *Freeman's Journal*; ex-Pres. Dublin Trades Council; member Dublin Corporation; Lord Mayor Dublin 1906-7. 2, St. Anne's Villas, Dollymont, Dublin; 16, Burnley Road, Stockwell, London.
- ***Needham**, Christopher T. (L.), elected for Manchester, S.W., Dec. 1910; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and University; member of John Needham & Sons, iron and steel merchants, Manchester.
- ***Neilson**, Francis (L.), has sat for Cheshire, Hyde D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Liverpool High School and privately; journalist, novelist, and dramatist. 41, Westminster Mansions, S.W.
- ***Neville**, Reginald James (U.), elected for Wigan Dec. 1910; *b.* in India '63; *E.* Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Recorder of Bury St. Edmunds since 1905. 15, St. George's Road, S.W.
- ***Newdegate**, Francis A. N. (U.), has sat for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., since Jan. 1909; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; M.P. Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., '92-1905; Alderman Warwickshire C.C.; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire; D.L. Derbyshire. Arbury, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. 36, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton, Bachelors.*
- ***Nowman**, J. R. Pretymann (U.), has sat for Middlesex, Enfield D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; *E.* Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Cambridge; captain late 5th Batt. Royal Fusiliers; J.P., D.L. co. Cork. 79, Eaton Square, S.W. *Isthmian, Royal Automobile, Kildare Street (Dublin).*
- ***Newton**, Harry K. (U.), has sat for Essex, Harwich D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; only son of Sir Alfred Newton, Bart.; *E.* Rugby and New Coll., Oxford; is a barrister; organised the Equipment of the C.I.V., and accompanied the force to S. Africa. Boxted, Essex.
- ***Nicholson**, Charles Norris (L.), has sat for Yorks, West Riding, S. or Doncaster D., since 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Charterhouse, Trin. Coll. Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar '78, but has never practised; three times Chairman Shoreditch Board of Guardians, and Poor Law Schools Committee; Second Church Estates Commissioner. 35, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Oxford and Cambridge, Ranelagh, Prince's, and Queen's.*
- ***Nicholson**, W. Graham (U.), has sat for Hants, Petersfield D., since June '07; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; late Col. Commanding (retired June 1910) 3rd Batt. (Militia) Hants Regiment. Basing Park, Alton, and 80, Eaton Square, W.

- *Nield, H. (U.), has sat for Middlesex, Ealing D., since 1906; barrister Inner Temple '95; Ald. and J.P. Middlesex; Deputy Chairman Middlesex Sessions; Middlesex representative on Lee Conservancy Board. 2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. Bishop's Mead, The Bishop's Avenue, N. *St. Stephen's*.
- *Nolan, Joseph (N.), has sat for Louth, South D., since 1900; for North Louth '85-6; is a commission agent in business in London.
- Norman, Sir Henry (L.), elected for Blackburn Dec. 1910; sat for Wolverhampton, South D., 1900 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '58; E. France, Harvard, U.S.A., and Leipzig; travelled extensively in the Near and Far East, Russia, and Central Asia; author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ('81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('04), "All the Russias" (1902), and "Motors and Men" (1908); Hon. Sec. Budget League, 1909; knighted Nov. 9th, 1906. Honeyhanger, Haslemere. *Savile, Devonshire, Royal Automobile, Randlagh.*
- *Norton, Captain C. W. (L.), has sat for Newington, West, since '92; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin (double prizeman), Sandhurst, and Staff College; served in the 5th Lancers and as Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot; Junior Lord of the Treasury Dec. 1905; Assistant Postmaster-Gen. 1910. 2, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- *Nugent, Sir Walter, Bart. (N.), has sat for S. Westmeath since 1907; *b.* 1865; Westmeath C.C.; Director M. G. W. Railway of Ireland; J.P. co. Westmeath. Donore, Multifarnham, co. Westmeath. *Reform, London; United Service, Dublin.*
- *Nuttall, H. (L.), has sat for Lances., S.E. or Stretford D., since 1906; *b.* '49; E. privately and at Owens Coll., Manchester; F.R.G.S.; J.P. Cheshire and Manchester; import and export merchant at Manchester; Pres. Manchester Chamber of Commerce 1905. Raynor Croft, Bowdon, Cheshire. *Reform, National Liberal, and Manchester Reform.*
- *O'Brien, Patrick (N.), has sat for Kilkenny City since '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-92; an engineer; Whip United Irish party. *Leinster Club, Dublin.*
- *O'Brien, William (N.), has sat for Cork City since Jan. 1910; sat for it 1900-9, when he resigned; sat for other Irish constituencies as a Nationalist from '83 to '93, when he retired in circumstances due to party dissensions; *b.* '52; E. Cloyne Diocesan Coll. and Queen's Coll., Cork; journalist; has been prosecuted nine times, and has spent two years in prison; founded the United Irish League in '98; founded in 1910 the All for Ireland League with a programme of conciliation with the Irish Protestant minority and with the Empire.
- *O'Connor, John (N.), has sat for North Kildare since 1905; M.P. co. Tipperary '80-85, S. Tipperary '85-92; barrister. 4, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
- *O'Connor, T. P. (N.), has sat for Liverpool, Scotland D., since '85; for Galway Borough '80-85; *b.* Athlone '48; M.A. Queen's Univ.; visited America for Land League '81, and was present at the Irish-American Convention; has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, "The Phantom Millions," "Life of Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman," and many tales and essays; founder, and first editor of the *Star* '88, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90; founded *Sunday Sun* May '92; the *Sun* evening paper '93, *M.A.P.* '98, *T.P.'s Weekly* 1902, *P.T.O.* 1906, and *T.P.'s Magazine*, 1910. 5, Tavistock Street, Strand, W.C. *National Liberal, Bath, and Garrick.*
- *O'Doherty, Philip (N.), has sat for Donegal, North, since 1906; *b.* '71; E. St. Columb's Coll., Derry City; solicitor; Derry Borough Councillor. 11, East Wall, Londonderry.
- *O'Donnell, T. (N.), has sat for West Kerry since 1900; *b.* '72; B.L. King's Inns, Dublin, 1905; Chairman Tralee and Dingle Railway. Killorglin, co. Kerry.
- *O'Dowd, John (N.), has sat for Sligo, S., since 1900; *b.* '58; organiser of the United Irish League; imprisoned in Dundalk and Sligo jails under the Crimes Acts of '81-2; Chairman Sligo C.C.; wrote "Lays of South Sligo"; has the distinction of having been elected unopposed for the two constituencies of his native county on two different occasions within the one year; Chairman of County Council since '99. Dathie House, Bunninadden, co. Sligo.
- *Ogden, F. (L.), has sat for Yorks, Pudsey D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; boot and shoe manufacturer, Pudsey, near Leeds. Lyndhurst, Pudsey. *National Liberal.*
- *O'Grady, James (Lab.), has sat for Leeds, East, since 1906; *b.* '66 at Bristol; took up socialist and municipal work '90; organiser of National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Assoc.; President Trade Union Congress, Bristol, '98. 35, Broxash Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
- *O'Kelly, E. P. (N.), has sat for Wicklow, West, since March 1910; is J.P. for co. Wicklow; Chairman co. Wicklow C.C. from '98.
- *O'Kelly, J. (N.), has sat for Roscommon, North, since '95; M.P. for the County '80-85, and North Division '85-92; *b.* '43; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73.
- *O'Malley, W. (N.), has sat for Galway, Connemara D., since '95; *b.* '57; is a journalist. Eaton Court, Brighton; Emlaghmore House, Connemara.
- *O'Neill, Capt. the Hon. Arthur E. B. (U.), has sat for Mid Antrim since Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; E. Eton; Capt. in 2nd Life Guards; served in South African War. 22, Montagu Square, W. *Bachelors', Carlton, Ulster.*
- *O'Neill, Charles, M.D. (N.), has sat for S. Armagh since Nov. 5th, 1909; *b.* '49; E. Glasgow Univ.; at one time member of Coatbridge Town Council. Coatbridge, near Glasgow.
- *Orde-Powlett, the Hon. William G. A. (U.), has sat for Yorks, Richmond D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '69; *c.* s. of Lord Bolton; has held a commission in the army; Major 4th (F.) Battn. Yorkshire Regt. Wensley Hall, Leyburn, Yorkshire.
- *Ormsby-Gore, the Hon. William G. A. (U.), has sat for Denbigh District since Jan. 1910; *b.* '83; only son of 3rd Baron Harlech; E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford. Brogyntyn, Oswestry; 105, Mount Street, W. *Carlton.*

- *O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Joseph (N.), has sat for Limerick, West, since Jan. 1910, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '72. Rathkeale, co. Limerick.
- *O'Shee, James John (N.), has sat for West Waterford since Sept. 12th, 1895; land and labour reformer; solicitor. Bellevue Place. Clonmel.
- *O'Sullivan, Timothy (N.), elected for Kerry, E., Dec. 1910; *s.* of the late Michael O'Sullivan, J.P.; J.P.; is a merchant. Main Street, Killarney.
- *Paget, Almeric H. (U.), has sat for Cambridge since Jan. 1910; *b.* '61; *E.* Harrow; *s.* of Lord Alfred Henry Paget; *m.* a daughter of Mr. Whitney, formerly Sec. to U.S. Navy; J.P. Suffolk; Sheriff 1910. Brandon Park, Brandon, Suffolk; The Deepdene, Dorking, Surrey; 39, Berkeley Square, W. *Turf, Carlton, Garrick, United Empire, Royal Thames Yacht* (Vice-Commodore).
- *Palmer, Godfrey Mark (L.), has sat for Jarrow since Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; *E.* Eton and Paris; has large commercial interests on the Tyne and in London. 5, Beaufort Gardens, S.W.
- *Parker, Sir Gilbert (U.), has sat for Gravesend since 1900; *b.* '62; *E.* Trin. Coll., Toronto (D.C.L.); organised the first Conference of the Universities of the Empire in 1903; sometime associate editor of *Sydney Morning Herald*; author of several plays and novels, "The Seats of the Mighty," "Pierre and his People," "The Right of Way," "The Weavers," "Northern Lights," etc.; knighted 1902. 20, Carlton House Terrace. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- *Parker, James (Lab.), has sat for Halifax since 1906; *b.* '63 at Awethorpe; *E.* Louth Wesleyan School and Bramhope School; paid secretary I.L.P. branch to 1905-6. 22, Salisbury Place, Halifax.
- *Parkes, E. (U.), has sat for Birmingham, Central, since '95; *b.* '48; ironmaster; J.P. Birmingham. Oak Grange, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston. *Constitutional, Royal Automobile.*
- Pearce, Robert (L.), elected for Staffs, Leek D., Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '40; *E.* Ipswich Gram. Sch.; admitted a solicitor '65; head of London firm; solicitor City Parochial Foundation; F.R.A.S.; a Unitarian. Beechcroft, East Heath Road, Hampstead, N.W. *City Liberal, National Liberal.*
- *Pearce, William (L.), has sat for Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D., since 1906; *b.* 53; *E.* School of Mines and Royal Coll. of Science; F.C.S., director Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., and William Pearce & Son, Ltd., chemical manufacturers. 14, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W. *Reform.*
- *Pearson, Westman Harold Miller (L.), has sat for Suffolk, Eye D., since 1906; *b.* '82; *e. s.* Lord Cowdray; Captain Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. 6, Richmond Terrace, S.W. *Bachelors'.*
- Pease, Herbert Pike (U.), elected for Darlington Dec. 1910; sat for it '98 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '67; *E.* Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; J.P. and D.L. N. Riding, Yorks.; L.U. Whip March 1906. Merrow Croft, Merrow, Guildford. *Brooks's.*
- *Pease, Rt. Hon. Joseph Albert (L.), has sat for Yorks, Rotherham, since March 1910; sat for Essex, Saffron Walden D., 1901-10; also represented Northumberland, Tyne-side D., '92-1900; *b.* '60; *E.* Grove House, Tottenham, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A.; D.L. Durham; J.P. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Liberal Whip '97-1905; Junior Lord of the Treasury Dec. 1905-8; Parl. Sec. to Treasury and Chief Liberal Whip 1908-10; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1910; P.C.; President of the Board of Education 1911. Headlam Hall, near Darlington; 8, Hertford Street, W. *Brooks's, Turf, National Liberal, and City Liberal.*
- *Peel, Capt. Robert (U.), has sat for South-East Suffolk since Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; served with Coldstream Guards through S. African War. 66, Warwick Square, S.W. *Carlton, Guards', Windham.*
- *Peel, Hon. William R. W. (U.), has sat for Taunton since Feb. 23rd, 1909; *b.* '67; *e. s.* of Viscount Peel; *E.* Harrow and Balliol; Inner Temple '93; M.P. Manchester, South, 1900-5; leader of Municipal Reform Party in L.C.C. 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; 52, Grosvenor Street, W.; Latimer, Chesham, Bucks. *Carlton, Brooks's, White's.*
- *Perkins, Walter Frank (U.), has sat for Hants, New Forest D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '65; *E.* Forest School and Roy. Agricultural Coll., Cirencester; is consulting surveyor. Boldre Bridge House, Lymington, Hants.
- *Peto, Basil Edward (U.), has sat for East Wilts since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow; formerly member of the firm of Peto Brothers, builders and contractors; a director of the Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd. Kirby House, Hungerford. 243, St. James's Court, S.W. *Junior Carlton.*
- *Philippa, Colonel Ivor, D.S.O. (L.), has sat for Southampton since 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Felsted School; served in Militia '81-3; Lieut. in Army '83; served in Burma campaign and Indian Frontier expeditions '89-97, and China expedition 1900-1; D.S.O. and Major 1901; Colonel Pembroke Yeomanry. Cosheston Hall, Pembroke; Chantrey House, Eccleston Street, S.W. *United Service and National Liberal.*
- *Phillips, John (N.), has sat for Longford, South D., since Sept. 6th, 1907; Chairman Longford C.C.
- *Pirie, Duncan Vernon (L.), has sat for North Aberdeen since May '96; entered the Army '79, retired '98 as Captain 3rd Hussars; in 1900 went to South Africa with Remounts Department; D.L. City of Aberdeen. Cas-kieben, Aberdeenshire. *National Liberal.*
- *Pointer, J. (Lab.), has sat for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., since May 4th, 1909; *b.* 1875; *E.* Sheffield Council Schools and Ruskin Hall, Oxford; was apprenticed to engineers' pattern-makers; President of Sheffield Independent Labour Party; was formerly Methodist local preacher. 84, Stafford Road, Sheffield; 21, Stockwell Park Road, Clapham, S.W.
- Pole-Carew, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald, K.C.B., C.V.O. (U.), elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., Dec. 1910; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford; aide-de-camp to Gen. Roberts in Afghan War, '79-80; and in S. Africa, '81; commanded a brigade and subsequently a division in S. African War, 1900. Antony, Cornwall. *Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.*
- *Pollard, Sir George H. (L.), has sat for S.E. Lancs., Eccles D., since 1906; contested

- Southport D. '92, Radcliffe D. '95; *b.* '64; *E.* Edin. Univ. (B.M. and C.M. '86, M.D. 1900); studied law at Oxford Univ.; called to Bar '93; Northern Circuit; Mayor of Southport '97; J.P. Sundown, Southport; 2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- *Pollock, Ernest Murray, K.C. (U.), has sat for Warwick and Leamington since Jan. 1910; *b.* '61; *E.* Charterhouse and Trin. Coll., Camb. (Classical Tripos '83). 40, Thurlow Sq., S.W.; 1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Athenæum, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- *Ponsonby, Arthur A. W. H. (L.), has sat for Stirling Burghs since 1908; *b.* '71; a page of honour to Queen Victoria '82-7; 9 years in Diplomatic Service; private sec. to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman when Premier; *m.* '98 Dorothea, *d.* of Sir Hubert Parry, Bart. Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, Haslemere.
- *Power, P. J. (N.), has sat for Waterford, East, since '85; for Waterford '84-5; *b.* '50; J.P. Waterford. Newtown House, Tramore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- *Pretyman, Ernest G. (U.), has sat for Essex, Chelmsford D., since Dec. 2nd, 1908; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton, and Royal Military Acad., Woolwich; Royal Artillery '80-9; M.P. Suffolk, Woodbridge D., '95-1905; Civil Lord of Admiralty 1900-3; Sec. Admiralty 1903-6. Orwell Park, Ipswich; Riby Grove, Grimsby; 2, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton, Turf, Wellington.*
- *Price, Charles Edward (L.), has sat for Edinburgh, Central, since 1906; was partner in the firm of McVitie & Price, biscuit manufacturers, Edinburgh and London, retired Nov. 1901. 10, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, and 133, Harley Street, W. *Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh), Reform, and National Liberal (London).*
- *Price, Sir Robert John (L.), has sat for Norfolk, East, since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Univ. Coll. Hospital; M.R.C.S. '76; called to Bar, Mid. Temple, '83; knighted 1908. Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants; Thatched House, Wroxham, Norfolk; and 6, Sussex Mansions, S.W.
- *Priestley, Sir Arthur (L.), has sat for Grantham since 1900; *b.* '64; J.P. Grantham and parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire; knighted 1911. Hungerton Hall, Grantham.
- *Priestley, Sir William Edwin Briggs (L.), has sat for Bradford, East D., since 1906; *b.* '59 at Thornton, near Bradford; Chairman of Directors Priestleys Ltd., stuff manufacturers, etc.; J.P.; Mayor Bradford 1904-5; knighted 1909. Rosemount House, Bradford; Little Dale Hall, Caton, near Lancaster; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform, Nat. Liberal, Royal Automobile, Ranelagh.*
- *Primrose, the Hon. Neil (L.), has sat for North Cambridgeshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '82; 2nd s. of Lord Rosebery; *E.* Eton and Oxford. 5, Great Stanhope Street, W.
- *Pringle, W. M. R. (L.), has sat for Lanarkshire, N.-W., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; *E.* Garnet Hill School and Glasgow Univ.; barrister (Middle Temple); unsuccessfully contested Glasgow (Camachie) 1906. 17, Enmore Road, Putney, S.W.; 1, Garden Court, Temple. *Eighty, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- Pryce Jones, Edward (U.), elected for Montgomery District Dec. 1910; sat for it '95-1906; *b.* '01; *E.* Liverpool Coll. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; M.A. 1892; Bar. Inner Temple; J.P., C.C., and D.L. for Montgomeryshire; Deputy Junior Chancellor University of Wales 1911-12; Hon. Col. 7th Royal Welsh Fusiliers; retired as Hon. Major Montgomeryshire Yeomanry '95; raised and commanded (Hon. Col.) 5th Vol. Batt. S. Wales Borderers; Governor of Univ. Colleges of Aberystwith and Bangor, Welsh National Library and Museum. Milford Hall, Newtown, Montgomery. *Carlton, Constitutional, Ranelagh, Phyllis Court, Junior Army and Navy, 1900.*
- *Quilter, W. E. Cuthbert (U.), has sat for Suffolk, Sudbury D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; *e. s.* of Sir W. Cuthbert Quilter, Bart.; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Captain in Suffolk Imperial Yeomanry.
- *Radford, George Heynes (L.), has sat for Islington, East, since 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Amersham Hall, Univ. Coll., London, LL.B. (Lond.); solicitor in practice in London; L.C.C. 95-1907; J.P. for Surrey. Chiswick House, Ditton Hill. *National Liberal, Eighty, and Reform.*
- *Raffan, Peter Wilson (L.), has sat for Lancs. (Leigh D.) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* public schools Aberdeen; ex-Chairman Monmouthshire C.C.; Vice-President Urban District Councils Association; J.P. Monmouthshire. Glan-y-Dwr, Newbridge, Newport, Monmouthshire. *National Liberal.*
- *Rankin, Sir James, Bart. (U.), has sat for Herefordshire, Leominster D., since Jan. 1910; sat for it '86-1906, and for Leominster Borough '80-5; *b.* '42; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; is a landowner; created a Baronet '98. Bryngwyn. *Hereford, Carlton, and New University.*
- *Raphael, Sir Herbert Henry, Bart. (L.), has sat for Derbyshire, South, since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Germany, France, Trin. Hall, Camb. (LL.B., B.A.); called to Bar '84; J.P. Essex and Derbyshire; Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery; Bart. 1911. 5, Cavendish Square, London; Allestree Hall, Derby. *Portland, Devonshire.*
- *Ratcliff, Robert F. (U.), has sat for Staffordshire, Burton D., since 1900; *b.* '67; Director Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton, Ld.; Lt.-Col. 6th Batt. North Staffs Regt. Burton-on-Trent; 21, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- *Rawlinson, John Frederik Peel (U.), has sat for Cambridge University since 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B., LL.M., 1st-class Law Tripos '82, and Common Law prizeman; Barrister Inner Temple, '84; Recorder of Cambridge since '98, and Commissary of the University since 1900; represented the Treasury during the inquiry in S. Africa relating to the Jameson Raid; took silk '97; Beneher Inner Temple. Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C. *United Universities, Carlton, and Ishmanian.*
- *Rawson, Colonel Richard H. (U.), has sat for Surrey (Reigate D.) since Jan. 1910; *b.* 1863; *E.* Eton and Oxford; Captain late 1st Life Guards; Colonel commanding Sussex Yeomanry; J.P., D.L. Sussex; *m.* 1890, Lady Beatrice Anson, 2nd *d.* of 2nd Earl of Lichfield. 64, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Gravenhurst, Bolney, Sussex. *Bachelors', Arthur's, Carlton.*

- ***Rea, Rt. Hon. Russell (L.)**, has sat for South Shields since Oct. 1910; sat for Gloucester 1900-10; shipowner and merchant; *b.* '46; founder and senior partner of the firm of R. & J. H. Rea; late Deputy Chairman Taff Vale Railway; Chairman Departmental Committee appointed to consider the economic effect of an 8-hour day for miners, 1906; Chairman of Joint Committee on Port of London Bill 1908; Chairman of Departmental Committee on Railway Amalgamation, 1909; Chairman Liberal Publications Dept. 1908; P.C. 1909. Tanhurst, near Dorking, Surrey; 7, Dean Stanley Street, Westminster.
- ***Rea, Walter Russell (L.)**, has sat for Scarborough since 1906; *s.* the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; *b.* '73; *E. Univ. Coll. School* and abroad; shipowner. 17, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead; 7, The Crescent, Scarborough. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Reddy, M. (N.)**, has sat for King's co., Birr D., since 1900: farmer; J.P. King's co.
- ***Rodmond, John E. (N.)**, has sat for Waterford City since '92; was M.P. for New Ross '81-5, Wexford, North, '85-91, Waterford '91-2; *b.* '56; *E. Clongowes Coll.*, Kildare, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; entered Civil Service; formerly clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86; called to Irish Bar '87; in 1900 chosen Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, and has led it with great ability. Visited the United States in 1904. 7, Belvedere Place, Dublin.
- ***Redmond, William (N.)**, has sat for Clare, East, since '92; was M.P. for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92; *b.* '61; *E. Clongowes College*; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88; called to Irish Bar '90. Glenbrook, Delgany, co. Wicklow.
- Redmond, William A. (N.)**, elected for Tyrone, E., Dec. 1910; a barrister; *s.* of Mr. John Redmond.
- ***Remnant, James Farquharson (U.)**, has sat for Finsbury, Holborn D., since March 1900; *b.* '63; *E. Harrow and Oxford (B.A.)*; called to the Bar '86; L.C.C. '92-1901; member of the Select Committee on Taxation of Land Values (Scotland) Bill 1903; member of Select Committee on Policeman's Weekly Rest Day 1908; member Royal Commission on Canals 1906; Thames Conservancy '95-1900. The Grange, Hare Hatch, Twyford, Berks, and 2, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. Carlton, *United, and Constitutional.*
- ***Rendall, Athelstan (L.)**, has sat for Gloucestershire, S. or Thornbury D., since 1906; *b.* '71; *E. Univ. Coll. School*, London; solicitor, Yeovil, since '95; member Eighty Club, Fabian Society, and Cobden Club. The Knoll, Yeovil, Somerset. *National Liberal.*
- ***Richards, Thomas (Lab.)**, has sat for West Monmouthshire since Nov. 3rd, 1904; *b.* at Beaufort, Ebbw Vale, '59; miners' agent for Ebbw Vale Co.'s Workmen '88; General Sec. for South Wales Miners' Federation; Alderman, Monmouthshire; J.P. for Breconshire and Monmouthshire. Tyceudl, Beaufort, Mon.
- Richardson, Albion H. (L.)**, elected for Peckham Dec. 1910; is a solicitor practising in London; and has been chairman United Law Society. 8, Portman Mansions, S.W.
- Richardson, T. (Lab.)**, elected for Whitehaven Dec. 1910; is a collier's checkweighman; member Durham County Council.
- ***Roberts, Charles Henry (L.)**, has sat for Lincoln since 1906; *E. Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll. (Schol.)*, Oxford, late Fellow Exeter Coll. Brackland, Hindhead, Surrey. *Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- ***Roberts, George Henry, J.P. (Lab.)**, has sat for Norwich since 1906; *b.* '69; *E. day* and higher grade schools and Technical Institute, Norwich; printer and compositor, now organiser Typographical Association; joined I.L.P. '95. 42, Whitehall Road, Norwich.
- ***Roberts, Sir John Herbert, Bart. (L.)**, has sat for Denbighshire, West, since '92; *b.* '63; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History '48)*; J.P. Denbighshire; Bart. 1908. Bryngwenallt, Abergele, Denbighshire. *Reform.*
- ***Roberts, Samuel (U.)**, has sat for Sheffield, Ecclesall D., since 1902; *b.* '52; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb.*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, but does not practise; Director of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield; Sheffield Banking Co., etc. Queen's Tower, Sheffield; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Robertson, Sir George Scott, K.C.S.I. (L.)**, has sat for Bradford, Central D., since 1906; *b.* '52 in London; *E. Westminster Hospital Med. School*; Indian Medical Service '78, Afghan Campaign; British agent at Gilgit; chief political agent Hunza-Nagar Expedition; led Chitral Mission '93, and besieged there '95; fought Stirlingshire unsuccessfully 1900; Hon. D.C.L. Trinity Univ., Toronto. 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Athenaeum, Savile, National Liberal, Burlington Fine Arts.*
- ***Robertson, John Mackinnon (L.)**, has sat for Northumberland, Tyneside D., since 1906; *b.* '56; *E. Stirling*; journalist; author of "Essays in Sociology," "Introduction to English Politics," "Trade and Tariffs," "Montaigne and Shakespeare," etc.; Parl. Sec. to Board of Trade 1911. Knight's Place, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells. *National Liberal, Newcastle Liberal.*
- ***Robinson, Sidney (L.)**, has sat for Brecknockshire since 1906; *b.* '63; *E. Mill Hill School*, and privately; J.P. Glamorganshire. Ashley House, Box, Wilts. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Roch, Walter F. (L.)**, has sat for Pembrokeshire since July 16th, 1908; *b.* 1881; *E. Harrow. Plasy-Bridell, Kilgeran, Pembrokeshire.*
- ***Roche, Augustine (N.)**, returned unopposed for Louth, N., March 15th, 1911; sat for Cork City 1905 to Dec. 1910; was Lord Mayor of Cork 1904.
- ***Roche, J. (N.)**, has sat for Galway, East, since '90; *b.* '48; miller and farmer; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 131, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- ***Roe, Sir Thomas (L.)**, has sat for Derby since 1900; sat for it '83-95; *b.* '32; J.P. Derbyshire; J.P. and Alderman of Derby. Litchurch, Derby; Ventnor, I.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Rolleston, Sir John Fowke Lancelot (U.)**, has sat for East Herts since Jan. 1910; sat for Leicester 1900-6; *b.* '48; *E. Repton* and King's Coll., London; President Surveyors'

- Institution, 1891; Knighted 97. Glen Paron Grange, Leicester; 54, Curzon Street, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- ***Ronaldshay**, Earl of (U.), has sat for Middlesex, Hornsey D., since June 5th, 1907; *e. s.* Marquis of Zetland; *b.* '76; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy of India; author "Sports and Politics under an Eastern Sky" (1902); "On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia" (1904); and "A Wandering Student in the Far East" (1908). 38, Grosvenor Street, W.
- Rose**, Sir Charles D., Bart. (L.), elected for Cambs., Newmarket, Dec. 1910; sat for it 1903 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby; as Capt. Montreal Brig. Garrison of Artillery helped to quell Fenian rebellion '66; formerly partner American banking firm of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.; member Jockey Club; Bart. 1909. Hardwick House, Whitechurch, Oxon; Suffolk House, Newmarket.
- ***Rothschild**, Lionel N. de (U.), has sat for Bucks, Aylesbury D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '82; *s.* of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild; *E.* Cambridge; 32, Park Side, Knightsbridge, S.W.
- Rowlands**, James (L.), elected for Kent, Dartford D., Dec. 1910; sat for it 1906 to Jan. 1910, and for Finsbury, East, '86-95; *b.* '51; was a watch-case maker; freeman Goldsmiths Co.; Sec. Leasehold Enfranchisement Assoc.; Hon. Sec. Land Law Reform Assoc. 119, Mercers Road, Tufnell Park, N. *National Liberal.*
- ***Rowntree**, Arnold Stephenson (L.), has sat for York since Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; *E.* Bootham School, York; associated with his uncle and cousins in the well-known cocoa firm, of which he is a director; Hon. Sec. National Adult School Council. Chalfonts, York. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- ***Royds**, Edmund (U.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Sleaford D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '60; *E.* Haileybury; a solicitor by profession, he takes a keen interest in farming; has a herd of Kerry cattle; Vice-President Lincolnshire Agricultural Society; Chairman Lincolnshire Chamber of Agriculture; Major Lincs. Yeomanry; Director Life Association of Scotland and Stamford, Spalding and Boston Bank. Holy Cross, Caythorpe, Grantham; 46, Bedford Square, W.C. *Carlton, Union.*
- ***Runciman**, Rt. Hon. Walter (L.), has sat for Dewsbury since 1902; also for Oldham '99-1900; *b.* '70; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '96); LL.D. Manchester, Jan. 1911; Parly. Sec. Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905-7; Financial Sec. Treasury 1907-8; Pres. Board Education 1908-11; Pres. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries 1911. Doxford, Chathill, Northumberland; 8, Barton Street, Westminster, S.W. *Athenaeum, Brooks's, Reform.*
- Russell**, Rt. Hon. Thomas Wallace (L.), elected for N. Tyrone Oct. 1911; sat for S. Tyrone 1886-1910; *b.* 1841; *E.* Madras Academy, Cupar, Fife; Parly. Sec. Local Govt. Board 1895-1900; Vice-Pres. Depart. of Agriculture in Ireland since 1907; P.C. Ireland 1908. Olney, Terenure, Co. Dublin.
- Rutherford**, J. (U.), elected for Lancashire, N.E., Darwen D., Dec. 1910, and sat for it '95 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '54; Col. Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; D.L. Lancaster. Beardwood, Blackburn; Cavalry Club, 127, Piccadilly, W.
- ***Rutherford**, William Watson (U.), has sat for Liverpool, West, Derby D., since 1903; *b.* '53; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby; solicitor '75; Lord Mayor Liverpool 1902-3; chief partner Messrs. Rutherfords, Liverpool, and 24, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 2, Esplanade, Waterloo, near Liverpool; 37, St. Stephen's Mansions, Church Street, Westminster.
- ***Salter**, Arthur Clavell (U.), has sat for Hants, Basingstoke D., since March 13th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* King's Coll., London; B.A., LL.B. (Lond.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '85; Western Circuit; Recorder of Poole and K.C., 1904. 26, Montagu Square, W.
- ***Samuel**, Sir Harry S. (U.), has sat for Lambeth (Norwood) since Jan. 1910; sat for Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) '95-1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Eastbourne Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; formerly a partner in the firm of Montefiore & Co.; Knighted 1903. The Ridge, Sunningdale, Berks; 91, Savoy Court, W.C. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- ***Samuel**, Rt. Hon. Herbert Louis (L.), has sat for Yorks., Cleveland D., since 1902; *b.* '70; *E.* Balliol Coll., Oxford; author of "Liberalism: its Principles and Proposals," 1902; Parly. Under-Sec. Home Office Dec. 1905; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster 1909-10; Postmaster-Gen. 1910; P.C. 1908. 31, Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
- ***Samuel**, Jonathan (L.), has sat for Stockton since Jan. 1910; sat for it '95-1900; *b.* '52; Mayor of Stockton '94-5 and 1901-2; Honorary Freeman 1904; an Alderman of Durham County Council, Lorne Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees. *National Liberal.*
- ***Samuel**, Stuart Montagu (L.), has sat for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., since 1900; *b.* '56; partner in banking house of Samuel Montagu & Co.; J.P. London; member of the Jewish Board of Guardians. 12, Hill Street, Mayfair, W.; Chelwood Vetchery, Nutley, Sussex.
- ***Sanders**, Robert Arthur (U.), has sat for Somerset, Bridgwater D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '69; *E.* Harrow, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; J.P. Somerset and Devon; Alderman Somerset C.C. Barwick House, Yeovil. *Arthur's, Carlton, Garrick.*
- ***Sanderson**, Lancelot, K.C. (U.), has sat for Westmorland, Appleby D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Elstree, Harrow, and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Recorder of Wigan since 1901; unsuccessfully contested Carlisle in 1905. 62, Palace Gardens Terrace, W.; 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.; Ward House, near Lancaster. *Carlton.*
- ***Sandys**, G. J. (U.), has sat for Somerset, Wells D., since Jan. 1910; lately a Lieut. and Life Guards; Capt. Glamorganshire Yeomanry. 37, Eaton Square, S.W.
- ***Sassoon**, Sir E. A., Bart. (U.), has sat for Illythe since '99; *b.* '56; *E.* London Univ.; member of firm of merchants and bankers of Bombay and London; D.L. Sussex; strong advocate of Imperial cables. Trent Park, New Barnet, Herts; Shorncliffe Lodge, Sandgate, Kent; 25, Park Lane, W.
- ***Scanlan**, Thomas (N.), has sat for Sligo, North, since Aug. 5th, 1909; is a native of Sligo.
- ***Schwann**, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., Bart. (L.), elected for Manchester, North, Jan. 1910, and has sat

- for it since '86; *b.* '44; *E. Owens College*, and *London Univ. Coll.*; *Bart.* 1906; President *Ninety-five Club*; interested in *Indian and Ceylon industrial questions*; *P.C.* 1911. 4, *Prince's Gardens, S.W. Reform.*
- Seott, A. MacCallum (L.)**, elected for *Glasgow, Bridgeton*, Dec. 1910; *E. Falkirk High Sch.* and *Glasgow Univ.*; *Bar.* *Middle Temple*. 35, *Cyril Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.*
- Scott, Leslie F., K.C. (U.)**, elected for *Liverpool*, Exchange, Dec. 1910; *b.* '69; *E. Rugby and New Coll., Oxford*; represented *Gt. Britain* at the *Brussels Maritime Conference* in 1909. 2, *Abbey Garden, Westminster*; *Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C. United University.*
- *Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bart. (U.)**, has sat for the *Western D. of Marylebone* since '98; *E. Eton and Sandhurst*; formerly *Lieut. Horse Guards*; served in *South Africa* as *Lieut. Imperial Yeomanry*; *Major* in *West Kent Yeomanry*; *D.L. Inverness. Westbury Manor, Brackley, Northants*; *North Harris, N.B.*; and 38, *South Street, Mayfair, W.*
- *Seely, Col. Rt. Hon. John E. B., D.S.O. (L.)**, has sat for *Derbyshire, Ilkeston*, since March 1910; sat for *Liverpool, Abercromby D.*, 1906-10; sat for *Isle of Wight 1900-5*; *b.* '68; *Col. Hants Yeomanry Carabiniers*, and served in *South Africa 1900*; strongly opposed the *Unionist Government* on the *Fiscal question* and the *Chinese labour question*; resigned, but returned unopposed (*April 6th, 1904*); afterwards joined the *Liberal party*. *Under-Sec. for Colonies, 1903-11*; *Under-Sec. for War 1911*; *P.C. 1909. 29, Chester Square, S.W. Cavalry, White's, Reform.*
- *Sheehan, Daniel D. (N.)**, has sat for *Cork, Mid D.*, since 1901; *b.* '74; *Bar.-at-Law*; formerly edited *Catholic News and Cork Southern Star*; prominent in *Irish Labour movement*; *Honourman, King's Inn, Dublin*; *Law Exhibitioner and Prizeman, Univ. Coll., Cork, 1908-9.*
- *Sheehy, David (N.)**, has sat for *Meath, South*, since 1903, for *South Galway '85-95*; joined his father's business at *Mallow '67*; staff official *Irish League. 2, Belvidere Place, Dublin.*
- *Sherwell, A. (L.)**, has sat for *Huddersfield* since Nov. 28th, 1906; author of "*Life in West London*"; joint author with *J. Rowntree* of "*The Temperance Problem and Social Reform*," "*The Taxation of the Liquor Trade*," "*Public Control of the Liquor Traffic*," and many other works. 102-3, *Bedford Court Mansions, W.C.*
- *Shortt, Edward, K.C. (L.)**, has sat for *Newcastle-on-Tyne* since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *barrister. 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*; 70, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
- *Simon, Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O. (L.)**, has sat for *Essex, S.W. or Walthamstow D.*, since 1906; *b.* '73; *E. Fettes and Wadham Coll. Oxford*; *Pres. Union Society '96*; *Fellow All Souls*; *Barstow Law Scholar*; *barrister Inner Temple*; *K.C. 1908*; one of *British counsel* in *Alaska Arbitration case*; *Solicitor-Gen. 1910*; *K.C.V.O. 1911. 57, Kensington Court, W. Reform, Garrick, National Liberal, and Eighty.*
- Smith, Albert (Lab.)**, elected for *Lancashire, Clitheroe*, Dec. 1910; *b.* '67; went to work in a mill at 8 years of age; *Alderman of Nelson* since 1908; *Mayor 1909-10.*
- *Smith, Rt. Hon. Frederick Edwin (U.)**, has sat for *Liverpool, Walton D.*, since 1906; *b.* '72; *E. Birkenhead School*; *Wadham Coll., Oxford (Classical Scholar)*, *President Oxford Union '93, 1st-class Honours Jurisprudence '94*; *Vinerian Law Scholar '95, fellow and lecturer Merton Coll. '96, lecturer Oriel Coll. '97, examiner Final Schools, Oxford, '99-1900*; *K.C.*; *Bencher of Gray's Inn 1908*; *P.C. 1911*; author of "*International Law*," "*Newfoundland*," "*Toryism until 1837*," 70, *Eccleston Square, S.W.*; 4, *Elm Court, Temple, E.C.*; *Charlton, near Banbury. Union, Palatine, and Conservative, Liverpool; Carlton.*
- Smith, Harold (U.)**, elected for *Warrington* Dec. 1910; *b.* '76; *b. of Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P.*; *Bar.-at-Law (Gray's Inn).*
- *Smith, H. B. Lees (L.)**, has sat for *Northampton* since Jan. 1910; *b.* '78; helped in foundation of *Ruskin Coll., Oxford*, and for some years *Chairman* of its *Executive Committee*. *Latimer House, Church Street, Old Chiswick, W.*
- *Smyth, Thomas Francis (N.)**, has sat for *Leitrim, South*, since 1906; *b.* '75; *E. National Schools and St. Mel's Coll., Longford*; *auctioneer, etc.*; a *teetotaler*. *Tooman, Dromod, co. Leitrim.*
- *Snowden, Philip (Lab.)**, has sat for *Blackburn* since 1906; *b.* '64 at *Cowling, Yorks.*; entered *Inland Revenue Dept. '86*; retired through *bicycle accident '93*; *journalist* and author of *Labour and Socialist pamphlets, etc.*; *Chairman I.L.P. 1903-6*; *member Canals Commission. Elberton, Woodstock Road, Golder's Green, N.W.*
- *Soames, Arthur Wellesley (L.)**, has sat for *Norfolk, South D.*, since '98; *b.* '52; *E. Brighton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '76, M.A. '80)*; retired architect. *Park Crescent, Marylebone.*
- Spear, Sir John Ward (U.)**, elected for *Devon, Tavistock D.*, Dec. 1910; sat for it 1900-6; *b.* '48; is a *tenant farmer*; a *Nonconformist*; knighted 1911. *Venu, Tavistock.*
- *Spicer, Sir Albert, Bart. (cr. 1906) (L.)**, has sat for *Hackney, Central*, since 1906; sat for *Monmouth District '92-1900*; *b.* '47; *E. Mill Hill, and Heidelberg*; *Director of Jas. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., wholesale stationers and manufacturers*; *Treas. L.M.S. '85-1910*; *ex-Chairman Congregational Union E. and W.*; *President London Chamber of Commerce 1907-10*; *Member Commercial Intelligence Committee, Board of Trade*; *Member Advisory Committee to Army Council on Moral and Spiritual Welfare of the Army*; *Member Committee on Recruits and Time-expired Soldiers*; *Member Roy. Commission for Brussels, Rome and Turin Exhibitions. 10, Lancaster Gate, W.*; 50, *Upper Thames Street, E.C. Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal, British Empire.*
- *Stanier, Beville (U.)**, has sat for *Shropshire, North*, since May 14th, 1908; *b.* '67; *E. privately* and at *Royal Agric. Coll., Cirencester*; has travelled largely, and farmed in *South Africa* and *Worcestershire*; owns *Peplow Estates, Shropshire*; *J.P. and C.C. for Shropshire*; *Correspondent Board of Agriculture*; *Deputy Chairman N. Staffs. Railway, etc. Peplow Hall, Market Drayton*; 21, *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
- *Stanley, Albert (Lab.)**, has sat for *Staffs, North-West D.*, since July 1907; *b.* '62; early

- in life went to mines; J.P. Staffs; agent Cannock Chase Miners' Association '84; Sec. Midland Miners' Federation '90; Staffs C.C.
- ***Stanley, Hon. Arthur (U.)**, has sat for Lancashire, S.W., Ormskirk D., since '98; *b.* '69; *E.* Wellington Coll.; private sec. to Mr. Balfour '92; entered Foreign Office, afterwards Diplomatic Service; M.V.O. 50, Upper Brook Street, W., and Knowsley, Prescott, Lancashire.
- ***Stanley, Major the Hon. George F. (U.)**, has sat for Preston since Jan. 1910; *b.* '74; served with Royal Horse Artillery in S. Africa. 2, Wilton Crescent, S.W.
- ***Starkey, John Ralph (U.)**, has sat for Notts, Newark D., since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L.; J.P. Notts; a Tariff Reformer, Norwood Park, Southwell, Notts. *Carlton.*
- ***Staveley-Hill, Henry Staveley (U.)**, has sat for Staffs (Kingswinford D.), since 1905; *b.* '65; *E.* Westminster and St. John's Coll., Oxford; called to Bar Inner Temple '91; Oxford Circuit; Recorder of Banbury 1903; J.P. and D.L. Staffs. Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton; 1, Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C. *Carlton.*
- ***Steel-Maitland, Arthur H. D. R. (U.)**, Chief Organiser of the Conservative Party; has sat for East Birmingham since Jan. 1910; *b.* in India '76; *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st Class Classical Mods., Greats and Jurisprudence, and Eldon Law Scholarship); President Oxford Union Society '99; rowed in University Boat Race '99; Fellow of All Souls'; at one time private sec. to Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Sauchieburn, Stirling, N.B.; 72, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- ***Stewart, Gershom (U.)**, has sat for Cheshire, Wirral D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '57; went to China in '82 in the service of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and from '89 was in business there on his own account; was for some time a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong. Whiteholme, Hoylake, Cheshire.
- ***Strauss, Arthur (U.)**, has sat for Paddington, North, since Jan. 1910, and sat for Cornwall, Camborne D., '95-1900; *b.* in Germany '47; was naturalised more than 40 years ago; member of a firm of metal brokers, and is a large employer of labour in the tin-mining industry. 1, Kensington Palace Gardens, Bayswater, W.
- Strauss, Edward Anthony (L.)**, elected for South-west, W., Dec. 1906; sat for Berkshire, N. or Abingdon D., 1906 to Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; *E.* King's Coll., London; hop merchant; has travelled extensively; J.P. County of London and County of Berks. 49, Grosvenor Square, London, W.; Kingston House, Abingdon, Berks. *Reform, Devonshire, National Liberal, Bath, Royal Automobile.*
- ***Summers, J. W. (L.)**, has sat for Flint District since Jan. 1910; *b.* '49; J.P. Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Lanes.; Chairman Flint County Council 1904-10; is an ironmaster. 70, North Gate, Regents Park, N.W.
- ***Sutherland, J. E. (L.)**, has sat for Elgin Burghs since Sept. 1905; *b.* '54; *E.* Aberdeen Univ.; partner in the firm of J. & P. Sutherland; member of Banffshire C.C. Durn House, Portsoy.
- ***Sutton, John E. (Lab.)**, has sat for Manchester, East, since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; began work at 7 years of age; has worked for 33 years at Bradford Colliery, Manchester, where for the last 20 years he has been check-weighman; senior City Councillor of Manchester, having been elected 15 years ago; is a J.P. for the City of Manchester. 79, North Road, Clayton, Manchester.
- Swift, Rigby P. W., (U.)**, elected for St. Helens Dec. 1910; *b.* '74; LL.B. London Univ.; barrister Northern Circuit. 1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
- ***Sykes, Allan J. (U.)**, has sat for Cheshire, Knutsford D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '68; *E.* Rugby, and Oriel Coll., Oxford; Director of Bleachers' Association, Ltd., Alliance Mortgage and Investment Co., Ltd., and Colwyn Bay and Pwyllycrochan Estate Co.; Major (retired) 5th V.B. Cheshire Regt.; Member Standing Joint Committee; Mayor of Stockport 1910-11; J.P. and D.L. Cheshire. South View, Cheadle, Cheshire; 2, Down Street, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Royal Automobile.*
- Sykes, Mark (U.)**, elected for Hull, Central, July 1911; *b.* '79; formerly Major 5th Yorkshire Regt.; served in S. African War (despatches). Coburg Hotel, W.
- ***Talbot, Lord Edmund Bernard (U.)**, has sat for Sussex, Chichester D., since Aug. '94; *b.* '55; *bro.* of Duke of Norfolk; *E.* Oratory of St. Philip, Edgbaston; assumed, '76, the surname of Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8; in Oct. '99 went on special service to South Africa; Junior Lord of the Treasury June-Dec. 1905. *Naval and Military, Carlton, and White's.*
- ***Taylor, J. W. (Lab.)**, has sat for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., since 1906; *b.* '55; was newspaper boy at 9, apprenticed as blacksmith at 12, and afterwards went to Dipton Colliery; Sec. Durham Mechanics' Assoc.; C.C. Durham.
- ***Taylor, Theodore Cooke (L.)**, has sat for Lanes., S.E., Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., since 1900; *b.* '50; Chairman and Managing Director of profit-sharing firm J., T. and J. Taylor, Ltd., woollen manufacturers, Batley; a strong advocate of profit-sharing, and takes a leading part in the Anti-Opium movement. Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire. *National Liberal.*
- ***Tennant, Harold John (L.)**, has sat for Berwickshire since March '94; *b.* '65; Sec. Committee on "The Various Lead Industries" '93; Chairman Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-9; Chairman Fisheries Investigation Committee and many Parliamentary Committees; Parliamentary Sec. to Board of Trade 1909; Financial Sec. to War Office 1911. Great Maytham, Rolyenden; Edinglassie, Strathdon, N.B.; 33, Bruton Street, W. *Brooks's, National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, New (Edinburgh), Liberal (Glasgow).*
- ***Terrell, George (U.)**, has sat for N.W. Wilts. since Jan. 1910; *b.* '62; served in mercantile marine; is now a director of Tyer & Co., Ltd.; *m.* Grace, *d.* of late J. J. Hawkins, Esq., and widow of late Maurice Caine. Avon House, Chippenham; 38, Albion Street,

- Hyde Park, W. *Carlton, Royal Thames Yacht.*
- ***Terrell, Henry, K.C. (U.)**, has sat for Gloucester since Jan. 1910; *b.* '56; unsuccessfully contested the Forest of Dean 1900 and the City of Gloucester 1906; appointed Q.C. '97; member of Court of Glovers' Co.; Bench, Middle Temple, 1904. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- ***Thomas, Abel (L.)**, has sat for Carmarthen-shire, East, since Aug. '90; K.C.; *b.* '48; E. Clifton and London Univ. (B.A. '71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; Bench; S. Wales Circuit. 85, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; 7, King's Bench Walk, E.C.
- ***Thomas, James H. (Lab.)**, has sat for Derby since Jan. 1910; began work at 9 years of age; has been engine-cleaner, fireman, and driver on the Great Western Railway, and a member of the Swindon Town Council. 117, Splott Road, Cardiff.
- ***Thompson, Robert (U.)**, has sat for N. Belfast since Jan. 1910; is a linen manufacturer of Belfast.
- ***Thorne, George Rennie (L.)**, has sat for Wolverhampton, East, since 1908; *E.* Tettenhall Coll., Wolverhampton; solicitor at Wolverhampton and London; Ald. Wolverhampton County Borough; Mayor 1902-3; Chairman S. Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital Board. Glanhafen, Goldthorn Road, Wolverhampton; 23, Greycoat Gardens, S.W.
- ***Thorne, William James (Lab.)**, has sat for West Ham, South, since 1906; *b.* '57 at Birmingham; founder and General Sec. National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers since '89; member of Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee; Socialist. 1, Lawrence Road, Upton Park, London, E.
- ***Thynne, Lord Alexander George (U.)**, has sat for Bath since Jan. 1910; *b.* '73; *b.* of 5th Marquis of Bath; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; member L.C.C.; served with Imperial Yeo. in South Africa 1900-2; with Somaliland Field Force 1903-4 as Reuter's Correspondent; Sec. to Governor of Orange River Colony 1902-5. Norton Hall, Daventry; 15, Manchester Square, W. *Carlton, White's, Turf.*
- ***Tobin, Alfred Aspinall, K.C. (U.)**, has sat for Preston since Jan. 1910; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby, and Univ. Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar (Middle Temple) '80; K.C. 1903; Recorder of Salford since 1904; unsuccessfully contested Liverpool, Scotland D., 1906. 2, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Touche, George Alexander (U.)**, elected for Islington, N., Dec. 1910; *b.* 1861; *E.* Edin. Univ.; is a chartered accountant. Broomfield, Westcott, near Dorking.
- ***Toulmin, Sir George (L.)**, has sat for Bury since 1902; *b.* '57; newspaper proprietor; J.P. Lancashire and Preston; knighted 1911. Prior's Oak, Penwortham, Preston. *Eighty, National Liberal.*
- ***Trevelyan, Charles Philips (L.)**, has sat for Yorkshire, West Riding, Elland D., since '99; *b.* '70; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Charity Commissioner Feb. 1906; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Education 1908. Cambo, Northumberland; 14, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
- ***Tryon, Captain George Clement (U.)**, has sat for Brighton since Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; s. of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon; *E.* Eton and Roy. Mil. Coll., Sandhurst; served in Grenadier Guards '90-1902 (S. African medal and 2 clasps); has travelled in the colonies; author of a book entitled "Tariff Reform." 19, Eaton Square, S.W.
- ***Tullibardine, John G. S. Murray, Marquis of M.V.O., D.S.O. (U.)**, has sat for W. Perthshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '71; eldest surviving son of Duke of Atholl; *E.* Eton; served with distinction in Egypt and S. Africa. 84, Eaton Place, S.W. *Marlborough, Backs, Caledonian.*
- ***Ure, Rt. Hon. Alex. (L.)**, has sat for Linlithgowshire since '95; *b.* '53; *E.* Glasgow and Edin. Univs. (M.A. and LL.B.); called to the Scottish Bar '78; K.C.; ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History Glasgow Univ.; Solicitor-General for Scotland Dec. 1905; Lord-Advocate Jan. 1909; LL.D. Glasgow 1907. 31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
- ***Valentia, Arthur, Viscount (U.)**, has sat for Oxford since April '95; *b.* '43; *E.* Woolwich; 10th Hussars '64-72; Hon. Col. Queen's Own Oxford Hussars; J.P. Oxfordshire; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; Comptroller of the Household '98-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeo. South Africa (despatches, C.B.) 1900. Bletchington Park, near Oxford; Eydon Hall, Banbury. *Carlton, White's, Turf.* See *PEERAGE*.
- ***Vaughan-Davies, M. (L.)**, has sat for Cardiganshire since 1895; *b.* 40; *E.* Harrow, J.P. and D.L. Cardiganshire. Tan-y-Bwlch; Aberystwyth; 17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Brooks's.*
- Verney, Sir Harry Calvert Williams, Bt. (L.)**, elected for Bucks, N., Dec. 1910; *b.* '81; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Claydon House, Bucks.
- ***Wadsworth, John (Lab.)**, has sat for Yorks, West Riding S., Hallamshire D., since 1906; *b.* '50; Sec. Yorkshire Miners' Association. Miners' Offices, Barnsley.
- ***Walker, Col. W. Hall (U.)**, has sat for Lancashire, Widnes D., since 1900; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow; has won many yachting and horse races; director of Peter Walker & Son, Warrington and Burton, Ltd. Gateacre Grange, Liverpool; Tully House, The Curragh, co. Kildare; and Sandy Brow, Tarporley, Cheshire.
- ***Walrond, Hon. Lionel (U.)**, has sat for Devon, N.E. or Tiverton D., since 1906; *b.* '76; s. of Lord Waleran; was private sec. to his father.
- Walsh, J. (Ind. N.)**, elected for Cork, S., Dec. 1910; is a spirit merchant; member Cork County Council.
- ***Walsh, Stephen (Lab.)**, has sat for S.W. Lancs., Luce D., since 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Kirkdale Industrial Schools, Liverpool; coal miner at 14; agent at Wigan for Lancs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; ex-member Exec. Committee Miners' Federation and Conciliation Board 1905. 8, Swinley Road, Wigan.
- ***Walters, John Tudor (L.)**, has sat for Sheffield, Brightside D., since 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* privately; surveyor by profession; first President Education Association, England and Wales; specially interested in Land Reform, Housing and Education. The Way Side,

- Oadby, Leicestershire. *Reform, Pall Mall, Leicestershire.*
- * **Walton**, Sir Joseph, Bart. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., since '97; *b.* '49; D.L. and J.P. N. Riding of Yorks; interested in coal and allied trades; has travelled in Africa, India, America, China and Japan, Persia and Asiatic Turkey, and Colonies; author of "China and the Present Crisis"; Bart. 1910. Rushpool, Saltburn-by-the-Sea. *Reform, Kanelagh, Royal Automobile.*
- * **Ward**, Arnold S. (U.), has sat for West Herts (Watford) since Jan. 1910; *b.* '76; *s.* of Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Scholar of Balliol, Craven Scholar, and Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse); is a member of the Bar.
- * **Ward**, John (Lab.), has sat for Stoke-on-Trent since 1906; *b.* '66; worked as navvy on Manchester Ship Canal; served in Soudan '85; member S.D.F., and was arrested in Trafalgar Square '86; founded Navvies' Union '89; J.P. County of London. 126, Elmsleigh Road, East Hill, Wandsworth.
- * **Ward**, W. Dudley (L.), has sat for Southampton since 1906; *b.* '77; *g.s.* of late Lord Esher; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; twice President University Boat Club; a barrister; assist. private sec. to Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt; Treasurer of H.M. Household 1910. 14, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly. *Windham.*
- * **Warde**, Colonel C. E. (U.), has sat for Kent, Medway D., since '92; *b.* '45; entered the army '69; Major '88; retired '91; J.P. and D.L. Kent. Barham Court, Maidstone. *Carlton, Naval and Military, and Hurlingham.*
- * **Wardle**, George James (Lab.), has sat for Stockport since 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Wesleyan Day School, Keighley; commenced to work as half-timer in factory at 8 years of age; 5 years in factory; clerk on Midland Railway '80-'88; Editor *Railway Review* since April '98. 107, Brownlow Road, New Southgate, London, N.
- * **Waring**, Capt. Walter (L.), has sat for Banffshire since Feb. 1907; *b.* '76; *m.* Lady C. Hay, only *d.* of 10th Marquis of Tweeddale; joined 1st Life Guards 1897; served S. Africa '99-1900 (despatches); Capt. 1904; Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieut. Ireland 1906-'7; Capt. Lothian and Border Horse. Lennel, Coldstream, Berwickshire; 9, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- * **Warner**, Sir Thomas Courtenay Theydon, Bart., C.B. (L.), has sat for Staffs, Lichfield D., since 1896; for North Somerset '92-'5; *b.* '57; Col. 3rd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; His Majesty's Lieut. of Suffolk; Bart. 1910. Brettenham Park, Suffolk; 56, Cadogan Square. *Reform, Bachelors', Union, and National Liberal.*
- * **Wason**, Rt. Hon. Eugene (L.), has sat for Clackmannan and Kinross since 1899; and for Ayrshire '85-6 and '92-5; *b.* '46; *E.* Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar '70; P.C. 1907. Blair, Dailly S.O., Ayrshire, 8, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W. *Reform and Union.*
- * **Wason**, John Cathcart (L.), has sat for Orkney and Shetland since 1900; *b.* '48; *E.* Rugby; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; a farmer; ex-member New Zealand Parliament; first elected as a Unionist, but resigned, and was re-elected as a Liberal 1902, 40, Grosvenor Road, S.W.; Craig, Ayrshire. *Reform and Royal Automobile.*
- * **Watt**, Harry Anderson (L.), has sat for Glasgow, College D., since 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Glasgow High School, Bellahouston Acad., Glasgow Univ. (M.A.); Barrister-at-Law Gray's Inn, London; J.P. Argyllshire. Ardenslate House, Hunter's Quay, Argyllshire; Rhuvaa, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire. Dempsteron, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire. *National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and Glasgow Liberal.*
- Webb**, Henry (L.), elected for Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean D., Feb. 1911; *b.* '66; Director Ocean Collieries, Ltd., Deep Navigation Collieries, Ltd., Ocean Coal, and Wilson's, Ltd.; one of the proprietors of the *Westminster Gazette*; life member of the Royal Agricultural Society. Llwynarth, Castleton, Cardiff; Kilforge, Holme Lacy, Hereford; 2, Seymour Street, London, W. *Reform, National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Bath.*
- * **Wedgwood**, Josiah Clement (L.), has sat for Newcastle-under-Lyme since 1906; *b.* '72; *E.* Clifton Coll., Royal Naval Coll., Greenwich (Scholar); Assis. Constructor Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, Portsmouth, '95-6; Naval Constructor at Elswick Shipyard, etc., '90-99; Captain Elswick Battery in South African War; Resident Magistrate Ermelo, Transvaal, 1902-4; President English League for the Taxation of Land Values; is a great-great-grandson of the celebrated potter. Moddershall, Stone, Staffs. *Athenæum.*
- Weigall**, Captain, W. E. G. A. (U.), elected for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., Feb. 1911; *b.* '74; *E.* Wellington Coll. and Royal Agricultural Coll., Cirencester (gold medalist); J.P. Kent; served in S. Africa with 3rd Batt. Northamptonshire Regt. (medal with two clasps); *m.* a *da.* of late Sir J. Blundell Maple. Pitwood, Woodhall Spa; 12, Grosvenor Square, W.
- * **Wheler**, Granville Charles Hastings (U.), has sat for Kent, Faversham D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., Kent; barrister (Middle Temple); County Councillor W. Riding Yorks; unsuccessfully contested Yorks, Osgoldcross, 1906, and Colne Valley 1907; J.P. West Riding, Yorks; *m.* 1905, Florence Fasti, *d.* of the late E. S. Clarke, of Alcombe, Somersct. Ledston Hall, Yorkshire; Otterden Place, Kent. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge, Junior Carlton, Royal Automobile.*
- * **White**, Sir George (L.), has sat for Norfolk, North-West D., since 1900; *b.* '40; manufacturer Norwich; Chairman of Education Committee; J.P. and Alderman Norwich; Hon. Freedom of City of Norwich, 1910; Knighted 1907. The Grange, Eaton, Norwich. *National Liberal and Reform.*
- * **White**, Major Godfrey Dalrymple (U.), has sat for Lancs., S.W. (Southport), since Jan. 1910; *b.* '66; *E.* Wellington Coll. and Roy. Mil. Coll., Sandhurst; F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.; served in Gienadir Guards '85-1903; South African War (despatches) 1900-2. 106, Eaton Square, S.W. *Guards', Carlton, Travellers', and Bachelors'.*
- White**, James Dundas (L.), elected for Glasgow, Tradeston D., July 1911; sat for Dumbartonshire 1906 to Dec. 1910; Parliamentary private sec. to Lord Pentland, Sec. for Scotland,

- 1910; *b.* '66; *E. Rugby and Triu. Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.D.)*; barr.-at-law; author of works on the Merchant Shipping Acts and Marine Insurance Act, "Economic Ideals," "Island Economy," "Land and Labour," "Land Reform in Theory and Practice," etc. 50, Clanricarde Gardens, W., and 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, and Glasgow Liberal.*
- *White, Sir Luke (L.), has sat for Yorks, E.R., Buckrose D., since 1900; *b.* '45; solicitor at Driffeld; Coroner East Riding, Yorks; knighted 1908. Driffeld, East Yorks.
- *White, Patrick (N.), has sat for Meath, North D., since 1900; member Dublin Corporation. Clonaloy, Balbriggan.
- *Whitehouse, John Howard (L.), has sat for Mid Lanarkshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '75; *E. Birmingham and Midland Institute, and Mason Coll.*; Sec. of Toynbee Hall 1905-8; Warden Manchester University Settlement 1909; member of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Children Act; Editor of *Saint George*; Parliamentary private sec. to the Under-Sec. of State for the Home Office. Toynbee Hall, London, E. *National Liberal, Authors', Eighty, Glasgow Liberal.*
- *Whitley, Rt. Hon. John Henry (L.), has sat for Halifax since 1900; senior partner S. Whitley & Co., cotton spinners, Halifax; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1907; Deputy Chairman of Committees 1910; P.C. 1911; Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means 1911. Brantwood, Halifax; 61, Burton Court, Chelsea.
- *Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., since '92; *b.* '50; member Royal Commission on Licensing Laws '96-9; prominent in his advocacy of the Licensing Bill 1908; knighted 1906. P.C. 1908. 13, Taviten Street, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- *Whyte, Alexander F. (L.), has sat for Perth since Jan. 1910; *b.* '83; *E. Edinburgh and Jena Universities*; Parliamentary private sec. to Mr. Churchill. 7, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh; 28, Gloucester Street, S.W. *University Union, Edinburgh; National Liberal.*
- *Wiles, Thomas (L.), has sat for Islington, South D., since 1906; *b.* '61 at St. Albans; *E. Amersham Hall*; senior partner Joseph Wiles & Son, grain merchants, 41, Seething Lane, E.C.; L.C.C. for S.W. Bethnal Green '99-1907; Progressive Whip; Parliamentary Sec. to Mr. McKinnon Wood, Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs; J.P. Oxfordshire. 41, Seething Lane, E.C.; Satwell Spinneys, Greys, Oxon. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- *Wilkie, Alex. (Lab.), has sat for Dundee since 1906; *b.* '50; *E. Leven public school*; was sec. of Glasgow Shipwrights, and is now gen. sec. Shipconstructive and Shipwrights Association; member Labour Party; Moseley Commr. to America 1902; on Newcastle City Council and a magistrate for the City. 8, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- *Williams, J. (Lab.), has sat for Glamorgan-shire, West or Gower D., since 1906; *b.* '61; went into collieries at 12; chief agent Western District Miners' Association; Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Society S. Wales Colliery Workers, '90. Miners' Association Offices, Swansea; Sketetz, near Swansea.
- *Williams, Penry (L.), has sat for Middlesbrough since Jan. 1910; *b.* '66; an ironmaster.
- *Williams, Colonel R. (U.), has sat for Dorset, West, since 1895; *b.* '48; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford*; D.L. London; J.P. and D.L. Dorsetshire; Dorset C.C.; director Williams Deacon Bank, Wilts and Dorset Banking Co., and L. & S.W. Railway; Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Dorset Regt. Bridehead, Dorchester.
- *Williams, W. L. (L.), has sat for Carmarthen District since 1906; B.C.L.; barrister Lincoln's Inn '97; S. Wales and Chester Circuit. 135, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.
- *Williamson, Sir Archibald, Bart. (L.), has sat for Elgin and Nairn since 1906; *b.* '60; *E. Craigmount School and Edin. Univ.*; merchant; partner Balfour, Williamson & Co.; director Royal Insurance Co. Bart. 1909. Allerton Tower, Woolton, near Liverpool; Glenogil, Forfarshire. 36, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform, Bath, Automobile.*
- *Willoughby, Major the Hon. Claud H. D. (U.), has sat for Lincolnshire, Stamford D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '72; 3rd s. of 1st Earl of Ancaster; Major Coldstream Guards; served in South African campaign. 21, Eaton Place, S.W.
- *Wilson, Arthur Stanley (U.), has sat for Yorks, Holderness D., since 1900; *b.* '68; *E. Eton and Cambridge*. 2, Lower Berkeley Street, W.; Raywell, Hull.
- *Wilson, Hon. Guy Neville (L.), has sat for Hull, West, since Nov. 29th, 1907; *b.* '77; served in S. African War, D.S.O.; Director Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Hull; Director of Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., shipowners, Hull; Parl. Private Sec. to First Lord of the Admiralty. Cottingham, E. Yorks.
- *Wilson, Henry J. (L.), has sat for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., since '85; *b.* '33; gold and silver smelter and refiner; J.P. W. Riding, Yorks, and Sheffield. Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.
- *Wilson, J. (L.), has sat for Durham, Mid, since '90; was M.P. for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6; *b.* '37; from the age of 12 worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; Treasurer '82; Financial Secretary '90, and Corresponding Secretary '06. North Road, Durham, and 20, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.
- *Wilson, Rt. Hon. John William (L.), has sat for Worcestershire, North, since '95; *b.* '58; *E. privately and Lond. Univ.*; member Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; J.P. Worcestershire; P.C. 1911. Perrycroft, Colwall, Malvern; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform, Bath, National Liberal.*
- *Wilson, William Tyson (Lab.), has sat for Lancs., S.E. or Westhoughton D., since 1906; apprenticed as carpenter; one of the founders Bolton Building Trades Federation; Chairman of General and Executive Councils of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners '98-1906; J.P. Lancashire County. 98, Mornington Road, Bolton.
- *Winfrey, Richard (L.), has sat for Norfolk, S.W. D., since 1906; *b.* '58; man. director of five newspaper publishing companies in the eastern counties; Chairman Lincolnshire and Norfolk Small Holdings Association; Parliamentary private secretary to President

- of Board of Agriculture. Sutton House, Peterborough, and Hunstanton-on-Sea. *National Liberal*.
- * **Winterton**, Edward, 6th Earl (U.), has sat for Sussex (Horsham D.) since Nov. 1904; *b.* April '83; Capt. Sussex Imperial Yeomanry and member Sussex Territorial Force Association; Parliamentary priv. sec. to the Financial Sec. to the Admiralty till Dec. 1905; succeeded to Earldom Sept. 5th, 1907. 49, Mount Street, W.; Shillinglee Park, Chiddingfold. See *PEERAGE*.
- Wolmer**, Viscount (U.), elected for Lancashire; S.W., Newton, Dec. 1910; *b.* '87; *E.* Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxford; *e. s.* of 2nd Earl of Selborne. Blackmoor, Liss. *Bath, Brooks's*.
- * **Wood**, Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley (U.), has sat for Yorkshire, Ripon D., since Jan. 1910; *b.* '81; *a. s.* of Lord Halifax; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; fellow of All Souls; author of "The Life of John Keble"; Master of Harriers; J.P., W. and E. Ridg. Yorks; *m.* 1909 Lady Dorothy Onslow; Lieut. Yorkshire Dragoons. Temple Newsum, Leeds, and Garrowby, Bishop Wilton, York. *Carlton, Travellers'*.
- * **Wood**, John (U.), has sat for Stalybridge since Jan. 1910; *b.* '57; *E.* Rugby and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; M.A.; Bar. Inner Temple; J.P. and D.L. Herefordshire, (Sheriff 1900), J.P. Suffolk and Derbyshire. Heugrave Hall, Bury St. Edmunds; Whitfield House, Glossop, Derbyshire; and Forrest Lodge, Dalry, Galloway, N.B. *Carlton, Bachelors', New University, Junior Carlton, Constitutional*.
- Wood**, Samuel Hill (U.), elected for Derbyshire, High Peak D., Dec. 1910; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton; has been Mayor of Glossop, and Captain Derbyshire County Cricket XI.
- * **Wood**, Rt. Hon. Thomas McKinnon (L.), has sat for Glasgow, St. Rollox D., since 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., London; B.A. Lond., LL.D. St. Andrews; L.C.C. '92; Chairman L.C.C. '98-9; appointed first Parliamentary Secretary Board of Education, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1908; P.C. 1911; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1911; D.L. London. 16, Portland Place, London, W. *Reform, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal*.
- * **Wortley**, Right Hon. C. B. Stuart, K.C. (U.), has sat for Sheffield, Hallam D., since '85; M.P. for the undivided borough of Sheffield '80-85; *b.* '51; *s.* Rt. Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, sometime M.P. for Bute and Solicitor-Gen. (son of 1st Lord Wharnccliffe); *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll. Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under-Secretary Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House since 1895, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees since '94; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96; Director Great Central Railway. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench Walk, E.C. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Beefsteak*.
- * **Wynham**, Right Hon. George (U.), has sat for Dover since '89; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton; Lieut. 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Sudan '85; Lt.-Col. Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire; Director L.C. & D. Railway; private sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-92; Under-Sec. for War '98-1900; Chief Secretary for Ireland 1900-5; carried the Irish Land Act through the Commons with great ability and tact in 1903; resigned March 1905. Lord Rector Glasgow 1902; Lord Rector of Edinburgh 1908; D.C.L. Oxon. 1904; LL.D. Glasgow 1907; LL.D. Edinburgh 1909. Saughton Grange, Chester, and 35, Park Lane, W. *Carlton*.
- Yate**, Col. Charles Edward, C.S.I., C.M.G., Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England (U.), has sat for Leicestershire, Melton, since Dec. 1910; *b.* '49; *E.* Shrewsbury; served in Afghan War '80 and Lord Roberts's march to Kandahar, and on the Afghan Boundary Commission of a settlement of the Frontier between Afghanistan and Russia; was British representative at Panjeh at the time of the Russian attack on the Afghan troops at that place in March '85; has held many political offices in India, Persia, Arabia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan. 17, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington, W. Ashfordby House, Melton Mowbray. *Carlton, Junior United Service*.
- * **Yerburgh**, Robert A. (U.), has sat for Chester since Jan. 1910; sat for it '86-1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Rossall, Harrow, Univ. Coll., Oxford; barrister Middle Temple; president of the Navy League and the Agricultural Organisation Society; President Urban Corporation Bank Association; Vice-Chairman of National Home Reading Union; J.P., D.L., Lancashire; J.P. Kirkcudbrightshire. 25, Kensington Gore, S.W.; Woodfold Park, Blackburn; and Barwhillanty, Kirkcudbrightshire. *Travellers', Carlton, Junior Carlton*.
- * **Young**, Samuel (N.), has sat for Cavan, East, since '92; *b.* '22; *E.* Old Presbyterian Coll., Belfast; senior partner Young, King, & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers Belfast and Limavady, was member Royal Commission on Licensing Laws. Avonmore, Derrivolgic, Belfast. *National Liberal, London*.
- * **Young**, William (L.), has sat for E. Perthshire since Jan. 1910; *b.* '63; *E.* Ballater Public School; has commercial interests in Mexico; head of William Young & Co., Ltd., London and Mexico City, merchants and bankers. 2, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform, Royal Automobile, National Liberal*.
- * **Younger**, Sir George, Bart. (U.), has sat for Ayr Burghs since 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University; D.L. and J.P. Clackmannanshire; J.P. Stirlingshire; Chairman George Younger & Son, Ltd., brewers, Alloa; member Royal Comm. Licensing '96; Director National Bank of Scotland, and N. British and Merc. Insurance Co.; Bart. 1911. Leckie, Gargunnoch, Stirlingshire, N.B., and Alloa, N.B. *Carlton, Conservative*.
- * **Yoxall**, Sir James H. (L.), has sat for Nottingham, West, since '95; *b.* '57; *E.* Westminster Training Coll.; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President Nat. Union of Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94; author of "Château Royal," "Beyond the Wall," "The Romany Stone," "Alain Tanger's Wife," "The Wander Years," and "The Courtier Stoops"; M.A. Camb. and M.A. Oxon; J.P.; knighted 1909. 20, Kew Gardens Road, Kew, and 67, Russell Square, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal*.

REGISTERED ELECTORS, 1911, AND POLLINGS, DECEMBER 1910, TO NOVEMBER 1911.

The following table shows the total number of registered electors, with other details, in the United Kingdom in 1911:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Population 1911	36,075,269	4,759,445	4,381,951	45,216,665
Inhabited Houses 1901 . .	6,260,852	926,914	858,158	8,045,924
County Electors:				
Owners	558,859	64,261	8,663	631,783
Occupiers	3,062,651	370,703	555,301	3,988,655
Lodgers	129,529	28,026	4,134	161,689
Total County	3,751,039	462,990	568,098	4,782,127
Borough Electors:				
Occupiers	2,444,483	256,564	115,016	2,816,063
Lodgers	168,708	29,264	5,730	203,702
Freemen, etc.	23,239	30,194	2,470	55,903
Total Borough. . . .	2,636,430	316,022	123,216	3,075,668
University Electors . . .	20,173	21,436	5,061	46,670
Grand Total 1911. . . .	6,407,642	800,448	696,375	7,904,465

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates, at the General Election of December 1910 and subsequent bye-elections. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the names of the counties or boroughs: thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the 1911 register.

Abordeen (N.) [10,341]. D. V. Pirie (L) - - - 4282 R. Scott-Brown (U) - - - 2546	Armagh (Mid) [7135]. J. B. Lonsdale (U) unopp.	Bath (2) [8519]. Lord A. Thynne (U) - - - 3875 Sir C. Hunter (U) - - - 3841 G. P. Gooch (L) - - - 3631 G. A. Hardy (L) - - - 3585
Aberdeen (S.) [13,657]. G. B. Esslemont (L) - - - 5862 W. C. Smith, K.C. (U) - - - 3997	Armagh (N.) [7609]. W. Moore (U) unopp.	Battersea [19,253]. Rt. Hon. J. Burns (L) - - - 7836 Col. Sir J. Harrington (U) 6544 C. N. L. Shaw (Soc.) - - - 487
Aberdoenshire (E.) [12,649]. W. H. Cowan (L) - - - 6152 W. Craighcad (U) - - - 3772	Armagh (S.) [6407]. Dr. C. O'Neill (N) - - - 2890 S. H. Moynagh (Iud N) - - - 1003	Bedford [6297]. F. Kellaway (L) - - - 2773 W. A. Attenborough (U) - - - 2754
Aberdoenshire (W.) [10,914]. J. M. Henderson (L) - - - 5415 G. Smith (U) - - - 3232	Ashton-under-Lyne [8733]. W. Max Aitken (U) - - - 4044 A. H. Scott (L) - - - 3848	Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,343]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 6536 Major Glyn (U) - - - 5808
Anglesey [10,646]. E. Griffiths (L) unopp.	Aston Manor [12,032]. E. Cecil (U) unopp.	Beds (S. or Luton) [17,177]. T. G. Ashton (L) - - - 7601 J. O. Hickman (U) - - - 6623 On the elevation of Mr. Ashton to the Peerage (polling July 20, 1911): C. Harmsworth (L) - - - 7619 J. O. Hickman (U) - - - 7006
Antrim (E.) [8951]. Col. J. M. M'Calmont (U) unopp.	Ayr Burghs [8236]. G. Younger (U) - - - 3852 W. Robertson (L) - - - 3620	Belfast (E.) [17,176]. R. J. McMordie (U) unopp.
Antrim (Mid) [7230]. Hon. A. O'Neill (U) unopp.	Ayrshire (N.) [16,665]. A. Anderson, K.C. (L) - - - 7286 Capt. D. Campbell (U) - - - 6932	Belfast (N.) [12,726]. R. Thompson (U) unopp.
Antrim (N.) [7486]. P. Kerr-Smiley (U) - - - 3557 W. Macafee (L) - - - 2974	Ayrshire (S.) [18,733]. W. P. Beale (L) - - - 8715 T. W. McIntyre (U) - - - 6835	
Antrim (S.) [9645]. C. C. Craig (U) unopp.	Banffshire [8206]. Capt. W. Waring (L) unopp.	
Argyllshire [11,572]. J. S. Ainsworth (L) - - - 4280 G. A. Clark-Hutchison (U) 4023	Barrow-in-Furness [10,475]. C. Duncan (Lab.) - - - 4810 F. Meynell (U) - - - 4290	

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Belfast (S.) [11,111].		Bolton (2) [21,329].		Bury (Lancs) [10,041].		
J. Chambers, K.C. (U)	- 5585	G. Harwood (L)	- 10358	George Toulmin (L)	- 4509	
T. H. Sloan (Ind U)	- 2722	A. H. Gill (Lab)	- 10108	E. L. Hartley (U)	- 4254	
Belfast (W.) [9315].		Boston [4115].		Bury St. Edmunds [2878].		
J. Devlin (N)	- 4543	C. H. Dixon (U)	- 1875	Hon. W. E. Guinness (U) unopp.		
Sir J. Smiley (U)	- 4080	Hon. F. Hemphill (L)	- 1712	Buteshire [3522].		
Berks (N. or Abingdon) [9387].		Bradford (Cent.) [10,120].		H. Hope (U)	- 1569	
Major Henderson (U)	- 4677	Sir G. Robertson (L)	- 4677	R. Mitchell (L)	- 1316	
M. H. Sands (L)	- 3328	G. Pauling (U)	- 3381	Caithness-shire [4200].		
Berks (S. or Newbury) [13,457].		Bradford (E.) [16,257].		R. L. Harmsworth (L)	- 2718	
W. A. Mount (U)	- 6485	Sir W. E. B. Priestley (L)	- 7778	A. McLeod (U)	- 87	
Capt. L. March-Phillipps (L)	- 4278	R. Mortimer (U)	- 4734	Camberwall (Dulwich) [17,083].		
Berks (E. or Wokingham) [14,635].		Bradford (W.) [14,961].		F. Hall (U)	- 7796	
E. Gardner (U) unopp.		F. W. Jowett (Lab)	- 7729	Evan Spicer (L)	- 5495	
Berwickshire [5752].		Sir E. Flower (U)	- 4339	Camberwell (N.) [12,552].		
H. J. Tennant (L)	- 3005	Brecknockshire [13,810].		Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L)	- 5038	
Hon. J. B. Campbell (U)	- 2000	S. Robinson (L)	- 5511	S. H. Goldsmid (U)	- 4056	
Bethnal Green (N.E.) [7876].		C. Lloyd (U)	- 3631	Camberwell (Peckham) [13,798].		
Sir E. A. Cornwall (L)	- 3188	Brighton (2) [21,996].		A. Richardson (L)	- 5027	
Dr. J. E. Molson (U)	- 2037	Capt. G. C. Tryon (U)	- 10,780	H. C. Gooch (U)	- 4986	
Bathnal Green (S.W.) [7083].		Hon. W. F. Rice (U)	- 10,757	Cambridge [9565].		
E. H. Pickersgill (L)	- 2768	A. Morris (L)	- 6723	A. H. Paget (U)	- 4427	
E. Hoffgaard (U)	- 2086	M. Nickalls (L)	- 6699	S. O. Buckmaster, K.C. (L)	- 4084	
On the resignation of Mr. Pickersgill (polling July 29, 1911):		On the succession of the Hon. W. F. Rice to the Peerage, the Hon. J. E. Gordon (U) was returned unopposed (June 26, 1911).				
C. F. G. Masterman (L)	- 2745	Bristol (E.) [14,951].				
E. Hoffgaard (U)	- 2561	Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L)	- 7229	Sir C. D. Rose (L)	- 4786	
J. Scurr (Soc.)	- 134	P. J. Hannon (U)	- 4263	G. H. Verrall (U)	- 4387	
Birkenhead [18,791].		On the appointment of Mr. Hobhouse as Chancellor of the Duchy (polling Nov. 3, 1911):				
A. Bigland (U)	- 8304	Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L)	- 4913	Cambs. (W. or Chesterton) [11,196].		
H. Vivian (L)	- 7249	W. Moore (Ind.)	- 2913	Hon. E. S. Montagu (L)	- 5011	
Birmingham (Bordesley) [17,503].		G. D. C. Newton (U)				- 4640
Rt. Hon. J. Collings (U) unopp.		Cambs. (E. or Newmarket) [10,487].				
Birmingham (Central) [9840].		Sir C. D. Rose (L)				- 4786
E. Parkes (U)	- 4640	G. H. Verrall (U)				- 4387
H. J. Manton (L)	- 1417	Cambs. (N. or Wisbech) [11,980].				
Birmingham (E.) [15,695].		Hon. Neil Primrose (L)				- 5401
A. D. Steel-Maitland (U)	- 6639	Lord R. Cecil (U)				- 4857
J. V. Stephens (L)	- 3190	Cambridge Univ. (2) [7129].				
Birmingham (Edgbaston) [13,592].		S. H. Butcher (U) unopp.				
Sir F. W. Lowe (U) unopp.		J. F. P. Rawlinson (U) unopp.				
Birmingham (N.) [8286].		On the death of Mr. Butcher (polling Feb. 1911):				
J. T. Middlemore (U) unopp.		Sir Joseph Larmor (U)				- 2308
Birmingham (S.) [10,899].		Harold Cox (UFT)				- 1954
Visct. Morpeth (U)	- 4701	T. E. Page (U)				- 332
A. E. Butler (L)	- 1923	Canterbury [4048].				
On the succession of Lord Morpeth to the Peerage, Mr. L. S. Amery (U) was returned unopposed (May 3, 1911).		F. B. Goldney (Ind. U)				- 1635
Birmingham (W.) [12,120].		J. Howard (U)				- 1163
J. Chamberlain (U) unopp.		W. J. Fisher (L)				- 623
Blackburn (2) [22,616].		Cardiff (Dist.) [28,932].				
P. Snowden (Lab.)	- 10762	Lord N. Crichton-Stuart (U)				- 12,181
Sir H. Norman (L)	- 10754	Sir Clarendon Hyde (L)				- 11,882
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U)	- 9314	Cardiganshire [13,478].				
H. L. Riley (U)	- 9500	M. Vaughan-Davies (L) unopp.				
Blackburn (2) [22,616].		Carlisle [7456].				
P. Snowden (Lab.)		Hon. R. D. Denman (L)				- 3243
Sir H. Norman (L)		I. Raymond (U)				- 3179
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U)		Carlisle [7456].				
H. L. Riley (U)		Carlisle [7456].				
Blackburn (2) [22,616].		Carlisle [7456].				
P. Snowden (Lab.)		Carlisle [7456].				
Sir H. Norman (L)		Carlisle [7456].				
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U)		Carlisle [7456].				
H. L. Riley (U)		Carlisle [7456].				
Blackburn (2) [22,616].		Carlisle [7456].				
P. Snowden (Lab.)		Carlisle [7456].				
Sir H. Norman (L)		Carlisle [7456].				
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H. L. Riley (U)		Carlisle [7456].				
Blackburn (2) [22,616].		Carlisle [7456].				
P. Snowden (Lab.)		Carlisle [7456].				
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P. Snowden (Lab.)		Carlisle [7456].				
Sir H. Norman (L)		Carlisle [7456].				
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W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U)		Carlisle [7456].				
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W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U)		Carlisle [7456].				
H. L. Riley (U)		Carlisle [7456].				
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P. Snowden (Lab.)		Carlisle [7456].				
Sir H. Norman (L)		Carlisle [7456].				
W. B.						

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

<p>Carmarthen (Dist.) [7300]. W. Ll. Williams (L) unopp.</p> <p>Carmarthenshire (E.) [12,790]. A. Thomas, K.C. (L) - 5825 M. Peel (U) - 2315 J. H. Williams (Lab.) - 1176</p>	<p>Cheshire (Macclesfield) [9454]. W. B. Brocklehurst (L) - 4410 B. Dent (U) - 4142</p> <p>Cheshire (Northwich) [13,945]. J. Brunner (L) - 6071 J. de Knoop (U) - 5741</p>	<p>Cork Co. (W.) [5889]. J. Gilhooly (Ind. N) - 2220 D. O'Leary (N) - 1965</p> <p>Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [12,109]. Sir R. Pole-Carew (U) - 5021 Isaac Foote (L) - 4930</p>
<p>Carmarthenshire (W.) [9638]. J. Hinds (L) - 5076 W. J. Cremlin (U) - 2036</p> <p>Carnarvon (Dist.) [5962]. Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George (L) - 3112 A. L. Jones (U) - 1904</p>	<p>Cheshire (Wirral) [23,247]. G. Stewart (U) - 10,043 A. J. Ashton (L) - 7727</p> <p>Chester [8396]. R. Yerburgh (U) - 3787 E. Paul (L) - 3681</p>	<p>Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [10,078]. F. D. Acland (L) - 4419 G. Coates (U) - 2326</p> <p>Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [10,026]. G. C. Marks (L) - 4373 E. Treffry (U) - 3249</p>
<p>Carnarvonshire (N. or Arfon) [10,139]. W. Jones (L) unopp.</p> <p>On the appointment of Mr. Jones as one of the Ministerial Whips he was again elected (Feb. 11, 1911) without opposition.</p>	<p>Christchurch [11,309]. H. Page Croft (U) - 5275 F. W. Verney (L) - 4619</p> <p>Clackmannan and Kinross [8190]. Rt. Hon. E. Wason (L) unopp.</p>	<p>Cornwall (Mid or St. Austell) [11,269]. Hon. T. Agar-Robartes (L) unopp.</p> <p>Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [10,275]. Sir C. Cory (L) - 4253 R. E. L. V. Williams (U) - 3338</p>
<p>Carnarvonshire (S. or Eifion) [9621]. E. W. Davies (L) unopp.</p> <p>Cavan (E.) [8992]. S. Young (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Clapham [22,927]. G. D. Faber (U) - 9560 Sir J. Benn (L) - 7639</p> <p>Claro (E.) [8829]. W. Redmond (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Cornwall (Truro) [11,076]. G. H. Morgan (L) - 4573 C. Williams (U) - 4176</p> <p>Coventry [17,463]. D. M. Mason (L) - 7351 J. K. Foster (U) - 6828</p>
<p>Cavan (W.) [8678]. V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.</p> <p>Chatham [16,383]. G. F. Hohler, K.C. (U) - 6980 L. C. Bernacchi (L) - 4302 F. Smith (Lab.) - 1103</p>	<p>Clare (W.) [3926]. A. Lynch (N) unopp.</p> <p>Colchester [7232]. L. W. Evans (U) - 3489 Sir E. Vincent (L) - 2874</p>	<p>Croydon [28,397]. Ian Malcolm (U) - 11,875 A. L. Leon (L) - 10,343</p> <p>Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,645]. Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L) - 5003 Sir J. S. Randles (U) - 4494</p>
<p>Chelsea [11,517]. S. J. G. Hoare (U) - 4968 Hugh Hoare (L) - 3249</p> <p>Cheltenham [8712]. R. Mathias (L) - 3846 Lord Duncannon (U) - 3753</p>	<p>Cork City (2) [16,141]. W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - 5384 M. Healy (Ind. N.) - 5269 W. Redmond (N) - 4746 A. Roche (N) - 4743</p> <p>Cork Co. (E.) [6643]. Capt. A. J. C. Donelan (N) - 3173 W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - 1834</p>	<p>Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [9302]. J. A. Grant (U) - 4013 W. E. Mouldsdales (L) - 3703</p> <p>Cumberland (N. or Eskdale) [10,732]. Claude Lowther (U) - 4581 Hon. G. Howard (L) - 4211</p>
<p>Mr. Mathias was unseated on petition. At the ensuing by-election (polling April 28, 1911): J. T. Agg-Gardner (U) - 4043 L. Mathias (L) - 4039</p> <p>Cheshire (Altrincham) [20,010]. J. R. Kebty-Fletcher (U) - 8002 Sir W. Crossley (L) - 7883</p>	<p>On petition, Capt. Donelan was unseated. Mr. John Muldoon (N) was returned unopposed (July 10, 1911).</p> <p>Cork Co. (Mid) [6341]. D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - 2738 T. Corcoran (N) - 2115</p> <p>Cork Co. (N.) [6984]. P. Guiney (Ind. N) unopp.</p>	<p>Cumberland (Mid or Penrith) [3824]. Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther (U) unopp.</p> <p>Darlington [10,557]. H. Pike Pease (U) - 4831 F. Maddison (L) - 4475</p>
<p>Cheshire (Crewe) [16,005]. W. S. B. Maclaren (L) - 7629 E. Y. Craig (U) - 5925</p> <p>Cheshire (Eddisbury) [11,788]. H. Barnston (U) - 5312 Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) - 5023</p>	<p>Cork Co. (N.E.) [6670]. Moreton Frewen (Ind. N.) unopp.</p> <p>On the resignation of Mr. Moreton Frewen, Mr. T. Healy (Ind N) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1911).</p> <p>Cork Co. (S.) [6605]. J. Walsh (Ind. N) - 2346 E. Barry (N) - 2184</p>	<p>Denbigh (Dist.) [5339]. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore (U) 2386 G. C. Rees (L) - 2375</p> <p>Denbighshire (E.) [12,091]. E. T. John (L) - 6441 A. Hood (U) - 3186</p>
<p>Cheshire (Hyde) [12,539]. F. Neilson (L) - 5562 T. Smith (U) - 5268</p> <p>Cheshire (Knutsford) [12,451]. A. J. Sykes (U) - 6127 J. H. Whitworth (L) - 4658</p>	<p>Cork Co. (S.E.) [6498]. E. Cican (Ind. N) - 2408 J. Ahearn (N) - 11872</p>	

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Denbighshire (W.) [10,219]. Sir J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.	Devon (S. or Totnes) [10,831]. F. B. Mildmay (U) - - 5252 R. Dunstan (L) - - 3040	Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8105]. P. J. Brady (N) - - 3594 Lord Herbert (U) - - 2765
Deptford [15,802]. C. W. Bowerman (Lab) - 6357 S. A. Coats (U) - - 5999	Devonport (2) [12,493]. Sir J. Jackson (U) - - 5170 Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (U) - 5111 S. Lithgow (L) - - 4841 G. Baring (L) - - 4782	Dublin Co. (N.) [12,286]. J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.
Derby (2) [20,279]. Sir T. Roe (L) - - 9515 J. H. Thomas (Lab) - - 9144 A. E. Beck (U) - - 8160	Dewsbury [14,500]. Rt. Hon. W. Runciman (L) 7061 E. O. Simpson (U) - - 4033	Dublin Co. (S.) [11,134]. W. F. Cotton (N) - - 5223 Capt. Bryan Cooper (U) - 5090
Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [16,692]. J. Haslam (Lab) - - 7283 G. W. Radford (U) - - 5055	Donegal (E.) [6577]. Edward Kelly (N) unopp.	Dublin University (2) [5061]. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson (U) unopp. Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell (U) unopp.
Derbyshire (High Peak) [13,669]. S. Hill Wood (U) - - 5813 O. Partington (L) - - 5629	Donegal (N.) [6638]. P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.	Dudley [18,130]. Major Griffith-Boscawen (U) - - 8260 A. G. Hooper (L) - - 7900
Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [20,234]. Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) - 9990 M. Freeman (U) - - 5946	Donegal (S.) [5898]. J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp.	Dulwich: see Camberwell (Dulwich).
Derbyshire (Mid) [13,998]. J. G. Hancock (Lab) - - 6557 Sir D. Rhys (U) - - 4287	Donegal (W.) [6522]. H. A. Law (N) unopp.	Dumbartonshire [18,758]. A. A. Allen (L) - - 8579 W. T. Shaw (U) - - 7267
Derbyshire (N.E.) [18,315]. W. E. Harvey (Lab.) - - 7838 J. Court (U) - - 6088	Dorset (E.) [15,335]. Hon. F. Guest (L) - - 6819 M. Glyn (U) - - 6266	Dumfries Burghs [4294]. J. W. Gulland (L) - - 2315 Major McCall (U) - - 1590
Derbyshire (S.) [17,876]. H. H. Raphael (L) - - 7744 J. B. Marsden-Smedley (U) 7373	On the appointment of the Hon. F. Guest to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, he was re-elected (April 29, 1911) without opposition.	Dumfriesshire [9757]. P. A. Molteno (L) - - 4708 W. Murray (U) - - 4146
Derbyshire (W.) [12,107]. Lord Kerry (U) - - 5624 C. F. White (L) - - 4564	Dorset (N.) [8806]. Sir R. Baker (U) - - 3019 A. W. Wills (L) - - 3887	Dundee (2) [19,118]. Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill (L) - - 9240 A. Wilkie (Lab) - - 8957 Sir G. W. Baxter (U) - 5085 J. S. Lloyd (U) - - 4014 E. Scrymgeour (Prohib.) - 1825
Devon (Mid or Ashburton) [12,936]. E. Morrison-Bell (U) - - 5579 C. R. Buxton (L) - - 5225	Dorset (S.) [11,975]. A. V. Hambro (U) unopp.	Durham (Barnard Castle) [12,442]. A. Henderson (Lab) - - 5868 H. G. Stobart (U) - - 4423
Doven (N.W. or Barnstaple) [13,595]. E. J. Soares (L) - - 6047 C. S. Parker (U) - - 5155	Dorset (W.) [7795]. Col. R. Williams (U) unopp.	Durham (Bishop Auckland) [15,140]. Sir H. Havelock-Allan (L) 4531 W. House (Lab) - - 3993 G. E. Markham (U) - - 3519
On the retirement of Sir Ernest Soares (polling May 6, 1911): Sir Godfrey Baring (L) - 6239 C. S. Parker (U) - - 5751	Dover [6499]. Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham (U) unopp.	Durham (Chester-le-Street) [24,760]. J. W. Taylor (Lab) unopp.
Devon (E. or Honiton) [10,843]. A. C. Morrison-Bell (U) - 5348 H. Geen (L) - - 3439	Down (E.) [7874]. Capt. J. Craig (U) - - 4110 J. Williams (L) - - 2412	Durham (City) [2698]. J. W. Hills (U) - - 1313 C. A. Cochrane (L) - - 877
Devon (N. or S. Molton) [8979]. G. Lambert (L) - - 4224 Col. Perowne (U) - - 3217	Down (N.) [9801]. W. Mitchell-Thomson (U) unopp.	Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [18,004]. R. Cameron (L) unopp.
Devon (W. or Tavistock) [16,932]. J. W. Spear (U) - - 6409 H. C. Luttrell (L) - - 6019	Down (S.) [7758]. J. MacVeagh (N) - - 3668 J. W. Johnston (U) - - 3040	Durham (Jarrow) [19,163]. Godfrey Palmer (L) - - 5097 J. Kirkley (U) - - 4986 A. G. Cameron (Lab) - - 4892
Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [10,059]. Hon. W. L. Walrond (U) - 5033 A. E. Y. Trestrail (L) - 3455	Down (W.) [8261]. W. J. MacCaw (U) unopp.	
Devon (Torquay) [11,942]. Col. C. R. Burn (U) - - 5101 Sir F. Layland-Barrett (L) 4971	Dublin (College Green) [9050]. J. P. Nannetti (N) unopp.	
	Dublin (Harbour) [8974]. W. Abraham (N) - - 3244 J. Bady (Ind. N) - - 631	
	Dublin (St. Patrick's) [10,366]. W. Field (N) unopp.	

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Durham (Mid) [16,153]. J. Wilson (L) unopp.	Exeter [11,056]. The result was originally declared as follows: H. St. Maur (L) - - - 4786 H. E. Duke, K.C. (U) - - 4782 This result was reversed on petition (decided April 11, 1911), the votes allowed by the Judges being: H. E. Duke (U) - - - 4777 H. St. Maur (L) - - - 4776	Galway Co. (N.) [7558]. R. Hazleton (N.) unopp.
Durham (N.W.) [19,055]. L. Atherley-Jones, K.C. (L) - - - 8998 J. O. Hardicker (U) - - - 4827		Galway Co. (S.) [6090]. W. J. Duffy (N) unopp.
Durham (S.E.) [19,916]. E. Hayward (L) - - - 8203 Col. R. Burdon (U) - - - 7021		Gateshead [19,373]. H. Elverston (L) - - - 8763 Col. Surtees (U) - - - 5608
Edinburgh (Cent.) [7023]. C. E. Price (L) - - - 3771 G. R. Y. Radcliffe (U) - - 1947	Falkirk Burghs [13,149]. J. A. M. Macdonald (L) - - 6276 D. H. L. Young (U) - - - 4245	Glamorganshire (E.) [24,714]. A. C. Edwards (L) - - - 9088 F. H. Gaskell (U) - - - 5603 C. B. Stanton (Lab) - - - 4675
Edinburgh (E.) [12,620]. Sir J. Gibson (L) - - - 6436 R. M. Cameron (U) - - - 3782	Falmouth (<i>see Penryn</i>).	Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [16,114]. J. Williams (Lab) - - - 5480 W. F. Phillips (L) - - - 4527
Edinburgh (S.) [20,868]. C. H. Lyell (L) - - - 9576 C. D. Murray, K.C. (U) - - 7986	Fermanagh (N.) [4968]. G. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C. (U) - - - 2402 Capt. A. Collum (L) - - - 2055	Glamorganshire (Mid) [21,272]. J. H. Edwards (L) - - - 7624 V. Hartshorn (Lab) - - - 6102
Edinburgh (W.) [10,179]. J. A. Clyde, K.C. (U) - - - 4952 Prof. J. H. Morgan (L) - - 4252	Fermanagh (S.) [5282]. P. Crumley (N) unopp.	Glamorganshire (Rhondda) [18,389]. W. Abraham (Lab) - - - 9073 H. Lloyd (U) - - - 3701
Edinburgh and St. Andrew Universities [11,593]. Sir R. B. Finlay (U) unopp.	Fifeshire (E.) [10,896]. Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) - 5149 Col. A. Sprot (U) - - - 3350	Glamorganshire (S.) [23,550]. W. Brace (Lab) - - - 10,190 L. Morgan (U) - - - 7252
Elgin Burghs [5360]. J. E. Sutherland (L) unopp.	Fifeshire (W.) [18,806]. W. Adamson (Lab) - - - 6128 J. Deans Hope (L) - - - 5425	Glasgow (Blackfriars) [8633]. G. N. Barnes (Lab.) - - - 4162 A. H. B. Constable, K.C. (U) 2884
Elgin and Nairn [5931]. Sir A. Williamson (L) unopp.	Finsbury (Central) [8457]. Major M. Archer-Shee (U) 3335 F. Rosenheim (L) - - - 2804	Glasgow (Bridgeton) [10,014]. A. M. Scott (L) - - - 4759 W. Hutchison (U) - - - 3816
Essex (Mid or Chelmsford) [14,039]. Capt. E. G. Pretymian (U) unopp.	Finebury (E.) [5155]. J. A. Baker (L) - - - 2023 W. J. P. Mason (U) - - - 1900	Glasgow (Camlachie) [0819]. H. J. Mackinder (U) - - - 3479 J. M. Hogge (L) - - - 3453 J. O'C. Kessack (Lab) - - 1539 W. J. Mirrlees (W. Suff.) - 35
Essex (W. or Epping) [12,606]. Rt. Hon. Col. Lockwood (U) 5990 I. A. Symmons (L) - - - 3361	Finsbury (Holborn) [8541]. J. F. Remnant (U) - - - 4313 C. R. Cooke-Taylor (L) - - 1615	Glasgow (Cent.) [14,812]. Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C. (U) - - - 6888 Prof. A. F. Murison (L) - - 5907
Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [14,891]. H. K. Newton (U) - - - 6470 F. S. Hiley (L) - - - 5008	Flint District [4152]. J. W. Summers (L) - - - 2098 Col. Howard (U) - - - 1589	Glasgow (College) [14,244]. H. A. Watt (L) - - - 6291 R. G. C. Glyn (U) - - - 5932
Essex (E. or Maldon) [11,775]. Sir F. Flannery (U) - - - 5386 W. Jardine (L) - - - 4693	Flintshire [13,222]. J. H. Lewis (L) unopp.	Glasgow (St. Rollox) [19,918]. T. McKinnon Wood (L) - 9291 A. R. Chamberlayne (U) - 7374
Essex (S. or Romford) [55,951]. Sir J. H. Bethell (L) - - 22,119 W. P. Griggs (U) - - - 18,850	Forfarshire [13,163]. J. Falconer (L) - - - 6449 J. B. Duncan (U) - - - 4307	Glasgow (Tradeston) [9609]. A. Cameron Corbett (L) - 4811 A. P. Main (U) - - - 3137 On the elevation of Mr. Corbett to the Peerage (polling July 6, 1911): J. D. White (L) - - - 3869 J. H. Watts (U) - - - 2783
Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [9386]. A. C. T. Beck (L) - - - 4071 Col. D. J. Proby (U) - - - 4031	Fulham [22,051]. W. Hayes Fisher (U) - - - 8252 S. Mayer (L) - - - 6526	
Essex (S.E.) [26,601]. J. H. M. Kirkwood (U) 10,108 J. H. Burrows (L) - - - 8891	Galway (City) [2320]. S. L. Gwynn (N) - - - 1062 J. L. Wanklyn (Ind U) - - 203	
Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [42,023]. Sir J. Simon, K.C. (L) 16,998 Cariyon Bellairs (U) - - 13,275	Galway (Connemara) [6307]. W. O'Malley (N) unopp.	
	Galway Co. (E.) [7359]. J. Roche (N) unopp.	

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [9843]. Sir H. Craik (U) unopp.	Hackney (S.) [14,173]. H. Bottomley (L) - - 5068 S. C. K. Farlow (U) - - 3243 R. H. Roberts (L) - - 1946	Herts (E. or Hertford) [12,174]. Sir J. Rolleston (U) - - 5594 G. S. Pawle (L) - - 4226
Gloucester City [8491]. H. Terrell, K.C. (U) - - 3903 H. F. B. Lynch (L) - - 3899 A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channel on petition gave the same result.	Haddingtonshire [8184]. Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane (L) 3845 B. H. Blyth (U) - - 3158 On the elevation of Mr. Haldane to the Peerage (polling April 19, 1911): J. D. Hope (L) - - 3652 B. H. Blyth (U) - - 3184	Herts (N. or Hitchin) [11,140]. Dr. A. Hillier (U) - - 5233 T. T. Greg (L) - - 3904 Dr. Hillier died in Oct. 1911. (See OCCURRENCES).
Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [10,143]. Hon. A. Bathurst (U) - - 4788 G. H. Beyfus (L) - - 4007	Halifax (2) [15,511]. J. H. Whitley (L) - - 8778 J. Parker (Lab) - - 8511 J. H. L. Baldwin (U) - - 4602 J. F. W. Galbraith (U) - - 4420	Herts (Mid or St. Albans) [14,545]. E. H. Carlie (U) - - 6899 R. C. Phillimore (L) - - 4777
Gloucester (Forest of Dean) [11,214]. Sir Charles Dilke (L) - - 5544 D. H. Kyd (U) - - 2820 On the death of Sir Charles Dilke (polling Feb. 25, 1911): H. Webb (L) - - 6174 D. H. Kyd (U) - - 3106	Hammersmith [14,787]. Sir W. J. Bull (U) - - 5807 G. Blaiklock (L) - - 4645	Herts (W. or Watford) [18,454]. A. S. Ward (U) - - 8043 N. Micklem, K.C. (L) - - 7160 Huddersfield [19,500]. A. J. Sherwell (L) - - 6458 J. H. Kaye (U) - - 5777 H. Snell (Soc) - - 4988
Gloucester (Mid or Stroud) [11,354]. C. P. Allen (L) - - 5051 C. E. Fitch (U) - - 4849	Hampstead [12,392]. J. S. Fletcher (U) - - 5605 S. L. Dore (L) - - 3129 Hanley [16,888]. E. Edwards (Lab) - - 8343 G. H. Rittner (U) - - 4658	Hull (Cent.) [8712]. Sir H. S. King (U) - - 3625 Dr. R. W. Aske (L) - - 3418 On petition, the seat was declared vacant (polling July 5, 1911): Mark Sykes (U) - - 3823 Sir R. W. Aske (L) - - 3545
Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [13,512]. Hon. M. Hicks-Beach (U) - 5699 R. A. Lister (L) - - 5267	Hants (W. or Andover) [11,562]. W. V. Faber (U) unopp. Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [13,617]. A. C. Salter, K.C. (U) unopp.	Hull (E.) [15,338]. T. R. Ferens (L) - - 7196 R. Sebag Montefiore (U) - 5387
Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [14,904]. A. Rendall (L) - - 6820 Major Cockerill (U) - - 5837	Hants (S. or Fareham) [19,521]. A. H. Lee (U) unopp. Hants (Isle of Wight) [16,293]. D. B. Hall (U) - - 7192 C. Ralli Scaramanga (L) - 6969	Hull (W.) [22,773]. Hon. Guy Wilson (L) - - 9236 A. L. Ward (U) - - 7943
Grantham [3689]. A. Priestley (L) - - 1730 H. G. Snowden (U) - - 1697	Hants (New Forest) [12,595]. W. F. Perkins (U) unopp. Hants (E. or Petersfield) [11,691]. W. G. Nicholson (U) unopp.	Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5205]. J. Cator (U) - - 2287 Hon. O. Brett (L) - - 2139
Gravesend [7489]. Sir G. Parker (U) - - 3108 S. R. Jenkins (L) - - 2506	Hartlepool [14,060]. S. Furness (L) - - 6017 W. G. H. Gritten (U) - 5069 Hastings [8963]. A. Du Cros (U) - - 4397 A. W. F. Johnson (L) - 3515	Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [7188]. O. Locker-Lampson (U) - 3077 A. C. Forster Boulton (L) 2954
Great Yarmouth [9803]. A. Fell (U) - - 4210 Major E. Platt (L) - - 3877	Hawick Burghs [6142]. Sir J. Barran (L) unopp. Hereford (City) [4203]. J. S. Arkwright (U) - - 2220 J. Davies (L) - - 1430	Hythe [6875]. Sir E. Sassoon (U) unopp. Inverness Burghs [4719]. J. A. Bryce (L) - - 2367 P. J. Ford (U) - - 1812
Greenock [8160]. G. Collins (L) - - 4338 S. Chapman (U) - - 2913	Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [10,028]. Sir J. Rankin (U) - - 4600 W. Paine (L) - - 3431 Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [11,499]. P. A. Clive (U) - - 4748 H. Webb (L) - - 4627	Inverness-shire [10,132]. Sir J. A. Dewar (L) unopp. Ipswich (2) [12,982]. Sir D. F. Goddard (L) - 5931 C. Silvester Horne (L) - 5791 A. C. Churchman (U) - 5447 B. H. Burton (U) - - 5409
Greenwich [13,552]. I. H. Benn (U) - - 5697 Hon. J. W. Harris (L) - 4146 Grimsbay [19,679]. Sir G. Doughty (U) - - 7903 T. Wing (L) - - 7205	Islington (E.) [12,092]. G. H. Radford (L) - - 4503 P. E. Pilditch (U) - - 4378 Islington (N.) [13,490]. G. A. Touché (U) - - 5428 D. S. Waterlow (L) - - 5022	
Hackney (Cent.) [9718]. Sir A. Spicer (L) - - 3954 A. H. Jessel, K.C. (U) - 3454		
Hackney (N.) [12,618]. R. Greene (U) - - 5290 W. A. Addinsell (L) - - 4126		

<p>Islington (S.) [8696]. T. Wiles (L) - - - 3494 L. W. Harris (U) - - - 2803</p> <p>Islington (W.) [8882]. Rt. Hon. T. Lough (L) - - 3549 W. G. Black (U) - - - 2985</p> <p>Kensington (N.) [10,490]. A. Burgoyne (U) - - - 4223 F. M. Carson (L) - - - 3494</p> <p>Kensington (S.) [9374]. Lord Claud Hamilton (U) - 5093 G. R. Reid (L) - - - 1033</p> <p>Kent (S. or Ashford) [14,535]. L. Hardy (U) unopp.</p> <p>Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [22,588]. J. Rowlands (L) - - - 9152 W. F. Mitchell (U) - - - 8918</p> <p>Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [15,104]. G. C. H. Wheler (U) - - - 6897 G. Nicholls (L) - - - 5111</p> <p>Kent (Mid. or Medway) [15,824]. Col. C. E. Warde (U) unopp.</p> <p>Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [17,177]. Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas (U) unopp. On the elevation of Mr. Akers-Douglas to the Peerage, Mr. R. McNeill (U) was returned unopposed (July 7, 1911).</p> <p>Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [20,039]. H. W. Forster (U) unopp.</p> <p>Kent (Isle of Thanet) [13,080]. N. C. Craig, K.C. (U) unopp.</p> <p>Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge) [17,659]. Capt. H. S. Clay (U) - - - 8286 A. P. Hedges (L) - - - 6159</p> <p>Kerry (E.) [5884]. T. O'Sullivan (N) - - - 2561 P. Guiney (Ind. N) - - - 1308</p> <p>Kerry (N.) [5733]. M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.</p> <p>Kerry (S.) [5858]. J. P. Roland (N) - - - 2395 T. B. Cronin (Ind. N) - - - 451</p> <p>Kerry (W.) [5942]. T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.</p> <p>Kidderminster [4649]. Capt. E. Knight (U) - - - 2188 E. B. Barnard (L) - - - 2003</p> <p>Kildare (N.) [4663]. John O'Connor (N) unopp.</p> <p>Kildare (S.) [5248]. D. Kilbride (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Kilkenny City [1690]. P. O'Brien (N) unopp.</p> <p>Kilkenny (N.) [4857]. M. Meagher (N) unopp.</p> <p>Kilkenny (S.) [5097]. M. Keating (N) - - - 2265 N. J. Murphy (Ind. N.) - - 287</p> <p>Kilmarnock Burghs [17,023]. A. R. Rainy (L) - - - 8657 J. B. Black (U) - - - 5569</p> <p>On the death of Dr. Rainy (polling Sept. 26, 1911): W. G. C. Gladstone (L) - 6923 Sir J. D. Rees (U) - - - 4637 T. McKerrell (Lab) - - - 2761</p> <p>Kincardineshire [7169]. Hon. A. C. Murray (L) unopp.</p> <p>King's Co. (Birr) [4503]. M. Reddy (N) - - - 2123 F. W. Ryan (Ind. N) - - - 624</p> <p>King's Co. (Tullamore) [4489]. E. Haviland-Burke (N) unopp.</p> <p>King's Lynn [3773]. H. Ingleby (U) - - - 1765 T. G. Bowles (L) - - - 1668</p> <p>Kirkcaldy Burghs [8766]. Sir J. H. Dalziel (L) unopp.</p> <p>Kirkcudbrightshire [5963]. Major McMicking (L) - - - 2817 R. McNeill (U) - - - 2625</p> <p>Lambeth (Brixton) [11,830]. D. Dalziel (U) - - - 4770 J. H. Seaverns (L) - - - 3702</p> <p>Lambeth (Kennington) [10,059]. S. Collins (L) - - - 3565 Col. F. A. Lucas (U) - - - 3510 V. Grayson (Soc.) - - - 468</p> <p>Lambeth (N.) [6409]. Major H. Gastrell (U) - - 2531 H. Gosling (L) - - - 2202</p> <p>Lambeth (Norwood) [14,935]. Sir H. S. Samuel (U) - - - 6291 G. Shrubsall (L) - - - 4265</p> <p>Lanarkshire (Govan) [18,504]. W. Hunter (L) - - - 8409 G. Balfour (U) - - - 6369</p> <p>Lanarkshire (Mid) [18,484]. J. H. Whitehouse (L) - - - 6033 H. S. Keith (U) - - - 5702 R. Smillie (Lab) - - - 3847</p> <p>Lanarkshire (N.E.) [22,554]. T. F. Wilson (L) - - - 9848 J. Boyd-Carpenter (U) - - 7142</p> <p>On the retirement of Mr. Wilson (polling March 9, 1911): J. Duncan Millar (L) - - 7976 Park Goff (U) - - - 6776 J. Robertson (Lab.) - - - 2879</p>	<p>Lanarkshire (N.W.) [21,398]. W. M. R. Pringle (L) - - - 9315 A. S. Pringle (U) - - - 8486</p> <p>Lanarkshire (Partick) [24,617]. R. Balfour (L) - - - 10,535 A. W. Maconochie (U) - - 10,190</p> <p>Lanarkshire (S.) [10,756]. Sir W. Menzies (L) - - - 5160 C. M. Douglas (U) - - - 3963</p> <p>Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [22,960]. W. W. Ashley (U) unopp.</p> <p>Lancs. N. (Chorley) [14,747]. Lord Balcarras (U) - - - 7423 J. P. T. Jackson (L) - - - 4887</p> <p>Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [14,606]. N. W. Helme (L) - - - 6186 H. Ramsbotham (U) - - - 6052</p> <p>Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [10,136]. G. B. Haddock (U) - - - 4140 J. Bliss (L) - - - 4066</p> <p>Lancs. N.E. (Accrington) [16,556]. H. Baker (L) - - - 8120 E. Gray (U) - - - 6461</p> <p>Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe) [22,816]. A. Smith (Lab) - - - 12,107 J. J. Blayney (U) - - - 5783</p> <p>Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [18,071]. J. Rutherford (U) - - - 8484 F. G. Hindle (L) - - - 8169</p> <p>Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [13,280]. Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt (L) - 6610 Col. J. Craven-Hoyle (U) - 5206</p> <p>Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [19,470]. Sir G. H. Pollard (L) - - - 8467 J. G. D. Campbell (U) - - - 7676</p> <p>Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [18,490]. J. Hodge (Lab.) - - - 7840 H. White (U) - - - 7187</p> <p>Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [11,544]. H. T. Cawley (L) - - - 5430 R. A. L. Hutchinson (U) - 4641</p> <p>Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [15,447]. R. Adkins (L) - - - 7071 W. A. S. Hewins (U) - - - 6284</p> <p>On the appointment of Sir Ryland Adkins as Recorder of Nottingham (polling Aug. 2, 1911): Sir R. Adkins (L) - - - 6863 W. A. S. Hewins (U) - - - 6452</p> <p>Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [23,137]. Sir F. Cawley (L) - - - 10,355 F. Brocklehurst (U) - - - 7189</p> <p>Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [14,306]. T. C. Taylor (L) - - - 6721 E. A. Bagley (U) - - - 5937</p>
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<p>Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [28,565]. H. Nuttall (L) - - - 11,343 A. M. Samuel (U) - - - 10,467</p> <p>Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton) [20,327]. W. T. Wilson (Lab) - - - 9054 G. F. Clarke (U) - - - 7974</p>	<p>Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [17,556]. Col. C. Yate (U) - - - 7599 Major E. M. Dunne (L) - - 7257</p> <p>Leith Burghs [17,987]. R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 7069 F. A. MacQuisten (U) - - 5284</p>	<p>Linlithgowshire [11,840]. Rt. Hon. A. Ure, K.C. (L) 5835 J. Kidd (U) - - - - 3765</p> <p>Liverpool (Abercromby) [6968]. Col. R. G. W. Chaloner (U) 3024 F. C. Bowring (L) - - - 2184</p>
<p>Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [25,470]. Col. T. M. Sandys (U) unopp.</p> <p>On the resignation of Colonel Sandys (polling March 27, 1911): A. Bonar Law (U) - - - 9976 Max Muspratt (L) - - - 7782</p>	<p>Leitrim (N.) [6144]. F. E. Meehan (N) unopp.</p> <p>Leitrim (S.) [6065]. T. F. Smyth (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [9795]. E. Marshall Hall, K.C. (U) 4087 Capt. C. Bigham (L) - - - 3121</p> <p>Liverpool (Everton) [9015]. J. S. Harwood-Banner (U) unopp.</p>
<p>Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [14,283]. S. Walsh (Lab) - - - 7117 W. G. Lord (U) - - - 5332</p> <p>Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [14,205]. P. W. Raffan (L) - - - 6790 W. J. Oversby (U) - - - 5507</p>	<p>Lewisham [26,026]. Major E. F. Coates (U) - 11,179 Sir E. O'Malley (L) - - - 6792</p> <p>Limerick City [6000]. M. Joyce (N) - - - 2452 J. H. Rice (Ind. N) - - - 682</p>	<p>Liverpool (Exchange) [5617]. Leslie Scott, K.C. (U) - - 2330 Max Muspratt (L) - - - 2187</p> <p>Liverpool (Kirkdale) [10,726]. Col. Kiffin-Taylor (U) - - 4205 T. McKerrel (Lab.) - - - 2992</p>
<p>Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [15,057]. Visct. Wolmer (U) - - - 6706 J. A. Seddon (Lab) - - - 6562</p> <p>Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [13,969]. Hon. A. Stanley (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Limerick Co. (E.) [7622]. T. Lunden (N) - - - 3715 H. O'Connor (Ind. N) - - 1381</p> <p>Limerick Co. (W.) [7675]. P. I. O'Shaughnessy (N) - 3025 D. D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - 1285</p>	<p>Liverpool (Sootland) [5248]. T. P. O'Connor (N) - - - 2458 T. O. Ocklestone (U) - - - 689</p> <p>Liverpool (Walton) [16,195]. F. E. Smith, K.C. (U) - - 6383 Dr. W. Permewan (L) - - 5039</p>
<p>Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [17,223]. Major D. White (U) - - - 7467 H. D. Woodcock (L) - - - 6798</p> <p>Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [12,078]. Col. W. Walker (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Lincoln [12,178]. C. Roberts (L) - - - 5481 Sir R. Filmer (U) - - - 4878</p> <p>Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [13,990]. F. McLaren (L) - - - 5335 W. S. Royce (U) - - - 5070</p>	<p>Liverpool (W. Derby) [11,213]. W. W. Rutherford (U) - - 4908 W. J. Lias (L) - - - 2943</p> <p>Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [9111]. R. P. Houston (U) - - - 3938 T. F. Molony (L) - - - 2445</p>
<p>Leeds (Cent.) [8339]. R. Armitage (L) - - - 3519 J. Gordon (U) - - - 3169</p> <p>Leeds (E.) [9367]. J. O'Grady (Lab.) - - - 4028 W. H. Clarke (U) - - - 1892</p>	<p>Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [10,944]. E. Royds (U) unopp.</p> <p>Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [10,304]. Major the Hon. C. Willoughby (U) - - - 4545 G. H. Parkin (L) - - - 4206</p>	<p>London City (2) [30,988]. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) unopp. Sir F. G. Banbury (U) unopp.</p> <p>London University [6064]. Sir P. Magnus (U) - - - 2579 Sir V. Horsley (L) - - - 1857</p>
<p>Leeds (N.) [23,485]. R. H. Barran (L) - - - 9324 J. D. Birchall (U) - - - 9056</p> <p>Leeds (S.) [15,900]. W. Middlebrook (L) - - - 6064 W. Nicholson (U) - - - 3804 J. Badlay (Lab) - - - 2706</p>	<p>Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [10,676]. T. Davies (L) - - - 4260 Capt. H. L. Brackenbury (U) - - - 4188</p> <p>Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [15,002]. Sir W. Gelder (L) - - - 6506 T. J. Bennett (U) - - - 5637</p>	<p>London City (1) [30,988]. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) unopp. Sir F. G. Banbury (U) unopp.</p> <p>London University [6064]. Sir P. Magnus (U) - - - 2579 Sir V. Horsley (L) - - - 1857</p>
<p>Leeds (W.) [19,067]. T. E. Harvey (L) - - - 8715 G. W. H. Jones (U) - - - 4445</p> <p>Leicester (2) [26,136]. E. Crawshaw Williams (L) 13,238 J. R. Macdonald (Lab) 12,998 A. M. Wilshire (U) - - - 7547</p>	<p>Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horncastle) [10,804]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181</p> <p>On the accession of Lord Willoughby de Eresby to the Peerage (polling Feb. 16, 1911): Capt. A. Weigall (U) - 4955 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4848</p>	<p>London City (2) [30,988]. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) unopp. Sir F. G. Banbury (U) unopp.</p> <p>London University [6064]. Sir P. Magnus (U) - - - 2579 Sir V. Horsley (L) - - - 1857</p>
<p>Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [14,357]. H. D. McLaren (L) - - - 7520 Count Garowski (U) - - - 4120</p> <p>Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [18,343]. J. W. Logan (L) - - - 8192 Sir H. Marshall (U) - - - 7115</p>	<p>Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horncastle) [10,804]. Lord W. de Eresby (U) - 4705 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181</p> <p>On the accession of Lord Willoughby de Eresby to the Peerage (polling Feb. 16, 1911): Capt. A. Weigall (U) - 4955 F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4848</p>	<p>London City (2) [30,988]. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) unopp. Sir F. G. Banbury (U) unopp.</p> <p>London University [6064]. Sir P. Magnus (U) - - - 2579 Sir V. Horsley (L) - - - 1857</p>
<p>Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro') [14,091]. Sir M. Levy (L) - - - 6488 N. W. Smith-Carrington (U) 5916</p>	<p>Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsborough) [14,029]. G. J. Bentham (L) - - - 5825 Capt. A. Weigall (U) - - 5745</p>	<p>Longford Co. (N.) [3631]. J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.</p> <p>Longford Co. (S.) [3695]. J. Phillips (N) unopp.</p> <p>Louth Co. (N.) [5745]. R. Hazleton (N) - - - 2500 F. M. Healy (Ind. N) - - 2021</p> <p>On the unseating of Mr. Hazleton on petition, Mr. A. Roche (N) was returned (March 15, 1911) unopposed.</p>

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Louth Co. (S.) [4516]. J. Nolan (N) unopp.	Middlesex (Ealing) [26,779]. H. Nield (U) unopp.	Newington (W.) [10,214]. Capt. C. Norton (L) - - - 4038 W. Brookes (U) - - - 3498
Maidstone [6454]. Visct. Castlereagh (U) - - 2906 V. Phillpotts (L) - - - 2836	Middlesex (Enfield) [30,565]. J. R. P. Newman (U) - - 11,495 J. Branch (L) - - - 10,559	Newry [1835]. J. J. Mooney (N) unopp.
Manchester (E.) [12,716]. J. E. Sutton (Lab.) - - 5524 R. G. Proby (U) - - - 4653	Middlesex (Harrow) [38,865]. H. C. Mallaby-Deeley (U) unopp.	Norfolk (E.) [11,829]. Sir R. J. Price (L) - - 5265 F. C. Mayer (U) - - - 3865
Manchester (N.) [10,046]. Sir C. E. Schwann (L) - 4601 H. E. Howell (U) - - 3936	Middlesex (Hornsey) [25,116]. Lord Ronaldshay (U) - 11,066 R. E. Dummatt (L) - - 7613	Norfolk (Mid) [10,286]. W. L. Boyle (U) - - - 4345 W. R. Lester (L) - - - 4308
Manchester (N.E.) [10,019]. J. R. Clynes (Lab) - - 4313 A. Taylor (U) - - - 4108	Middlesex (Tottenham) [29,280]. Percy Alden (L) - - 12,046 E. V. Sturdy (U) - - 10,945	Norfolk (N.) [11,521]. N. Buxton (L) - - - 5187 H. D. King (U) - - - 4491
Manchester (N.W.) [12,058]. Sir G. Kemp (L) - - 5559 A. Bonar Law (U) - - 5114	Middlesex (Uxbridge) [18,275]. Hon. C. T. Mills (U) - - 9005 M. C. Mallik (L) - - 4286	Norfolk (N.W.) [11,966]. Sir G. White (L) - - 5407 N. P. Jodrell (U) - - 4264
Manchester (S.) [15,966]. A. A. Haworth (L) unopp.	Midlothian [17,639]. Master of Elibank (L) - 8837 Major J. A. Hope (U) - 5680	Norfolk (S.) [9880]. A. W. Soames (L) - - 4740 T. S. Timmis (U) - - 3212
Manchester (S.W.) [8301]. C. T. Needham (L) - - 3590 H. A. Colefax (U) - - 3331	Monaghan Co. (N.) [6392]. J. C. R. Lardner (N) - - 3365 M. E. Knight (U) - - 1937	Norfolk (S.W.) [9216]. R. Winfrey (L) - - - 4176 A. E. S. Clarke (U) - - 3745
Marylebone (E.) [7088]. J. Boyton (U) - - 3376 Dr. R. O. Moon (L) - - 1605	Monaghan Co. (S.) [6884]. J. McKean (Ind. N) unopp.	Northampton (2) [12,895]. C. A. McCurdy (L) - - 6179 H. B. L. Smith (L) - - 6025 F. C. Parker (U) - - 4885 J. V. Collier (U) - - 4550
Marylebone (W.) [9101]. Sir S. E. Scott (U) - - 3929 A. H. Spokes (L) - - 1926	Monmouth (Dist.) [13,901]. L. Haslam (L) - - 6154 G. de L. P. Hargreaves (U) 5056	Northamptonshire (E.) [17,726]. L. G. Chiozza Money (L) - 7432 Sir A. de C. Brooke (U) - 6676 T. F. Richards (Lab.) - 1431
Mayo Co. (E.) [7764]. J. Dillon (N) unopp.	Monmouthshire (N.) [16,123]. Rt. Hon. R. McKenna (L) - 7722 Col. D. E. Williams (U) - 4586	Northamptonshire (Mid) [14,487]. H. Manfield (L) - - 6081 T. G. F. Paget (U) - - 6631
Mayo Co. (N.) [7200]. Daniel Boyle (N) unopp.	Monmouthshire (S.) [20,237]. Sir Ivor Herbert (L) - - 8597 L. Forestier-Walker (U) - 6656	Northamptonshire (N.) [10,899]. H. L. C. Brassey (U) - 5272 J. R. Wilkinson (L) - - 4221
Mayo Co. (S.) [7929]. J. Fitzgibbon (N) unopp.	Monmouthshire (W.) [21,564]. T. Richards (Lab) unopp.	Northamptonshire (S.) [9515]. Hon. E. Fitzroy (U) - - 4340 A. A. Thomas (L) - - 3827
Mayo Co. (W.) [8040]. W. Doris (N) - - 3931 W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - 1082	Montgomery (Dist.) [3458]. Col. E. Pryce-Jones (U) - 1522 A. H. Owen (L) - - 1468	Northumberland (Berwick) [9645]. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4612 C. H. Hoare (U) - - 2926
Meath Co. (N.) [5606]. P. White (N) unopp.	Montgomeryshire [8030]. D. Davies (L) unopp.	Northumberland (Hexham) [11,295]. R. D. Holt (L) - - 5124 A. H. Chaytor (U) - - 4334
Meath Co. (S.) [5616]. D. Sheehy (N) unopp.	Montrose Burghs [8383]. R. V. Harcourt (L) - - 3878 W. Low (U) - - 2155	Northumberland (Tynesido) [26,551]. J. M. Robertson (L) - 11,693 H. M. Robertson (U) - 6857
Merionethshire [9361]. H. Jones (L) unopp.	Morpeth [10,344]. Rt. Hon. T. Burt (L) unopp.	Northumberland (Wansbeck) [19,559]. C. Fenwick (L) unopp.
Merthyr Tydvil (2) [23,518]. E. Jones (L) - - 12,258 J. Keir Hardie (Lab.) - 11,507 H. Watts (U) - - 5277	Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [38,781]. E. Shortt (L) - - 16,599 W. Hudson (Lab) - - 16,447 E. Clark (U) - - 12,915 Hon. J. N. Ridley (U) - 12,849	Norwich (2) [21,741]. Sir F. Low, K.C. (L) - 11,149 G. H. Roberts (Lab) - 10,003 W. Dyson (U) - - 7758
Middlesbrough [21,585]. P. Williams (L) - - 10,313 Col. T. G. Poole (U) - - 6568	Newcastle-under-Lyne [10,877]. J. C. Wedgwood (L) - 5280 Capt. E. S. Grogan (U) - 4086	
Middlesex (Brentford) [21,462]. Lord A. F. Compton (U) - 9199 W. G. Lobjoit (L) - - 6124	Newington (Walworth) [9333]. J. A. Dawes (L) - - 3248 R. E. Bellios (U) - - 2994	

On the resignation of Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. W. Joynton Hicks (U) was returned unopposed (March 23, 1911).

<p>Nottingham (E.) [13,723]. Capt. J. A. Morrison (U) - 6274 D. Stewart-Smith (L) - 4804</p> <p>Nottingham (S.) [14,071]. Lord H. C. Bentinck (U) - 6151 A. Richardson (L) - 5766</p> <p>Nottingham (W.) [17,624]. Sir J. H. Yoxall (L) - 8141 B. S. Wright (U) - 5949</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw) [12,517]. W. Hume-Williams, (U) - 5436 W. Stopford Brooke (L) - 5221</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Mansfield) [21,794]. A. B. Markham (L) - 11,383 P. Cockerill (U) - 4200</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Newark) [11,544]. J. R. Starkey (U) - 5049 R. B. Wallis (L) - 4307</p> <p>Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe) [20,291]. Leif Jones (L) - 9186 Coningsby Disraeli (U) - 6580</p> <p>Oldham (2) [35,626]. Rt. Hon. A. Emmott (L) 17,108 A. W. Barton (L) - 16,941 J. Wrigley (U) - 13,440 E. R. D. Dennis (U) - 13,281</p> <p>On the elevation of Mr. Emmott to the Peerage (polling Nov. 13, 1911): E. R. B. Denniss (U) - 12,255 A. L. Stanley (L) - 10,623 W. C. Robinson (Lab) - 7,448</p> <p>Orkney and Shetland [7710]. J. Cathcart Wason (L) unopp.</p> <p>Oxford [9827]. Rt. Hon. Visct. Valentia (U) 4664 J. Fischer Williams (L) - 3318</p> <p>Oxford University (2) [6980]. Sir W. Anson (U) unopp. Lord H. Cecil (U) unopp.</p> <p>Oxford, (N. or Banbury) [8217]. Hon. E. Fiennes (L) - 3629 R. B. Brassey (U) - 3538</p> <p>Oxford, (S. or Henley) [10,778]. V. Fleming (U) - 5340 G. C. N. Nicholson (L) - 3701</p> <p>Oxford, (Mid or Woodstock) [10,849]. A. St. G. Hamersley (U) - 4773 E. N. Bennett (L) - 4381</p> <p>Paddington (N.) [11,035]. A. Strauss (U) - 4251 L. B. Franklin (L) - 3662</p> <p>Paddington (S.) [6595]. H. P. Harris (U) - 3210 F. H. Henle (L) - 1274</p> <p>Paisley [12,541]. J. McCallum (L) - 6039 A. R. Jephcott (U) - 3350</p>	<p>Peebles and Selkirk [4106]. D. Maclean (L) - 1965 S. S. Steel (U) - 1764</p> <p>Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dist. [7572]. Hon. H. Guest (L) - 3357 J. F. L. Phillips (U) - 2792</p> <p>Pembrokeshire [11,946]. W. F. Roch (L) - 5689 E. M. Samson (U) - 2996</p> <p>Penryn and Falmouth [3491]. C. S. Goldman (U) - 1585 W. Burt (L) - 1291</p> <p>Perth [5514]. A. F. Whyte (L) - 2852 Col. C. Telfer-Smollett (U) 1878</p> <p>Perthshire (E.) [8089]. W. Young (L) - 3658 A. N. Skelton (U) - 2826</p> <p>Perthshire (W.) [8715]. Lord Tullibardine (U) - 4027 G. F. Barbour (L) - 3637</p> <p>Peterborough [6720]. G. G. Greenwood (L) - 3102 Hon. H. Lygon (U) - 2799</p> <p>Plymouth (2) [17,001]. W. Astor (U) - 8113 C. S. Benn (U) - 7942 A. E. Mallet (L) - 7379 A. Williams (L) - 7260</p> <p>Pontefract [3792]. F. H. Booth (L) - 1679 Col. J. R. Shaw (U) - 1627</p> <p>Portsmouth (2) [35,219]. Lord C. Beresford (U) - 15,125 B. G. Falle (U) - 14,856 E. G. Hemmerde, K.C. (L) 13,146 H. D. Harben (L) - 13,013</p> <p>Preston (2) [19,729]. Major G. F. Stanley (U) - 9184 A. A. Tobin, K.C. (U) - 8993 Hilton Young (L) - 8193 W. H. Carr (Lab) - 7855</p> <p>Queen's Co. (Leix) [4790]. P. A. Meehan (N) unopp.</p> <p>Queen's Co. (Ossory) [4589]. W. Delany (N) unopp.</p> <p>Radnorshire [6107]. Sir F. Edwards (L) - 2224 C. Venables-Llewellyn (U) 2182</p> <p>Reading [11,222]. Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C. (L) 5094 Capt. L. O. Wilson (U) - 4995</p> <p>Renfrewshire (E.) [21,314]. J. Gilmour (U) - 10,063 J. I. Macpherson (L) - 8883</p> <p>Renfrewshire (W.) [14,363]. Col. Greig (L) - 6366 H. Mechan (U) - 6082</p>	<p>Rochdale [15,229]. A. G. C. Harvey (L) - 5850 N. Cockshutt (U) - 5373 D. Irving (Soc) - 1901</p> <p>Rochester [5902]. E. H. Lamb (L) - 2609 S. F. Ridley (U) - 2456</p> <p>Roscommon (N.) [8658]. J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.</p> <p>Roscommon (S.) [7899]. J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.</p> <p>Ross and Cromarty [8259]. J. Galloway Weir (L) unopp.</p> <p>On the death of Mr. Weir (polling June 14, 1911): J. I. Macpherson (L) - 3717 W. P. Templeton (U) - 1253</p> <p>Roxburghshire [6114]. Sir J. Jardine (L) - 2908 N. K. Cochran-Patrick (U) 2704</p> <p>Rutlandshire [4220]. John Gretton (U) - 2169 J. N. Emery (L) - 1367</p> <p>St. Andrews Burghs [3481]. W. Anstruther-Gray (U) - 1675 J. D. Millar (L) - 1626</p> <p>St. George's (Hanover Square) [9229]. Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C. (U) - 4398 Mackenzie Bell (L) - 1188</p> <p>St. Helens [13,263]. R. Swift, K.C. (U) - 6016 T. Glover (Lab) - 5752</p> <p>St. Pancras (E.) [9523]. Hon. J. Martin (L) - 3891 J. W. W. Hopkins (U) - 3358 H. Jacobs (W. Suff.) - 22</p> <p>St. Pancras (N.) [9968]. W. H. Dickinson (L) - 4407 A. Moon (U) - 3230</p> <p>St. Pancras (S.) [5528]. Capt. H. Jessel (U) - 2415 F. M. Guedalla (L) - 1744</p> <p>St. Pancras (W.) [8702]. Felix Cassel, K.C. (U) - 3384 Sir W. J. Collins (L) - 3376</p> <p>A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channel on petition resulted as follows: Felix Cassel K.C. (U) - 3385 Sir W. J. Collins (L) - 3376</p> <p>Salford (N.) [9925]. W. P. Byles (L) - 4402 Cyril Potter (U) - 4163</p> <p>Salford (S.) [8332]. C. M. Barlow (U) - 3666 C. Russell (L) - 3439</p> <p>Salford (W.) [15,446]. Sir G. W. Agnew (L) - 6633 G. E. Raine (U) - 5802</p>
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Salisbury [3412]. G. Locker-Lampson (U) - 1750 C. J. Warner (L) - 1413	Somerset (N.) [14,055]. J. King (L) - 6299 F. B. Beauchamp (U) - 5378	Staffordshire (W.) [12,721]. G. A. Lloyd (U) - 5602 W. Meakin (L) - 5123
Scarborough [6380]. W. Russell Rea (L) - 2763 Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell (U) - 2711	Somerset (S.) [10,546]. Sir E. Strachey (L) - 4784 Hon. A. Herbert (U) - 4317 Sir E. Strachey was raised to the Peerage in Oct. 1911. (See OCCURRENCES).	Stalybridge [7988]. J. Wood (U) - 3807 A. Bright (L) - 3414
Sheffeld (Attercliffe) [16,575]. J. Pointer (Lab) - 6532 S. Walker (U) - 5354	Somerset (W. or Wellington) [10,696]. Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (U) unopp. On the elevation of Sir A. Acland-Hood to the Peerage (polling July 21, 1911): Col. D. F. Boles (U) - 5025 C. H. D. Ward (L) - 4421	Stirling Burghs [8375]. A. Ponsonby (L) unopp.
Sheffeld (Brightside) [12,760]. I. T. Walters (L) - 5766 D. Vickers (U) - 3902	Somerset (Wells) [13,127]. G. J. Sandys (U) - 6178 A. O. Wills (L) - 4094	Stirlingshire [20,294]. A. Chapple (L) - 9183 R. S. Horne (U) - 6487
Sheffeld (Cent.) [8729]. J. F. Hope (U) - 3455 A. J. Bailey (L) - 3271	Southampton (2) [21,142]. Lt.-Col. I. Philipps (L) - 8495 Dudley Ward (L) - 8449 Major K. Balfour (U) - 7551 Sir G. Armstrong (U) - 7535	Stockport (2) [13,212]. S. L. Hughes (L) - 6169 G. J. Wardle (Lab) - 6094 I. R. Lort-Williams (U) - 5234 R. Campbell (U) - 5183
Shofield (Ecclesall) [14,117]. S. Roberts (U) - 6039 J. Derry (L) - 5849	South Shields [18,709]. Rt. Hon. Russell Rea (L) unopp.	Stockton-on-Tees [12,216]. J. Samuel (L) - 5510 H. A. Richardson (U) - 4840
Sheffeld (Hallam) [13,725]. Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley (U) - 5788 A. Neal (L) - 5593	Southwark (Bermondsey) [10,691]. H. J. Glanville (L) - 4911 J. Dumphreys (U) - 3605	Stoke-upon-Trent [15,482]. J. Ward (L) - 7049 S. J. Thomas (U) - 5062
Shoreditch (Haggerston) [7069]. H. G. Chancellor (L) - 3046 Hon. R. Guinness (U) - 2641	Southwark (Rotherhithe) [8902]. H. W. Carr-Gomm (L) - 4030 A. Pownall (U) - 3026	Strand [8085]. Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (U) 4143 S. R. Earle (L) - 1138
Shoreditch (Hoxton) [7665]. Dr. C. Addison (L) - 3489 J. Francis (U) - 2795	Stafford [4243]. R. W. Essex (L) - 1997 Col. J. S. Nicholson (U) - 1837	Suffolk (N.E. or Eye) [10,765]. Hon. W. H. M. Pearson (L) 4927 G. Borwick (U) - 4157
Shrewsbury [5196]. Sir C. L. Hill (U) - 2423 T. Pace (L & Lab) - 1855	Staffordshire (Barton) [11,831]. R. F. Ratcliff (U) - 5877 H. Rylett (L) - 3784	Suffolk (N. or Lowestoft) [15,545]. E. Beauchamp (L) - 6248 H. S. Foster (U) - 5983
Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,644]. R. Hunt (U) unopp.	Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [14,305]. H. Staveley-Hill (U) unopp.	Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,474]. F. Goldsmith (U) - 4095 K. L. Barclay (L) - 4804
Shropshire (N. or Newport) [11,051]. B. Stanier (U) unopp.	Staffordshire (Leek) [12,487]. R. Pearce (L) - 5742 Col. Bromley-Davenport (U) - 5152	Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,304]. W. E. C. Quilter (U) unopp.
Shropshire (W. or Oswestry) [10,222]. W. C. Bridgman (U) - 4867 E. Powell (L) - 4121	Staffordshire (Lichfield) [11,097]. Sir T. Warner (L) - 5058 A. Chetwynd (U) - 4213	Suffolk (S.E. or Woodbridge) [13,147]. Capt. R. F. Peel (U) - 5704 W. R. Elliston (L) - 5144
Shropshire (Mid. or Wellington) [8900]. C. S. Henry (L) - 4404 G. C. B. W. Forester (U) - 3286	Staffordshire (N.W.) [16,763]. L. Stanley (Lab) - 8125 A. de Gruyther (U) - 4940	Sunderland (2) [29,071]. Hamar Greenwood (L) - 11,997 F. W. Goldstone (Lab) - 11,291 W. Joynson-Hicks (U) - 10,300 S. Samuel (U) - 10,132
Sligo Co. (N.) [8128]. T. Scanlan (N) unopp.		Surrey (N.W. or Chertsey) [17,384]. D. Macmaster, K.C. (U) unopp.
Sligo Co. (S.) [6929]. J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.		Surrey (Mid or Epsom) [19,796]. W. Keswick (U) unopp.
Somerset (Bridgwater) [10,987]. R. A. Sanders (U) - 5160 H. Hicks (L) - 3779		Surrey (S.W. or Guildford) [16,760]. W. E. Horne (U) - 8463 Hon. A. J. Davey (L) - 4832
Somerset (E.) [10,200]. E. Jardine (U) - 4748 J. W. H. Thompson (L) - 3875		Surrey (Kingston) [21,185]. G. Cave, K.C. (U) unopp.
Somerset (Frome) [13,536]. Sir J. E. Barlow (L) - 5944 C. T. Foxcroft (U) - 5366		

<p>Surrey (S.E. or Reigate) [16,642]. Col. Rawson (U) - - 7710 H. W. Goldberg (L) - - 5194</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [9519]. Rt. Hon. S. Buxton (L) - 3977 E. Ashmead-Bartlett (U) - 2148</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Tamworth) [19,372]. F.A. Newdigate-Newdegate (U) unopp.</p>
<p>Surrey (Wimbledon) [29,929]. Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3252].</p>	<p>Waterford (City) [3173]. J. Redmond (N) unopp.</p>
<p>Sussex (S.W. or Chichester) [12,397]. Lord E. Talbot (U) - - 5900 R. Reiss (L) - - 2985</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [4666]. W. S. G. Jones (L) - - 1926 W. R. Preston (U) - - 1811</p>	<p>Waterford Co. (E.) [4047]. P. J. Power (N) unopp.</p>
<p>Sussex (Eastbourne) [14,305]. R. S. Gwynne (U) - - 6873 H. Morison (L) - - 4920</p>	<p>Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel) [4035]. S. Samuel (L) - - 1731 Capt. E. M. Browne (U) - 1191</p>	<p>Waterford Co. (W.) [4260]. J. J. O'Shee (N) - - 2402 M. F. Healy (Ind. N.) - 727</p>
<p>Sussex (E. Grinstead) [11,884]. H. S. Cautley (U) - - 5926 H. N. Spalding (L) - - 3531</p>	<p>Tynemouth [10,303]. H. J. Craig (L) - - 4106 C. Percy (U) - - 3929</p>	<p>Wednesbury [13,967]. J. N. Griffiths (U) - - 6423 H. A. Baker (L) - - 5691</p>
<p>Sussex (Horsham) [11,725]. Earl Winterton (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Tyrone (E.) [6695]. W. A. Redmond (N) - - 3108 D. D. Reid (U) - - 2968</p>	<p>West Bromwich [11,420]. Visct. Lewisham (U) - 5046 Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5041</p>
<p>Sussex (Lewes) [17,943]. W. R. Campion (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Tyrone (Mid) [6572]. R. McGhee (N) - - 3102 G. F. Brunsell (U) - - 2379</p>	<p>On petition a number of votes on both sides were disallowed, the final result being: Visct. Lewisham (U) - 5010 Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5008</p>
<p>Sussex (Rye) [14,119]. G. L. Courthope (U) - - 6673 St. J. Hutchinson (L) - 4491</p>	<p>Tyrone (N.) [6551]. R. Barry, K.C. (L) - - 3170 Lord J. Hamilton (U) - 3038</p>	<p>West Ham (N.) [16,504]. C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 6657 E. E. Wild (U) - - 5760</p>
<p>Sutherland [3255]. A. C. Morton (L) - - 1464 Marquis of Stafford (U) - 1277</p>	<p>On the appointment of Mr. Barry as Lord Chancellor of Ireland (polling Oct. 6, 1911): T. W. Russell (L) - - 3104 E. C. Herdman (U) - - 3086</p>	<p>On petition the seat was declared vacant (polling July 3, 1911): Baron de Forest (L) - 6807 E. E. Wild (U) - - 5776</p>
<p>Swansea (Dist.) [13,425]. Sir D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.</p>	<p>Tyrone (S.) [6236]. A. L. Horner, K.C. (U) - 2962 R. N. Boyd (L) - - 2662</p>	<p>West Ham (S.) [27,310]. W. Thorne (Lab.) - - 9508 Capt. T. Carthew (U) - 4820</p>
<p>Swansea (Town) [13,370]. Sir A. Mond (L) - - 6503 D. V. Meager (U) - - 4457</p>	<p>Wakefield [6557]. A. H. Marshall (L) - - 2837 E. A. Brotherton (U) - - 2651</p>	<p>Westmeath (N.) [4919]. L. Ginnell (Ind. N) unopp.</p>
<p>Taunton [3903]. Hon. W. Peel (U) - - 1806 J. E. Schunck (L) - - 1573</p>	<p>Walsall [15,042]. R. A. Cooper (U) - - 7174 J. Morgan (L) - - 6385</p>	<p>Westmeath (S.) [6846]. Sir W. Nugent (N) unopp.</p>
<p>Tipperary (E.) [5383]. T. J. Condon (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Wandsworth [39,821]. Sir H. Kimber (U) - - 15,164 J. Fairbairn (L) - - 10,558</p>	<p>Westminster [7187]. W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts (U) - - 3397 H. de Pass (L) - - 1228</p>
<p>Tipperary (Mid) [6051]. J. Hackett (N) - - 2440 M. O'Dwyer (Ind. N) - 1716</p>	<p>Warrington [11,077]. Harold Smith (U) - - 5162 A. H. Crosfield (L) - - 4916</p>	<p>Westmorland (Appleby) [6739]. L. Sanderson, K.C. (U) - 3258 P. W. Wilson (L) - - 2679</p>
<p>Tipperary (N.) [5481]. Dr. J. Esmonde (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Warwick and Leamington [6845]. E. M. Pollock, K.C. (U) - 3321 F. H. Berridge (L) - - 2596</p>	<p>Westmorland (Kendal) [6474]. Col. J. F. Bagot (U) - - 3041 W. H. Somervell (L) - - 2733</p>
<p>Tipperary (S.) [4648]. J. Cullinan (N) unopp.</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Nuneaton) [18,456]. W. Johnson (Lab.) - - 8199 H. Maddocks (U) - - 7501</p>	<p>Wexford (N.) [9211]. Sir T. Esmonde (N) unopp.</p>
<p>Tower Hamlets (Dowland Bromley) [10,669]. G. Lansbury (Lab.) - - 4315 L. S. Amery (U) - - 3452</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Rugby) [12,692]. J. L. Baird (U) - - 5712 A. F. B. Williams (L) - 4941</p>	<p>Wexford (S.) [8613]. P. Ffrench (N) - - 3578 J. Cummins (Ind. N) - 1164</p>
<p>Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) [6374]. W. Pearce (L) - - 2557 P. Rose-Innes (U) - - 2120</p>	<p>Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [11,073]. P. S. Foster (U) - - 5147 W. King (L) - - 3462</p>	<p>Whitehaven [2939]. F. Richardson (Lab.) - 1414 Col. J. A. Jackson (U) - 1220</p>
<p>Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5701]. Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (U) 2179 B. S. Straus (L) - - 2177 A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channel on petition resulted as follows: Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (U) - 2176 B. S. Straus (L) - - 2176</p>		<p>Wick (Burghs) [3037]. R. Munro (L) - - 1515 Sir A. Bignold (U) - - 1304</p>

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Wicklow (E.) [4875].		Worcestershire (Bewdley) [10,951].		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey) [15,588].	
J. Muldoon (N) -	- 2384	S. Baldwin (U) unopp.		F. Ogden (L) -	- 6518
Hon. H. M. Howard (U) -	- 1275	Worcestershire (Midor Droitwich) [11,510].		J. J. Oddy (U) -	- 5888
On the resignation of Mr. Muldoon, Capt. Donelan (N) was returned unopposed (July 13, 1911).		Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (U) - 4880		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [13,142].	
Wicklow (W.) [4473].		Dr. C. Brookes (L) - 4808		Hon. E. Wood (U) -	- 5894
E. P. O'Kelly (N) unopp.		Worcestershire (E.) [24,422].		H. N. Rae (L) -	- 5020
Wigan [9622].		Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain (U) unopp.		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spenn Valley) [11,621].	
R. J. Neville (U) -	- 4673	Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [10,827].		Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whitaker (L) -	- 5041
H. Twist (Lab) -	- 4110	B. M. Eyres-Monsell (U) unopp.		F. Kelley (U) -	- 4545
Wigtownshire [5817].		Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury) [18,901].		Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [14,068].	
Lord Dalrymple (U) unopp.		J. W. Wilson (L) - 7894		C. P. Trevelyan (L) -	- 6613
Wiltshire (Chippenham) [9355].		D. Timins (U) - 7625		G. T. Ramsden (U) -	- 4549
G. Terrell (U) -	- 4139	York City (2) [14,505].		Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [13,702].	
B. Freeman (L) -	- 4113	A. Rowntree (L) unopp.		Sir J. Brigg (L) unopp.	
A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channel, on petition, resulted in the admission by counsel on both sides of the following votes as valid:		J. G. Butcher, K.C. (U) unopp.		On the death of Sir John Brigg (polling Oct. 27, 1911):	
G. Terrell (U) -	- 4141	Yorks, E. Riding (Buckroso) [10,993].		S. O. Buckmaster (L) - 4667	
B. Freeman (L) -	- 4117	Sir Luke White (L) - 4867		W. M. Acworth (U) - 3842	
Wiltshire (N. or Cricklade) [15,340].		Major M. Sykes (U) - 4635		W. C. Anderson (Lab) - 3452	
R. C. Lambert (L) -	- 6937	Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [11,347].		Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [16,492].	
Col. Calley (U) -	- 6809	A. S. Wilson (U) - 4861		P. H. Illingworth (L) unopp.	
Wiltshire (E. or Devizes) [9605].		S. Arnold (L) - 4480		Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [14,180].	
B. E. Peto (U) -	- 4408	Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire) [10,834].		W. Clough (L) - 6151	
S. J. Pocock (L) -	- 3670	Col. H. B. Harrison -		R. Roundell (U) - 6100	
Wiltshire (Westbury) [10,612].		Broadley (U) - 5016		Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [12,826].	
Sir J. Fuller (L) -	- 5041	F. Norris (L) - 3885		J. S. Higham (L) unopp.	
G. L. Palmer (U) -	- 4152	Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [15,186].		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley) [21,615].	
On the appointment of Sir John Fuller to the Governorship of Victoria (polling Feb. 23, 1911):		Rt. Hon. H. Samuel (L) - 6870		Sir J. Walton (L) unopp.	
Hon. Geoff. Howard (L) -	- 5073	J. W. Lewis (U) - 5343		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley) [12,728].	
G. L. Palmer (U) -	- 4492	Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [11,009].		C. Leach (L) - 5147	
Wiltshire (Wilton) [9335].		Hon. W. Orde-Powlett (U) unopp.		A. Boyd-Carpenter (U) - 4847	
C. Bathurst (U) -	- 4356	Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton) [13,457].		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster) [23,007].	
F. E. N. Rogers (L) -	- 3769	Viscount Helmsley (U) unopp.		C. N. Nicholson (L) - 9240	
Winchester [3319].		Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [11,594].		C. W. Whitworth (U) - 6696	
Hon. G. V. Baring (U) -	- 1719	Hon. G. Beckett (U) - 4960		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire) [20,358].	
G. W. Ricketts (L) -	- 1121	W. H. S. Pyman (L) - 4508		J. Wadsworth (Lab) - 8708	
Windsor [3325].		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [11,283].		D. T. Smith (U) - 5837	
J. F. Mason (U) -	- 1779	G. Lane-Fox (U) - 5066		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth) [12,957].	
Hon. G. R. C. Fiennes (L) -	- 1057	F. Horne (L) - 4372		H. J. Wilson (L) unopp.	
Wolverhampton (E.) [10,756].		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross) [18,724].		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley) [15,762].	
G. R. Thorne (L) -	- 5072	Sir J. Compton-Rickett (L) 8518		G. France (L) unopp.	
R. B. Whiteside (U) -	- 3881	M. Campbell-Johnston (U) 4347		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Northampton) [16,638].	
Wolverhampton (S.) [10,500].		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [13,810].		Fred Hall (Lab) unopp.	
Col. T. Hickman (U) -	- 4784	J. H. Duncan (L) - 6151		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [21,135].	
A. Levy Lever (L) -	- 4440	W. W. Thompson (U) - 4892		Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease (L) - 9385	
Wolverhampton (W.) [14,123].				J. H. Dransfield (U) - 4511	
A. F. Bird (U) -	- 5925				
Price Lewis (L) -	- 5631				
Woolwich [19,275].					
W. Crooks (Lab) -	- 8252				
Major W. A. Adam (U) -	- 8016				
Worcester [8866].					
E. A. Goulding (U) -	- 4193				
R. R. Fairbairn (L) -	- 3172				

FINANCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BALANCE SHEETS OF 1910-11 AND 1911-12 COMPARED.—REVENUE 1910-11.—GRANTS IN AID OF
LOCAL TAXATION.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

When Parliament met in November, the Finance Bill for 1911-12 had not passed beyond a second reading. That Bill, however, contained no noteworthy changes in the revenue laws, except the abolition of the duty on imported cocoa or chocolate ground or prepared, and the substitution of a system of drawbacks allowed to home manufacturers on their exports.

The allocation to the Treasury out of the "old Sinking Fund" of 1911 of £1,500,000 for the purposes of the Development and Road Improvement Act, 1909, in the three years 1913-15, of £1,500,000 for sanatoria in connection with the National Health Insurance Bill, and of £250,000 for an advance to the Government of the East Africa Protectorate are worthy of observation.

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1911-12, COMPARED WITH RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1910-11.

REVENUE.		1911-12.	1909-10.	EXPENDITURE.		1911-12.	1910-11.
		£	£			£	£
Customs		33,687,000	33,140,000	National Debt		24,500,000	24,554,000
Excise		35,818,000	40,020,000	Development Funds		1,280,000	1,363,000
Estate, etc., Duties		25,150,000	25,452,000	Local Taxation Accounts		9,549,000	9,882,000
Stamps		9,600,000	9,784,000	Other Consolidated			
Land Tax			1,220,000	Fund Services		1,707,000	1,664,000
House Duty }		2,700,000	3,080,000				
Income Tax		44,300,000	61,046,000	Consolidated Fund			
Land Values Duties		700,000	520,000	Services		37,036,000	37,463,000
Tax Revenue		151,955,000	175,162,000	Army		27,690,000	27,449,000
Postal Services		19,850,000	19,220,000	Navy		44,393,000	40,386,000
Telegraph Services		3,130,000	3,175,000	Civil Services { O.A.P.		12,415,000	43,098,000
Telephone Services		2,760,000	1,955,000	{ C.S.		34,673,000	
Crown Lands		500,000	500,000	Revenue Departments		3,995,000	3,919,000
Suez Canal and other				Postal Services		21,082,000	19,681,000
Loans		1,226,000	1,235,000	Supply Services		144,248,000	134,533,000
Miscellaneous		2,200,000	2,604,000	Balance		337,000	—
Non-Tax Revenue		29,666,000	28,689,000	Total		£181,621,000	171,996,000
Total		£181,621,000	203,851,000				

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1911-12 (as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer).

REVENUE.		£	EXPENDITURE.		£
Customs		33,687,000	National Debt		24,500,000
Excise		35,818,000	Development, etc., Funds		1,280,000
Estate Duties		25,150,000	Local Taxation Accounts, etc.		9,549,000
Stamps		9,600,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services		1,707,000
Land Tax			Consolidated Fund Services		37,036,000
House Duty }		42,700,000	Army		27,690,000
Income Tax		44,300,000	Navy		44,393,000
Land Value Duties		700,000	Old Age Pensions		12,415,000
Tax Revenue		151,955,000	Other Civil Services		34,673,000
Postal Services		19,850,000	Revenue Departments		3,995,000
Telegraph Services		3,130,000	Post Office		21,082,000
Telephone Services		2,760,000	Supply Services		144,248,000
Crown Lands		500,000	Total Expenditure		181,284,000
Suez Canal, etc.		1,226,000	Balance		337,000
Miscellaneous		2,200,000			
Non-Tax Revenue		29,666,000	Total		£ 181,621,000
Total		£ 181,621,000	Expenditure chargeable against		
Borrowings to meet Expenditure			Capital		1,575,000
chargeable against Capital		1,575,000			

Notes on the foregoing tables, which might be many, shall be few. First, the two years in the compared table are not comparable. The revenue and expenditure for 1910-11 were in an irregular position, especially the revenue, through non-collection in the previous season. The figures for the current year 1911-12 are supposed to be for a normal year, but an expenditure of £181 millions is a novel experience which causes every student of such affairs to revise his notions of the normal. It would lead us too far in this place to point out and discuss the steps by which we have been brought to such an immense expenditure, but an estimate of £44,393,000 for the Navy deserves special mention, and so does £12,415,000 for Old Age Pensions (since become £12,850,000). We are now spending half a million a day and more on the national governmental machine; yet the revenue has covered this swollen expenditure each year, and, as will be seen, provision is made specially, as usual, to pay off a portion of the capital of the National Debt. Every ship in our huge Navy has been paid for; that cannot be said by some prominent European nations.

DETAILS OF THE REVENUE, 1910-11.

As usual, we subjoin the figures giving details of the net produce, beginning with

Customs Receipts.

Import.

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£23,087
Chicory	46,321
Cocoa	214,647
Cocoa Husks, Butter, and Chocolate	124,248
Coffee	179,202
Currants	124,068
Figs	63,684
Plums (various kinds)	53,018
Prunes	10,669
Raisins	220,372
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	2,294,737
Brandy	1,190,355
Geneva	299,185
Other Sorts	514,206
Motor Spirit	427,142
Sugar:	
Refined and Unrefined	2,761,927
Molasses and Glucose	118,455
Saccharin and Articles containing Sugar	80,459
Tea	5,938,007
Tobacco and Snuff	17,169,863
Wine	1,235,876
All other articles	20,709
Charges on foreign spirits, bottled and in Bond	339
Money deposited and unappropriated to goods	5,443
Total	£33,108,025

There were paid into the Exchequer £33,149,000, and £86,850 to the Isle of Man.

Excise.

The net receipts under the various heads were as follows:—

Excisable Liquors—Beer	£12,767,217
" Spirits	18,751,206
Railway Duty	315,165
Saccharin	7,262
Glucose	58,151

Tobacco (Home-grown)	£12,315
Motor Spirit	13,233
Chicory, etc.	1,845
Coffee Mixture Labels	1,372
Patent Medicine Labels	325,646
Playing Cards	30,686
Warehouse Charges	96
Club Duty (two years' charge)	94,641
* Monopoly Values	12,343
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Brewers	758,488
Sweets Manufacturers	1,226
Spirits:	
Dealers	51,982
Distillers and Rectifiers	38,670
Retailers	4,779,234
Tobacco Manufacturers	4,777
Medicine Vendors (Patent)	10,673
Motor Spirit Manufacturers and Dealers	6,009
Methylated Spirit Makers and Retailers	10,169
Beer Dealers	73,800
" Retailers and Cider Retailers	916,499
Wine and Sweets Dealers	27,430
" Retailers	122,652
Refreshment House	9,705
Tobacco Dealers	99,821
Dog (Scotland)	40,761
Gun (Scotland and Ireland)	20,432
Game	35,410
† Establishment, viz.:	
Carriages, including Motor Cars	537,697
Male Servants (Scotland)	15,638
Armorial Bearings (Scotland)	5,232
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	89,610
Hawkers and Pedlars	26,598
Plate—Dealers in Gold and Silver	65,650
Pawnbrokers	39,998
Other than the foregoing	717
Local Taxation, etc., Penalties	1,544
Total	£40,178,621

The payments to the Exchequer were only £40,020,000.

Estate, etc., Duties.

The net receipts were as follows:—

Estate Duty, payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94 (57-8 Vict c 30)	£20,700,526
Probate and Account Duty, payable on personal property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94	34,521
Temporary Estate Duty, payable in like manner on:	
Personalty*	2,186
Realty	1,858
Legacy Duty	4,203,658
Succession Duty	714,542
Corporation Duty	51,705
Total	£25,708,996

There were paid into the Exchequer only £25,452,000.

* Under the Act of 1910 (No. 7), monopoly values became payable to the Exchequer.

† This includes all sums payable to the Exchequer under the Act of 1910, and an Act, 1 Geo. V., in respect of Carriage Duties (in England and Wales) and Motor Car Duties (Ireland).

Stamps.

The net receipts were as follows :—

Deeds and other Instruments	£4,231,453
Deeds, etc., Penalties	6,846
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	793,200
Companies' Capital Duty	723,938
Do. (Limited Partnerships Act, 1907)	183
Contract Notes	449,799
Loan Capital Duty	12,968
Foreign Certificates	33,681
Share Warrants	119,511
Bills of Exchange	865,017
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of Banks	120,668
Licences and Certificates	176,487
Life Insurances	104,963
Marine Insurances	183,689
Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i>	
Stamps	1,868,214
Total	£9,690,719

There was paid into the Exchequer, however, £9,784,000.

Land Tax, House Duty, Income Tax, and Miscellaneous.

It will be found that during 1910-11 the Land Tax, House Duty, and Income Tax were swollen by receipts which in part belonged to the previous year, thus rendering the accounts incomparable, and affording another instance of the inconvenience caused by the rejection of the Budget in 1909.

The net receipt from Land Tax was £1,209,647, some £500,000 of which (say) was due to the previous year; and likewise the net receipt from House Duty was no less than £3,212,026, of which about £1,300,000 belonged to the previous year's revenue. The payments to the Exchequer were £1,220,000 for Land Tax, and £3,080,000 for House Duty.

From Income Tax the net receipts reached the large sum of £63,396,000, but the payments into the Exchequer were £61,946,000. The yield of the various schedules may be given approximately as follows :—

Schedule	£
A. Lands, Tenements, etc.	15,802,000
B. Occupation of Lands, etc.	316,000
C. Government Securities	2,530,000
D. Business, Professions, Trades, etc.	37,439,000
E. Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, etc.	4,418,000
Super Tax.	2,801,000
Total	£63,396,000

The net receipts from the Land Value Duties under the Budget of 1909-10 were only £509,025. The various duties yielded as follows : Increment Value Duty, £127; Reversion Duty, £258; Undeveloped Land Duty, £2,351; and Mineral Rights Duty, £506,289. There was paid into the Exchequer, £520,000.

The gross receipts from the Post Office were the following :—

Postage Stamps sold	20,090,762
" collected in Cash	481,655
" Colonial and Foreign Offices	437,070
Commission on Money Orders	159,257
" Postal	505,662
Miscellaneous Receipts	47,250
Total	£21,730,657

Payments out of Receipts :—

Postage Refunded	£27,887
To Inland Revenue Department	601,400
" Railway Companies—Parcel Post	1,144,907
Postage collected for Colonial and Foreign Offices	751,870
	2,526,064

Net Receipts . . . **£19,204,593**

Payments into the Exchequer, £19,220,000.

The gross receipts from the Telegraphs were :
Transmission of Telegrams in Cash . £1,352,720
" " " " Stamps 2,537,446

Total Receipts . . . **£3,890,166**

Payments out of Receipts :—
To Cable Companies, etc. . . £770,731
" Telegram Money refunded, etc. . . 2,642

773,373

Net Receipts . . . **£3,116,793**

There was paid into the Exchequer, £3,175,000.

The gross receipts of the Telephones were :—
Telephone Receipts . . . 1,607,580

Payments out of Receipts :—
To Foreign Administrations, Re-fundments, etc. . . 10,756

Net Receipts from Telephones 1,596,824
Royalties from Licensees . . . 342,541

Net Receipts . . . **£1,939,365**

There was paid into the Exchequer, £1,955,000.

From the Crown Lands, or the produce of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, there were gross receipts of £687,587, of which £500,000 were paid into the Exchequer.

From the Suez Canal Shares the interest and dividend on 168,598 shares (ordinary) were £1,085,646, and from 8,004 *actions de jouissance*, £43,614, or a total of £1,129,260. By March 31st, 1910, there were 8,004 ordinary shares drawn and paid off, and by 1910-11 some 408 more, making a total of 8,412. Then from various loans, such as to the Cunard Company, the Greek Loan, Fiji, and a repayment of £20,000 from the Gold Coast, etc., there was received £105,000, making a total of £1,234,350 from loans and shares.

The Miscellaneous revenue may be abstracted thus :—

Small Branches, Hereditary Revenue	£28,931
Bank of England	187,018
Bankruptcy Act, 1883	23,150
Companies Consolidation Act, 1908	6,241
Trustee Savings Banks	2,996
Administration of Local Loans	39,559
Mint	1,076,321
Receipts by Civil Departments	108,246
Ordnance Factories Supplies Suspense Account	35,909
Savings on Grants of Parliament, etc., and over-issues repaid	14,518
Isle of Man (Customs)	10,000
Conscience Money	1,306
Casual Receipts	40
Fee and Patent Stamps	1,070,000

Paid into the Exchequer . . . **£2,604,235**

GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

These are still on the basis of the Finance Act 1907 and 1909-10, and consist of national revenue assigned in aid of local taxation generally, or in aid of specific local purposes. They are payable out of the Consolidated Fund from Licence Duties, Estate Duty, the "Whiskey Money," or the additional Beer and Spirit Duties, together with a variety of payments directed by Acts of recent years, such as the Irish Land Purchase and Development Acts, the details of which may be found on p. 42 of the Finance Accounts for 1910-11. Only a summary of these grants can be given; and it may be well to caution any reader lest he conclude that the table in the Finance Accounts includes all grants from the National Funds to the local authorities. The payments to the Local Taxation Accounts for 1910-11 show that £7,199,724 was distributed thus for England and Wales, £1,204,760 for Scotland, and £1,477,224 for Ireland, or a total of £9,881,708 for the Kingdom. The Finance Bill for 1910-11 made the year 1909 and its payments the standard year of these local taxation payments, so that the full yield of the Estate and other duties shall be paid into the Treasury first of all, and that grants equal to those of 1909 shall be paid to the local authorities. It may be added that attached to the Civil Service Estimates may be found "Charges transferred from local to imperial funds, and certain other expenditure of a local character." In 1910-11 the total of these last sums was £3,753,780, of which £1,669,669 was for England and Wales, £242,017 for Scotland, and £1,842,094 for Ireland. There are other payments of the kind scattered over our public accounts; and this whole subject still awaits Parliamentary attention, which its extraordinarily unsatisfactory nature and condition demand.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.***The National Debt.***

The heroic days when the National Debt was reduced every year by a very large comparative amount, as was the case in the 1906-9 period, seems to have passed away; but we would carefully guard the reader from the conclusion that no National Debt is paid off now. The fact is quite otherwise, for though our expenditure has grown "by leaps and bounds" in recent years, that has been met out of current revenue wholly. The National Debt may be classed as (1) Funded Debt; (2) Terminable Annuities; and (3) Unfunded Debt. The Funded Debt is made up of certain stocks, and sums due to the Banks of England and Ireland. The Terminable Annuities are for lives or terms of years, at the expiration of which payments will cease. To ascertain the liability on these, they are capitalised. The Unfunded Debt for 1910-11 is composed of sums owing on Treasury Bills, War Stock Bonds, Exchequer Bonds, and such-like temporary financial expedients. Parliament from time to time fixes a sum to be devoted to the service of the National Debt annually. That is usually an amount more than sufficient to pay the interest on the debt, and the difference between the interest and the total is devoted to sinking the capital of the debt under the name of the New Sinking Fund. The old Sinking Fund is the surplus (if any) on the revenue and expenditure for the year, which is also devoted to the reduction of the Debt.

It is usual to distinguish between the dead weight of the Debt and the total liabilities; but in truth, all of it is debt. For the dead weight there is nothing to show, and for the year ending March 1911 it was £685,232,459—which shows a decrease on the previous year of no less than £28,012,949. That last sum includes about £21,000,000 repaid during the year on account of money borrowed temporarily while the Budget was disarranged by the rejection by the House of Lords in 1909. That in turn shows that the dead weight was reduced by over £7,000,000 last year—a gratifying fact when our current expenditure is so high. To this dead weight must be added "other capital liabilities," particulars of which may be found in the table below. There are some assets to be set off against these, as the table shows, such as the Suez Canal shares, and other property. On the whole, the Debt has not looked so healthy, if we may speak so of a debt, for several years.

Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions.

These are said to be on the Consolidated Fund, like the National Debt, because they are payable under permanent laws, and are not voted by the House of Commons every year. The Civil List is now fixed at £470,000 a year; and under Annuities and Pensions members of the Royal Family receive in total £132,593 a year.

The Pensions for Naval and Military Services paid in 1910-11 were a very different class, becoming increasingly unpopular nowadays. They were the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720; Lord Rodney (and Lady Rodney as guardian) £2,000; Earl Nelson £5,000; these seem to be perpetual. Then Lord Seaton £2,000, for the life of the present Baron; Viscount Hardinge £3,000 to the present Viscount; Viscount Gough £2,000 for life, and he also receives £700 from the superannuation vote; Lord Raglan £2,000 for the life of the present Baron; and Lord Napier of Magdala £2,000 for the life of the present Baron: a total of £18,720 a year.

The Pensions for Political Services are a class which stirs up much interest. During 1910-11 Mr. Gerald Balfour relinquished his pension of £1,200 a year. The others were £2,000 apiece for Viscount Cross and Lord George Hamilton. Then come Mr. Chaplin and Lord Balfour of Burleigh with £1,200 each. The Dowager Countess of Mayo, widow of a former Governor-General of India £1,000; the Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, £4,000; and Sir C. L. Ryan, K.C.B., late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1,333 6s. 8d. a year. The total in this class was £13,933 6s. 8d.

Pensions for Judicial Services amounted to £88,049 5s. 8d., of which £55,449 15s. 3d. was for England and Wales; £17,214 13s. 8d. for Scotland, and £15,384 16s. 9d. for Ireland. In addition there were some Miscellaneous Pensions, concerned with servants and allowances made by former Sovereigns, which amounted to £46,637 6s. 4d., and in this list £6,862 5s. 9d. was added during the year, consequently upon the death of King Edward VII.

Salaries, Allowances, etc.

These also are charged on the Consolidated Fund. They include the Speaker (Mr. Lowther), £5,000; Sir J. A. Kempe, K.C.B., and Mr. H. J. Gibson, C.B., the Comptroller and Auditor-

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE—NATIONAL DEBT.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE GROSS CAPITAL LIABILITIES of the State, the ESTIMATED ASSETS, and also the EXCHEQUER BALANCES, on March 31st, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

	On March 31st, 1909.	On March 31st, 1910.	On March 31st, 1911.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the Year ended March 31st, 1911.
Funded Debt	£ 621,838,957	£ 614,868,547	£ 610,315,194	— 4,553,353
Terminable Annuities: Estimated Capital Liability in respect of	38,009,337	35,876,861	34,417,265	— 1,459,596
Unfunded Debt	42,839,603	62,500,000	40,500,000	— 22,000,000
	702,687,897	713,245,408	685,232,459	— 28,012,949
Other Capital Liabilities:				
(1) Under Barracks Act, 1890	585,077	298,190	—	— 298,190
(2) Under Telegraph Acts, '92 to 1907	6,880,829	7,258,105	7,357,158	+ 99,053
(3) Under Uganda Railway Acts, '96—1902	4,237,984	4,041,451	3,839,236	— 202,215
(4) Under Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95	403,701	398,037	392,216	— 5,821
(5) Under Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	452,340	445,443	438,356	— 7,087
(6) Under Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	661,666	637,042	611,679	— 25,363
(7) Under Naval Works Acts, '95—1905	20,570,019	19,344,859	18,714,194	— 630,665
(8) Under Military Works Acts, '97—1903	11,805,171	10,906,358	10,652,880	— 253,478
(9) Under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	190,603	186,973	183,234	— 3,739
(10) Under Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,880,795	1,859,674	1,837,919	— 21,755
(11) Under Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	89,620	116,990	158,228	+ 41,238
(12) Under Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,205,607	1,385,095	1,445,051	+ 59,956
(13) Under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	2,470,000	2,340,000	2,210,000	— 130,000
	51,433,412	49,218,217	47,840,151	— 1,378,066
TOTAL Gross Liabilities *. £	754,121,309	762,463,625	733,072,610	— 29,391,015
Estimated Assets:				
(1) Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares	32,667,000	35,295,000	37,608,000	+ 2,313,000
(2) Amount of Advance from the Exchequer unrepaid: Bullion, etc.	650,000	420,000	450,000	+ 30,000
(3) Contribution of Colonies to Capital Expenditure on the Pacific Cable	1,373,162	1,358,352	1,343,098	— 15,254
(4) Nominal Value of Debenture Stock of the Cunard Steamship Company, held as security for repayment of Advances under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	2,470,000	2,340,000	2,210,000	— 130,000
TOTAL Estimated Assets. £	37,160,162	39,413,352	41,611,098	+ 2,197,746
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	£ 6,350,427	£ 2,831,248	£ 13,546,171	+ 10,714,923

* In addition to the liabilities given here, there are sundry contingent liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to discharge, at least to any extent.

General and his assistant, £2,000 and £1,500 respectively; Augmentation of Stipends to Scottish Clergy, £17,040; Highland Schools, £899; Salaries of the Clergy, West Indies, £498; the Inspectors of Anatomy in England and Scotland, £953 15s.; Compensation under the Copyright Act to King's Inn Library, Dublin, and Sion College, £797 15s. 10d.; Miscellaneous Salaries formerly charged on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, £5,717 16s. 6d.; Charges

transferred from the Land Revenues of the Crown, £1,124 17s. 10d.; for Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Aberdeen, £20,000; Inspector of Anatomy, and expenses, £323 12s. 10d.; and some miscellaneous allowances to sundry persons, £754 12s. 8d. The total under that head of Salaries and Allowances amounted to the sum of £56,608 15s. 11d.

Salaries in the Courts of Justice.—These in 1910-11 amounted to £514,282 16s. 3d.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Some Miscellaneous Services on the Consolidated Fund afford very interesting items. The total under this head was no less than £323,483 13s., and comprised interest on Exchequer bonds under the Cunard agreement of 1904, £69,225; the support of Greenwich Hospital, £4,000; the Duchy of Lancaster, in lieu of prisage and butlerage on wines imported into the county, £803; the Duchy of Cornwall, for compensation for duties on the coinage of tin, £16,216 15s.; an annuity to the Commissioners of Woods (Public Office Site Act, 1882), £16,243 18s.; Indian Army Deficiency Fund, £215,000; and an annuity under the Treaty of Union, payable to the National Galleries of Scotland, £2,000.

The Supply Services.

These are so called because the House of Commons goes into Committee of Supply every year to vote the sums required to meet this expenditure. For the cost of the **Army and Navy**, which was £68,494,726 in 1910-11, see **IMPERIAL DEFENCE**.

The Civil Services (including the Revenue Departments).

For the "Civil Services" the votes granted in 1910-11 were £44,442,412, and the estimate for 1911-12 amounts to £47,309,584. For the Revenue Departments in 1910-11 the grants were £23,831,820, and the estimates for 1911-12 amount to £25,077,845. Below we give tables of the seven classes of Civil Service votes, in a form affording a comparison of the grants in the session 1910-11 with the estimates (and now

Civil Service Estimates.

Service.	1910-11. (Grants in Session of 1910.)	1911-12, (Esti- mates.)
Class I.	Net.	Net.
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Royal Palaces and Marl- borough House	125,985	75,700
Osborne	12,100	12,200
Royal Parks and Gardens . .	127,875	133,600
Houses of Parliament . . .	54,800	54,170
Legal Buildings, Gt. Britain	67,800	74,400
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	101,200	99,900
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings, Great Britain . .	101,700	97,000
Revenue Department Build- ings, Great Britain	750,500	697,063
Labour Exchange Build- ings, Great Britain	131,000	140,000
Public Buildings, Great Britain	726,950	690,050
Surveys of the U. Kingdom. Harbours, etc., under the Board of Trade	192,796	187,344
Peterhead Harbour	82,280	102,389
Rates on Govt. Property . .	32,000	32,000
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland	675,500	730,000
Railways, Ireland	259,848	273,370
The Palace of Peace, The Hague	87,114	57,910
Total	3,532,748	3,466,696

grants) for 1911-12. The House of Commons only too readily passes the votes, over £55,000,000, without examination, under a flagitious rule of the House curtailing the time to be given to the estimates. The reader will be able to trace from the tables movements in the public service, the increase or decrease in a vote, such as that on education (Class IV.), say, or that for "non-effective and charitable services" (Class VI.), which includes Old Age Pensions, affording a ready and safe indication both of policy and practice endorsed by Parliament. The figures, as usual, include the supplementary estimates for the former year, and those for the current year include the latest votes given by the House. The number of "votes" in 1911-12 for Civil Services was 110, and to those must be added those for Customs, Excise, and the Inland Revenue Departments.

	1910-11. (Grants in Session of 1910.)	1911-12. (Esti- mates.)
Class II.		
(Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)	Net.	Net.
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
House of Lords Offices . . .	28,443	28,559
House of Commons Offices . .	49,300	301,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	105,203	105,738
Home Office	224,078	246,717
Foreign Office	67,562	67,225
Colonial Office	58,300	59,616
Privy Council Office	10,509	10,533
Board of Trade	449,990	520,716
Mercantile Marine Services	105,652	107,100
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	8	8
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	185,710	194,014
Charity Commission, etc. . .	29,802	30,558
Chemist, Government	16,036	19,098
Civil Service Commission . .	38,061	45,516
Exchequer and Audit De- partment	63,400	64,560
Friendly Societies Registry	9,469	9,910
Local Government Board . .	271,849	277,951
Lunacy Commission	16,604	18,342
Mint, including Coinage . . .	38	85
National Debt Office	14,091	13,355
Public Record Office	26,095	26,030
Public Works Loan Com- mission	66	36
Registrar-General's Office . .	47,001	182,023
Stationery and Printing . . .	739,596	793,650
Woods, Forests, etc., Office of Works and Public Build- ings, Office of	22,134	22,908
Secret Service	105,610	125,930
Scotland :	50,000	50,000
Secretary for Scotland, Office of	35,802	35,583
Fishery Board	24,301	24,520
Lunacy Commission	6,503	6,203
Registrar-General's Office . .	5,269	37,837
Local Government Board . .	19,190	19,741
Ireland :		
Ld.-Lieutenant's Household Chief Sec.'s Office & Sub- ordinate Departments	4,672	4,682
	30,038	28,622

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	1910-11. (Grants in Session of 1910.)	1911-12. (Esti- mates.)
Class II.—continued.	Net.	Net.
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction	£ 416,356	£ 426,609
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	2,057	2,020
Local Government Board . .	102,447	107,514
Public Record Office . . .	7,221	7,583
Public Works Office . . .	44,007	44,470
Registrar-General's Office .	13,099	29,020
Valuation and Boundary Survey	24,867	44,581
Total	3,470,436	4,139,096

An increase of more than £660,000 is shown in this class. Of that by far the most notable is the £252,000 voted under the "House of Commons Offices" for the payment of Members. In England, Scotland, and Ireland a larger estimate will be found for the Registrar-General's Office in connexion with the Census taken last April. In Ireland, too, there is an increase to be noted in the Valuation Office, which is engaged in renewing valuations for the purpose of the new Land Value Duties. Current events will cause the cost of government in Ireland to be scrutinised closely.

	1910-11. (Grants in Session of 1910.)	1911-12. (Esti- mates.)
Class III.		
(Law and Justice.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
Law Charges	86,096	86,317
Miscellaneous Legal Expsns.	49,764	49,994
Supreme Crt. of Judicature	330,718	331,524
Land Registry	37,999	36,232
Public Trustee	10	10
County Courts	5	5
Police, England and Wales.	110,312	107,312
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	783,977	780,900
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) .	282,812	279,911
Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl.	80,500	86,297
Scotland:		
Law Charges and Courts of Law	82,909	84,590
Register House, Edinburgh	43,506	42,992
Crofters' Commission . . .	4,465	4,655
Prisons	96,480	99,167
Ireland:		
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	65,275	65,248
Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptmtns.	109,860	111,343
Land Commission	455,166	544,395
County Court Officers, etc.,	110,625	110,645
Dublin Metropolitan Police	95,982	95,801
Royal Irish Constabulary .	1,385,167	1,381,732
Prisons	111,602	112,721
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	112,800	112,700
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	7,426	7,368
Total	4,442,556	4,531,859

An increase of £89,303 is shown on Class III. Nearly every penny of this is shown in connexion with the Irish Land Commission. Quite £90,000 extra is needed to finance certain stocks and interest due under the Land Purchase Act of 1909. The increase is moderated by savings under other heads, which the table shows.

	1910-11. (Grants in Session of 1910.)	1911-12. (Esti- mates.)
Class IV.		
(Education, Science & Art.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
Board of Education	14,064,602	14,375,442
British Museum	175,895	183,271
National Gallery	18,318	18,994
National Portrait Gallery .	5,666	5,738
Wallace Collection	6,466	6,523
Scientific Investigation, U.K.	74,228	63,603
Universities and Colleges .	229,100	303,800
Scotland:		
Public Education	2,253,725	2,336,594
National Galleries, etc. . .	5,326	5,643
Ireland:		
Public Education	1,656,857	1,656,324
Endowed Schools Commrs.	925	930
National Gallery	3,416	3,416
Universities and Colleges .	168,080	186,256
Total	18,672,364	19,146,264

That class displays an increase of £473,900. The Education Estimates have become a very large item in the Civil Service Estimates, and there is a disposition to pay on the part of the taxpayers; but it is recognised also that this expenditure should now be examined and reconstituted. The science and art institutions are treated quite severely by the Treasury, but the increase is on elementary and on University education in all three countries of the United Kingdom.

	1910-11. (Grants in Session of 1910.)	1911-12. (Esti- mates.)
Class V.		
(Foreign and Colonial Services.)		
Diplomatic and Consular Services	£ 613,184	£ 628,031
Colonial Services	1,277,759	1,379,739
Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable	61,247	39,274
Cyprus, Grant in Aid . . .	40,000	50,000
Total	1,992,190	2,097,044

To trace the increase of £104,854 would lead to a review of our whole foreign policy. It may be said briefly that our increased grants to various African Colonies, such as Northern Nigeria, the Baro-Kano Railway, and British East Africa, amount to £320,600 this year, but there is a reduction of £101,000 by the abandon-

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

ment of military measures in Somaliland. The extra £10,000 for Cyprus is an unsatisfactory feature. It is disappointing that after all these years Cyprus should be in need of such additional aid.

	1910-11. (Grants in Session of 1910.)	1911-12. (Esti- mates.)
Class VI. (Non-effective & Charitable Services.)		
Superannuation and Re- tired Allowances	£ 768,598	£ 774,763
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Great Britain	1,449	1,449
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	16,941	16,913
Savings Banks & Friendly Societies' Deficiencies	66,061	36,491
Old-Age Pensions	9,720,000	12,415,000
Total	10,573,049	13,244,616

The small increase of £6,165 on Superannua-
tion is probably due to the Superannuation
Act of 1909. The remainder of the net increase
on this class, viz., £2,671,567 is due as to
£2,695,000 to the Old Age Pensions expenditure.
That shown in this class is not the whole of
the expenditure caused by these pensions, as
£435,014 appear in other departments which are
due to it. The sum for pensions in this class
are almost wholly sums paid to the pensioners;
and the large increase is nearly all due to the
removal of the disqualification for pension on
account of having received aid from the poor
law, which came to an end with 1910.

	1910-11. (Grants in Session of 1910.)	1911-12. (Esti- mates.)
Class VII. (Miscellaneous.)		
Temporary Commissions	£ 39,000	£ 33,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	11,054	9,953
Repayments to Local Loans Fund	2,412	2,395
Ireland Development Grant	191,558	185,000
Government Hospitality	10,000	10,000
International Exhibitions	54,250	35,700
Coronation of His Majesty	—	185,000
Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund	13,147	3,361
Development Fund	400,000	—
Expenses under the Unem- ployed Workmen Act, 1905	100,000	100,000
Visit to India of the King and Queen	—	120,000
Total	901,921	684,009

The Irish Development Grant is now an
annual charge, but in any examination of Irish
public finances it is an item which must receive
very critical attention. The new item is that
for the expenses of their Majesties on their
visit to India, which will be a state function of
much importance.

Revenue Departments.

	1910-11. (Grants in Session of 1910.)	1911-12. (Esti- mates.)
	£	£
Customs and Excise	2,275,914	2,371,400
Inland Revenue	1,787,050	1,714,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Packet Services	19,828,256	21,082,445
Total	23,831,820	25,169,845

The increase shown is chiefly due to the
expansion of work at the Post Office and its
allied services. Some £536,000 are put down
for expenses of the purchase, and the working
of the telephones from Jan. 1st, 1912, after the
purchase of the National Telephone Company's
concern. On the purely revenue collecting
departments, the Inland and the Customs and
Excise Departments, a decrease is shown on
the latter and a small increase on the former.
The figures seem to suggest that the expense
of forming the Valuation Department under
the Budget Act of 1909-10 has reached its limit;
and in the case of the Customs and Excise,
a slight saving, as the result of amalgamation,
is to be registered, no doubt.

Gross National Expenditure.

The Public Accounts are still in the penumbra
of the rejection of the Budget of 1909 by the
House of Lords, and it is therefore necessary
to take a comparative view of the last two
financial years to see the working of our
system and to obtain a clear result. The
income for the year 1909-10 was only £131,696,456
(it was arrested in collection), but the ex-
penditure reached £157,944,611, so that there
was an excess of expenditure over income of
£26,248,155. The corresponding figures for
1910-11 were £203,850,587 (this was swollen
from the same cause), and £171,995,667, showing
an excess of income of £31,854,920. There was
a **surplus of income**, therefore, on the two years
ending March 31st, 1911, of £5,606,765.

To compare with the figures of the tables on
p. 119, it is necessary to add that to show the
gross national expenditure for 1910-11 and
1911-12 (estimated) certain sums have to be
added, as follows:—

	1910-11	1911-12 (est.)
I. Exchequer Issues	£	£
against Revenue	171,095,667	181,284,000
II. Expenditure charge- able against Capital—		
Telegraph Acts	900,000	1,150,000
Military Works Acts	300,000	250,000
Public Buildings Expenses Act	90,000	120,000
Public Office Site (Dublin) Act	45,000	55,000
	1,335,000	1,575,000
Total	£173,330,667	182,859,000

In regard to the Military and Naval Services
this method of financing has been discontinued.
With regard to all four sources of expenditure
out of capital there are annuities to be found in
the estimates in each case discharging the
capital gradually.

THE INCIDENCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

The following Table classifies the number of assessments and the amount of the Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, etc. (Schedules D and E) in the United Kingdom in 1909-10:—

Amount of Income.	Persons (excluding Employees).		Firms.		Public Companies.		Local Authorities.		Employees (D).		Employees (E).	
	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.
Not exceeding £160, but not exempt.	187,774	£ 14,100,972	8,167	£ 626,726	11,493	£ 674,707	7,538	£ 271,981	18,650	£ 1,950,893	186,212	£ 10,382,634
£160—£200	96,022	17,848,372	2,237	420,492	1,402	258,472	404	73,622	37,629	6,847,003	100,264	18,300,055
200—300	69,258	17,655,894	4,105	1,080,741	2,477	624,393	569	141,293	36,044	8,786,390	109,186	26,921,924
300—400	26,811	9,028,930	7,058	2,534,709	1,879	662,350	402	140,355	9,637	3,372,254	40,419	14,249,730
400—500	11,571	6,726,647	4,827	1,977,015	1,704	779,985	253	114,803	4,005	1,873,886	22,642	10,431,280
500—600	7,847	4,386,533	3,535	1,277,842	1,189	656,244	193	106,885	1,779	1,000,987	11,209	6,272,561
600—700	4,727	3,107,440	2,579	1,684,267	1,017	661,493	157	101,942	921	599,892	6,351	4,183,171
700—800	3,067	2,780,134	2,291	1,733,142	900	676,128	135	101,911	620	468,860	4,816	3,653,890
800—900	2,243	1,917,210	1,643	1,417,098	770	653,632	95	81,679	321	274,365	2,329	1,990,416
900—1,000	2,472	2,492,249	1,746	1,683,206	969	934,093	93	89,491	353	343,675	3,835	3,759,465
1,000—2,000	7,233	10,101,082	7,539	10,762,717	4,449	6,503,708	547	789,602	628	840,679	6,001	8,150,544
2,000—3,000	1,783	4,397,977	2,810	6,913,743	2,292	5,668,382	263	657,149	87	213,246	858	2,151,343
3,000—4,000	700	2,434,419	1,417	4,885,968	1,515	5,288,870	174	612,647	29	101,418	271	965,378
4,000—5,000	432	1,928,531	856	3,847,567	1,090	4,931,084	132	507,735	9	39,604	171	808,140
5,000—10,000	522	3,749,241	1,624	11,338,206	2,673	18,989,518	273	1,928,356	3	22,509	167	1,607,959
10,000—50,000	251	4,499,134	938	17,459,361	3,106	66,226,311	252	5,197,692	—	—	—	—
50,000 and over	22	1,892,218	67	6,279,374	910	171,325,072	90	13,079,982	—	—	—	—
Total . .	426,338	109,554,033	53,493	76,863,254	39,335	285,514,162	11,570	24,087,128	110,825	26,735,566	494,731	113,828,450

It should be observed that the profits classified in the table represent only a portion of the income brought under review by the Inland Revenue Department. The table deals with schedules D and E only; and even for those omits £35,851,496 of income attributed to agents, bankers, coupon dealers, etc. The total gross income shown in the table amounts to £672,434,069, but the total gross income for the year was £1,011,100,345. Owing to the form of the tables, the statistics for 1909-10 are somewhat smaller than they should be perhaps. The difference between the total shown by the above table and that for the year (a sum amounting to £338,666,276), represents income derived from (1) ownership lands, houses, etc.; (2) occupation of lands; and (3) the interest from British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government securities. The table combines classes 4 and 5, which deal with incomes from the sources mentioned in the heading. A very large proportion of the income-tax, perhaps two-thirds, is collected indirectly, "at the source." Neither the number of income-tax payers nor the amount of income given in the table should be regarded as numbers and incomes from all sources. That important information about income tax will not be afforded until every income-tax payer is required to return his full income annually.

The Finance Act of 1907 directed that the assessments for the year shall be shown in the various tables, and that any made earlier or later shall be attributed to the year to which they belong. The change began with the 1910 ANNUAL, and should be observed in any comparison with earlier figures.

Gross and Net Income.

The Gross Income brought under review by the Department, the deductions allowed, and the Net Income on which tax was paid, were for the years named:—

	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.
1897-8 . .	£ 734,461,246	£ 209,259,046	£ 525,211,200
1900-1 . .	833,355,513	239,249,260	594,106,253
1901-2 . .	866,993,453	259,442,534	607,550,919
1902-3 . .	879,638,546	271,031,643	608,606,903
1903-4 . .	902,758,585	287,746,212	615,012,373
1904-5 . .	912,129,680	292,801,583	619,328,097
1905-6 . .	925,184,556	293,159,810	632,024,746
1906-7 . .	943,702,014	303,653,776	640,048,238
1907-8 . .	980,117,000	308,804,000	671,313,000
1908-9 . .	1,009,935,926	316,612,844	693,323,082
1909-10 . .	1,011,100,345	324,288,247	686,812,104

The various classes of profits brought under review in 1909-10 are as follows:—

	Gross Income.	Net Income.
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc.	£ 272,146,541	£ 159,679,130
B. Occupation of Lands, etc.	17,392,508	3,882,600
C. British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Securities	49,127,227	43,736,669
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc.	558,605,639	418,742,046
E. Salaries of Government, Corporation, etc., Officials	113,828,430	60,780,659
	<u>1,011,100,345</u>	<u>686,812,104</u>

The remarks concerning the improved method of tabulating the assessments should be recollected in perusing the above figures comparatively. Of the net produce of the income-tax for 1909-10, some 24½ per cent. was drawn from A, 0·5 from B, 6·7 from C, 61·2 from D, and from Schedule E 7·0 per cent.

THE LAW COURTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the House of Lords, the Supreme Court of Judicature, with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the County Courts. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain Local Courts of Record, of which the chief are: The Lord Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The House of Lords is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal, and such members as have held high judicial office. The High Court of Justice consists of three divisions: (1) Chancery (administration of trusts, company cases, mortgages, patents, etc.), (2) King's Bench (contracts, torts, bankruptcy, etc.), (3) Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty (wills, matrimonial cases, and maritime cases). The County Courts have jurisdiction in most claims for debt or damages not exceeding £100, and in cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to any amount; and (outside London) in Bankruptcy. They also have a limited jurisdiction in Chancery, Probate, and Admiralty proceedings. There is a right of appeal to the High Court on questions of law, where more than £20 is claimed; otherwise, by leave. The Courts having criminal jurisdiction are the House of Lords, the Court of Criminal Appeal (established 1907), the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. The costs, either of the prosecution or the defence, in criminal cases can now, by order of the Court, be made payable out of local funds. To the Court of Criminal Appeal any person convicted on indictment may appeal on a question of law, or, by leave, on a question of fact, or mixed law and fact, or against the sentence unless that is fixed by law. But there is no power to order a new trial. In the King's Bench Division, and at Quarter Sessions, appeals are heard from summary proceedings. The trials of many serious offences take place at Quarter Sessions; but the most serious are sent to the Assizes. The Central Criminal Court acts as the Assizes for London and some adjacent districts, and as Quarter Sessions for the City. Besides these Courts there are certain Ecclesiastical Courts: these are of three degrees of jurisdiction over the Established Church. First, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; second, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—e.g. the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, third, courts of purely secular constitution—e.g. the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the Judicial Committee may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The Archdeacon's Court is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory.** Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted faculties for the alteration, repair and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose, and appeal lies from each Consistory Court to the Court of Arches or to the Privy Council. The Archbishop's Court, distinguished from the Provincial Court, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. Sir Lewis Dibdin's Court, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. The Registrar is Mr. F. Hugh Lee, and the Court is held at Church House, Westminster.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (which hears appeals from Colonial and Indian Courts, and also from Ecclesiastical Courts) consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Gorell, and Lord Mersey. Viscount Haldane is a member of the Committee by virtue of sect. 1 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833, and Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., are members by virtue of sect. 30 of the same Act. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908, the following Colonial Judges are members of the Committee: Lord de Villiers, C.J. (South Africa), Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., C.J. (South Australia), Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, C.J. (Australia), Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G. (Australia), and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.M.G., C.J. (Canada). The Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908, gives power to His Majesty to direct Colonial Judges to act as assessors of the Judicial Committee on the hearing of appeals from the Colony. Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Charles Neish, Barrister-at-Law. Chief Clerk, W. Reeve Wallace; Second Clerk, J. H. Houghton; Third Clerk, D. G. Lys; Reader, G. Maggolini. Office, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

A List of Judges.

The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:—Lord High Chancellor: Lord Loreburn. Court of Appeal: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), the Right Hons. Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy (Master of the Rolls), Sir Samuel Evans (President of the Probate Division), Sir R. Vaughan Williams, Sir G. Farwell, Sir J. F. Moulton, Sir H. B. Buckley, and Sir W. R. Kennedy.

Chancery Division: Lord Chancellor, Sir M. Ingle Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir T. R. Warrington, Sir R. Neville, Sir R. J. Parker, and Sir H. T. Eve.

King's Bench Division: Lord Alverstone, Sir W. Grantham, Sir J. C. Lawrance, Sir E. Ridley, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart., Sir T. T. Bucknill, Sir R. Bray, Sir A. T. Lawrence, Sir W. Pickford, Lord Coleridge, Sir J. A. Hamilton, Sir T. E. Scrutton, Sir J. Eldon Bankes, Sir H. E. Avory, Sir T. G. Horridge, and Sir C. M. Lush.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division: Sir S. Evans (President), and Sir H. Bargrave Deane.

Other Judges are the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, Lords Macnaghten, Robson, Shaw, and Atkinson. **Court of Arches:** Sir Lewis T. Dibdin. **Consistory Court:** Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. **Bankruptcy Court:** Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart. **Railway and Canal Commission:** Sir A. T. Lawrence, Lord Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Madden, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, and Sir J. T. Woodhouse.

SCOTLAND.

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having civil jurisdiction are (1) The House of Lords, which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) The Court of Session, sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, The Inner House and The Outer House; (3) The Sheriff Courts.

The principal Courts having criminal jurisdiction are (1) The High Court of Justiciary, (2) The Sheriff Courts.

The Inner House hears appeals from the Lords Ordinary, who are the judges of the Outer House sitting singly. The Sheriff Courts are territorial courts which try actions on contract, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title, if the subject-matter is not more than £50 a year or £1000 in value, but not actions relating to status. In most cases there is a right of appeal to the Inner House.

The High Court of Justiciary tries the more serious criminal cases, and hears appeals from the inferior courts.

The following is a list of the judges of the Court of Session, or, as they are more properly designated, Senators of the College of Justice:

Inner House, First Division—The Lord President (Lord Dunedin), Lord Mackenzie, Lord Kinnear, Lord Johnston. **Second Division**—The Lord Justice-Clerk (Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole Macdonald, K.C.B.), Lord Ardwall, Lord Dundas, and Lord Salvesen.

Outer House, Permanent Lords Ordinary—Lord Guthrie, Lord Cullen, Lord Skerrington, Lord Dewar, and Lord Ormidade.

IRELAND.

The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal. There is a Supreme Court, divided into a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, the latter being subdivided into (1) the Chancery Division (including the Landed Estates Court) and (2) the King's Bench Division (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy).

County Courts.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to £50, in equity and probate up to £500, and in lunacy up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to

the Chancery Division or to a Judge of Assize and, in common law, to a Judge of Assize.

Criminal Courts.—There are (1) the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, and (2) the Assize Courts, similar to those in England; also (3) Courts of Quarter Sessions (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England; (4) the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

The following is a list of the Judges of the Supreme Court:

Court of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Redmond Barry (Lord Chancellor), Lord O'Brien (Lord Chief Justice), Right Hon. Richard E. Meredith (Master of the Rolls), Right Hon. C. Palles (Lord Chief Baron), Lord Justice Holmes, Right Hon. R. R. Cherry.

Chancery Division.—Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, D. P. Barton, J. Ross (Land Judge).

King's Bench Division.—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, J. G. Gibson, D. H. Madden (Probate and Matrimonial), W. Boyd (Bankruptcy and Admiralty), W. Kenny, G. Wright, W. H. Dodd.

THE INNS OF COURT.

The Inns of Court are as follows:—

Inner Temple, Fleet Street. Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham; Clerk, J. H. Milton.

Middle Temple, Fleet Street. Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.

Gray's Inn, Holborn. Under-Treasurer, D. W. Douthwaite.

Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.

At these Inns students for the Bar are entered. They are governed by Benchers.

The Council of Legal Education was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar. The Council is charged with the education and examination of such students. It offers 2 studentships of the annual value of 100 guineas each, tenable for 3 years. The examinations at which the studentships may be awarded are held before the Hilary and Trinity terms. Chairman, Lord Macnaghten; Clerk, Frederick Dapp. Office, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Director of Legal Studies, W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

The General Council of the Bar is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. The Council consists of: (1) the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for the time being, and every former Attorney-General or Solicitor-General whilst remaining in actual practice at the Bar; (2) 48 practising barristers elected by the whole Bar (not less than 12 of the Inner Bar and not less than 24 of the Outer Bar), one-half of the total number retiring from office at the time for the close of the election in each year. A statement of the proceedings of the Council is published annually, and copies thereof are supplied to every barrister having an address in the Law List. The Council has received recognition at the hands of the legislature. Chairman, W. English Harrison, K.C.; Vice-Chairman, P. Ogden Laurence, K.C.; Hon. Treasurer, T. T. Methold; Secretary, Henry C. A. Bingley; Clerk, C. Worthy. Offices of the Council, 2, Marc Court, Temple, E.C.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The area of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, is 121,090 square miles—about an eightieth part of the Empire exclusive of India. The area of England and Wales is 58,315 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom at the 1911 census was 45,216,665, the population of the rest of the Empire, exclusive of India, being about 50,000,000.

The following figures relating to the trade, commerce, and condition of the people of the United Kingdom are taken from a Return prepared for the House of Commons by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade :

Year.	Population (Millions).	Death Rate per Thousand.	Birth Rate per Thousand.	Number of Paupers per 10,000 of the Population.	Total Cost of Poor Relief.	Value of Imports of Food and Drink.	Value of Imports of Food and Drink from British Colonies.	Consumption of Wheat and Wheat-flour per Head of Population.	Net Imports of Merchandise (deducting Re-exports).	Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the U.K.	Gross Income brought under Income Tax.	Amount standing to Credit of Depositors in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks.	Total Registered Tonnage of British Shipping.
1871	31.6	21.5	33.8	393	1,000 £'s. 9,558	1,000 £'s. 123,931	1,000 £'s. 21,853	Cwts. 270,506	1,000 £'s. 223,066	1,000 £'s. 482	Million £. 65,845	1,000 £'s. 55,845	Tons. 5,694,123
1881	34.9	18.7	32.5	290	10,155	175,694	31,243	3.1	373,962	234,022	601	181,198	6,691,896
1891	37.8	20.0	30.4	253	10,566	184,885	35,965	3.4	373,562	247,235	717	120,854	8,279,297
1901	41.6	17.1	28.0	236	13,873	220,016	41,388	3.1	454,148	280,022	902	206,810	9,608,420
1906	43.7	15.6	26.8	255	16,743	233,439	58,430	3.3	522,786	375,575	979	230,362	11,167,332
1909	44.8	14.8	25.5	252	17,588	249,333	63,766	3.2	533,360	378,180	•	240,919	11,585,878
1910	45.2	13.9	24.7	248	•	253,164	71,076	3.2	574,664	430,590	•	•	11,555,663

* Not yet available.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION.

The total number of persons returned as living in the United Kingdom at midnight on Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, was 45,216,665. This total shows an increase of 3,757,044, or 9.1 per cent., upon the number returned at the previous enumeration of April 1901. The rate of increase of population in the United Kingdom in 1910-11 was 0.8 per cent. below that in the previous decennium, due to the fact that neither in England nor in Scotland was the rate of increase so high as in 1891-1901. On the other hand, the growth of population in Wales was greater, and in Ireland the decrease of population was less, than in any of the previous six decennia.

The Great Towns.

The following table shows the population of those boroughs and urban districts of the United Kingdom which had 100,000 or more inhabitants at the census of 1911, with the rate of increase or decrease since 1901.

Town.	Pop. 1911.	Rate of increase or of decrease per cent.
London (Administrative County)	4,522,961	— 0.3
Glasgow	784,455	+ 1.1
Liverpool	746,566	+ 6.0
Manchester	714,427	+ 10.8
Birmingham	525,960	+ 0.5
Sheffield	454,653	+ 11.1
Leeds	445,568	+ 3.9
Belfast	385,492	+ 10.4
Bristol	357,059	+ 5.3
Edinburgh	320,315	+ 0.9
Dublin	309,272	+ 6.4
West Ham	280,102	+ 8.1
Bradford	288,505	+ 3.1
Kingston-upon-Hull	278,024	+ 15.7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	266,671	+ 8.0
Nottingham	259,942	+ 8.4
Stoke-on-Trent	234,553	+ 9.2
Salford	231,380	+ 4.7
Portsmouth	231,165	+ 22.4

Town.	Pop. 1911.	Rate of increase or of decrease per cent.
Leicester	227,242	+ 7.4
Cardiff	182,230	+ 10.9
Bolton	180,885	+ 7.5
Croydon	169,559	+ 26.6
Dundee	165,006	+ 1.2
Aberdeen	163,084	+ 6.2
Willesden	154,267	+ 34.4
Rhondda	152,798	+ 34.3
Sunderland	151,162	+ 3.5
Oldham	147,495	+ 7.5
Tottenham	137,457	+ 33.8
East Ham	133,504	+ 39.1
Blackburn	133,064	+ 3.0
Brighton	131,250	+ 6.3
Birkenhead	130,832	+ 18.0
Leyton	124,736	+ 26.1
Walthamstow	124,597	+ 31.0
Derby	123,433	+ 7.5
Norwich	121,493	+ 6.6
Southampton	119,039	+ 13.6
Preston	117,113	+ 3.6
Gateshead	116,928	+ 6.4
Swansea	114,673	+ 21.3
Plymouth	112,042	+ 4.1
Stockport	108,693	+ 17.1
South Shields	108,649	+ 7.7
Huddersfield	107,825	+ 13.4
Coventry	106,377	+ 52.0
Burnley	106,337	+ 9.6
Middlesbrough	104,787	+ 14.8
Halifax	101,556	— 3.2

Saturation of the Cities.

It will be noticed that the only decreases recorded in the towns above named are in the cases of London and Halifax, the first and last in the list. Generally speaking, there is a marked decline in the rate of growth of the large towns as compared with that in the previous decennial period. It is pointed out, however, that a falling-off in the rate of increase does not necessarily imply any decline in prosperity.

As the population resident within the

boundaries of the town approaches more and more nearly that destiny which under the local circumstances may be regarded as the point of saturation, the tendency is for further increase to slacken within, and probably to accelerate without, the town limits, simply because there is less and less room left within for new buildings. This tendency has been markedly accentuated in the past decennium by the provision of improved means of transportation, enabling the city worker to enjoy the advantages of residence outside the city limits. If at the same time overcrowded slum areas are rebuilt with more generous provision of light and air, and if residences are, owing to increasing site value, replaced by railways, warehouses, and business premises in the central portion of the town, it may well be that even an actual decrease in population represents not decrease, but increase of the town's prosperity. The growth of large urban communities can only be measured by considering jointly the population of the central area and of all its suburbs, whether the latter do or do not happen to be under the same local government as the central area. The cases of Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester illustrate this.

In London, the process of decentralisation, which at first affected the inner districts only, has gradually affected a much wider area, so that in the decennial period 1901-11, of the 28 metropolitan boroughs, only nine—and these mainly those farthest removed from the centre—showed an increase. Outside the administrative county of London, however, is a wide belt of suburban towns and districts conveniently designated the "Outer Ring." This Outer Ring together with the county of London constitutes "Greater London." The

inhabitants of Greater London now exceed seven and a quarter millions, and although the growth in the decennium 1901-1911 was less than in the preceding decennia, it amounted to more than 670,000 persons, or 10·2 per cent. In the Outer Ring, the increase of population had been about 50 per cent. in each of the three intercensal periods between 1861 and 1891, and 45 per cent. in the period 1891-1901. In the last intercensal period it fell to 33 per cent.; this, however, represents a numerical addition of 684,867 persons, an addition greater than that in any previous intercensal period, and considerably more than the entire population of the Outer Ring fifty years ago.

The following table shows the proportion per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom in its different divisions at the dates given:

	1821.	1871.	1901.	1911.
England . . .	54·0	68·2	74·3	75·3
Wales . . .	3·4	3·9	4·1	4·5
Scotland . . .	10·0	10·7	10·8	10·5
Ireland . . .	32·6	17·2	10·8	9·7

Town and Country.

In England and Wales the rate of increase in the urban districts has declined from 15·2 to 11·1, that of the rural districts has increased from 2·9 to 10·2 per cent. It should be pointed out, however, that the rates in the last decennium represent an actual increase of 2,818,072 persons in the urban, and of only 729,354 persons in the rural districts. The total population of the urban districts of England and Wales in 1911 was 28,168,970. That of the rural districts was 7,906,299.

Further details of the population are given below under the divisions of the United Kingdom to which they relate.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The separate population figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and in the Preliminary Report of the Census for 1911 are:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population 1901.	Population 1911.
England . . .	50,939	30,811,420	34,043,076
Wales . . .	7,376	1,716,423	2,032,193
	58,315	32,527,843	36,075,269

The enumeration of 1911 shows an increase of 3,547,426, or 10·9 per cent., upon the number returned in 1901. This increase is numerically greater than in any previous decennium, but the progression per cent. is lower than in any previous decennium.

Date of Enumeration.	Population.	Increase per cent.	Population per sq. mile.
1801 . . .	8,892,536	—	153
1811 . . .	10,164,256	14·0	175
1821 . . .	12,000,236	18·0	206
1831 . . .	13,896,797	15·8	239
1841 . . .	15,914,148	14·2	273
1851 . . .	17,927,609	12·6	308
1861 . . .	20,066,224	11·9	344
1871 . . .	22,712,266	13·2	390
1881 . . .	25,974,439	14·3	446
1891 . . .	29,002,525	11·6	498
1901 . . .	32,527,843	12·1	558
1911 . . .	36,075,269	10·9	618

The proportion of males and females in 1911 was 17,448,476 males to 18,626,793 females, showing an excess of 1,178,317 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In 1901 the excess was 1,070,617. The proportion of females steadily increased from 103·6 per cent. in 1821 to 106·8 per cent. in 1901, at which figure it remained in 1911. The number of separate families in 1911 was 8,018,857, as compared with 7,036,868 in 1901.

In the Preliminary Report on the 1911 census it is pointed out that the rate of increase of population depends on two factors, the balance between births and deaths and the balance between outward and inward passenger movement. The net gain of population by excess of births over deaths, which had been 15·09, 13·97, and 12·39 per cent. in the three preceding intercensal periods, rose in the period 1901-11 to 12·44. This result was due to the counterbalancing of a great reduction of the birth-rate by a still greater reduction of the death-rate. The loss of population by balance of passenger movement, which may be stated as over 164,000 in 1871-81 and over 600,000 in 1881-91, fell to 68,000 in 1891-1901 and rose to nearly half a million persons in the intercensal period 1901-11.

Local Government Board.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and super-

sceded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since '47, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department. From that date scarcely a session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local authority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control.

The Board consists of a President (who is a Cabinet Minister), the five principal Secretaries of State, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the whole of the functions of the Board are exercised by the President, and he is responsible to Parliament for all its acts. The Department is also represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary. The usual functions of the Board are, however, exercised by the Permanent Secretary and five Assistant Secretaries. The staff of the Department numbers over 600.

President: Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: J. H. Lewis, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: Sir Horace C. Monro, K.C.B.

Assistant Secretaries: T. Pitts, C.B., N. T. Kershaw, C.B., Sir James S. Davy, K.C.B. (also Chief General Inspector), W. T. Jerred, and F. J. Willis.

Medical Officer: Arthur Newsholme, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond.

Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs).

The established strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, 1910, 31,079. This was exclusive of the Metropolitan and City of London Police. Out of this number there were 1,508 in the Liverpool force, exclusive of 490 appointed at private cost. The Manchester force contained 1,249 men, exclusive of 16 appointed at private cost; Birmingham 975, exclusive of 16 appointed at private cost; Leeds 654; Bristol 567; and Sheffield 533, exclusive of 44 appointed at private cost. All these cities and boroughs and a few others of the more populous towns have a more or less efficient detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol are very good.

Local Administrative Bodies.

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—

County Councils for administrative counties, Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,

Borough Councils for the Metropolitan Boroughs,

Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts,

Parish Councils for parishes having a popu-

lation of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councillors, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. Parochial Electors, *i.e.*, persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. Town Councillors are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a County Councillor is similar to that of a Town Councillor, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified. By the Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907, women were for the first time rendered eligible for election as Town Councillors and County Councillors. Women are also eligible for election as members of Boards of Guardians, and of Parish and District Councils.

Other Poor Law authorities, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) The Metropolitan Asylums Board, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act ('67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients, imbeciles and certain classes of pauper children; (2) The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts, constituted under the same Act; and (3) The Managers of School Districts formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

Rating Powers.

The most generally levied rate is the Poor Rate, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the Poor Rate.

Municipal Corporations, acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act, and Urban District Councils levy a special rate called the **General District Rate**, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the Poor Rate a valuation list is made for each parish, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the **General Rate**.

The total amount of loans outstanding against local authorities (not including the Metropolitan Water Board) in England and Wales was £455,522,578 on March 31st, 1908.

The total amount received from Public Rates by local authorities in England and Wales during the year ended Lady Day, 1908, was £59,664,615. The rates varied in county boroughs from 4s. 7d. to 9s. 7d. in the pound, and in London parishes (excluding those in the City) from 6s. 3d. to 10s. 8d.

Land Rating.

By the **Agricultural Rates Act, '96**, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31st, 1902. The period has been extended from time to time. In 1910 the Act was renewed for four years. The exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the **General District Rate** in urban districts and the **Special Expenses Rate** in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the **Poor Rate**, **County Rate**, **Borough Rate**, etc. **Agricultural land** is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, **grants-in-aid** are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" out of the **Local Taxation Accounts**, the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The total rateable value of agricultural land in England and

Wales in July '96, was £24,565,058; at Lady-day 1907 it had fallen to £23,662,160. The total rateable value of all property had risen from £165,412,266 in '96 to £212,757,450 in 1908, and £215,309,542 in 1909. The assessable value for the purposes of the **Agricultural Rates Act** was £203,453,436 in 1909. The total amount of the grants paid to authorities in England and Wales during the year ended March 1910 was £1,325,024. Of this £434,747 went to County Councils, £351,853 to Rural District Councils, and £409,473 to Boards of Guardians. These grants represent an average rate of about 1s. 1d. in the £ on the total rateable value of agricultural land.

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. The latest complete returns are for the year 1908-9. These include summaries of the accounts of about 25,900 local authorities, including 62 County Councils, 69 County Boroughs, 250 other Municipal Boroughs, 812 Urban District Councils for districts other than boroughs, 672 Rural District Councils, 6,531 Parish Councils, 390 Parish Meetings, and 657 Boards of Guardians, besides a host of other authorities, such as Hospital Boards, Harbour Boards, Commissioners of Sewers, Burial Authorities, etc.

Value of Property.

The rateable value of property in England and Wales has risen each year since 1874, when

the total was	£115,646,631
In 1884 it had risen to	145,527,944
in 1894 to	161,139,575
and in 1909 it was	215,309,542

The total rateable value in 1874 represented an average of £4 17s. 6d. per head of population, while in 1910 the average was £6 os. 5d.

During the period of five years ended in March or April, 1909, the total increase in the gross value or gross estimated rental of all rateable hereditaments amounted to £23,883,054, equivalent to an increase of 9.8 per cent. The corresponding increase in rateable value was £15,780,341, an increase of 8.0 per cent.

During the five years the rateable value of buildings and other rateable hereditaments not being agricultural land increased by £15,836,159, or 9.1 per cent., whilst the rateable value of agricultural land decreased by £55,818, or 0.2 per cent. There was, however, an increase of about £59,000 (also equivalent to about 0.2 per cent.) in the rateable value of agricultural land between the commencement of the year 1908-9 and the commencement of the year 1909-10.

The average amount of rateable value per head of estimated population ranged in the year 1909, in different metropolitan boroughs, from £4 3s. 9d. (in Bethnal Green) to £37 10s. 9d. (in the City of Westminster), and in different county boroughs from £2 19s. 2d. (in Walsall) to £8 15s. 5d. (in Bournemouth). The average amount of rateable value (1909) per head of enumerated population (census 1901) ranged, in different extra-metropolitan poor law unions not comprised in county boroughs from £3 4s. 10d. (in Aberayron Union) to £19 7s. 3d. (in Bishopthorpe [Out-relief] Union).

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

The area of the City of London is 673 acres—a little more than 1 square mile. The area of the County of London is 117 square miles. The population of the County at the census of 1911 was 1,522,961, being one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom and about one-twentieth of the population of the British Empire, exclusive of India. Greater London, comprising the City and the Metropolitan Police District, has an area of 632.84 square miles, excluding tidal water, and is defined as containing every parish, the whole of which is within 15 miles of Charing Cross, or any portion of which is within 12 miles. Its population in 1911 was 7,252,963.

There are 30 Municipal bodies in the Administrative County of London, consisting of the London County Council, the Corporations of the Cities of London and Westminster, and 27 Metropolitan Borough Councils; while in Outer London, which signifies the part of the Metro-

politan Police District lying outside the Administrative County, there are 142 Local Authorities comprising 5 County Councils, 8 County and Municipal Borough Corporations, 60 Urban District Councils, 14 Rural District Councils, and 55 Parish Councils.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116.95 miles. The Council consists of 19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors (but in Oct. 1903 the Council adopted a recommendation in favour of the increase of the membership from 137 to 154). The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county at the same election.

The last election, the eighth, took place on Saturday, March 5th, 1910. The party results of this and the previous elections were as follows:—

	Pro- gressives.	Municipal Reformers.*	Inde- pendents.
1889 . . .	71	47	—
1892 . . .	84	34	—
1895 . . .	59	59	—
1898 . . .	70	47	1
1901 . . .	84	32	2
1904 . . .	83	34	1
1907 . . .	38	79	1
1910 . . .	58	60	—

* Called Moderates '89-1904.

At the election in March 1910 all the electoral divisions were contested, and 406,013 persons, or 51 per cent. of the electorate, voted, as compared with 55.5 per cent. in 1907 and 45.7 per cent. in 1904. The number of persons who voted was 60,408 less than in 1907, the decrease being due to some extent to the falling off in the electorate, which was 795,713 in 1910, as compared with 840,730 in 1907.

Members of the Council.

The members elected on March 5th, 1910, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council. The figures in brackets after the name of each division give the number of voters in that division.

Battersea (23,102). *W. Davies (P.), 7254; W. R. Warren (P.), 7049.
Bermondsey (14,952). Hon. C. Russell (P.), 3288; W. H. Ecroft (P.), 3276.
Bethnal Green, North-East (8987). Garnham Edmonds (P.), 3423; *E. Smith (P.), 3369.
Bethnal Green, South-West (8741). *Rev. S. D. Headlam (P.), 2684; *Percy A. Harris (P.), 2618.
Bow and Bromley (11,729). G. Lansbury, M.P. (Lab.), 4002; G. L. Bruce (P.), 3442.

Brixton (13,961). *W. Haydon (M.R.), 4324; *Ernest Gray (M.R.), 4295.
Camberwell, North (14,357). *R. A. Bray (P.), 4355; *H. R. Taylor (P.), 4339.
Chelsea (15,099). *R. C. Norman (M.R.), 4935; E. L. Meinertzhagen (M.R.), 4886.
City of London (24,645; four seats). *J. W. Domoney (M.R.), 5404; *S. Sankey (M.R.), 5383; *W. H. Pannell (M.R.), 5370.—Hon. Gilbert Johnstone (M.R.), unopp.
Clapham (23,418). Lord Dunmore, V.C. (M.R.), 9184; R. M. Sebag-Montefiore (M.R.), 9087.
Deptford (17,816). W. Freeman Barrett (M.R.), 5932; E. Mumford Preston (M.R.), 5047.
Dulwich (11,787). *F. Hall, M.P. (M.R.), 5836; Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P. (M.R.), 5786.
Finsbury, Central (9380). *A. B. Russell (P.), 2481; L. W. S. Rostron (M.R.), 2460.
Finsbury, East (6224). H. E. A. Cotton (P.), 2026; G. M. Gillett (P.), 2020.
Fulham (25,687). *Cyril S. Cobb (M.R.), 7398; *E. G. Easton (M.R.), 7314.
Greenwich (15,338). Lord Hill (M.R.), 4574; G. H. Hume (M.R.), 4569.
Hackney, Central (11,298). *A. J. Shephard (P.), 3634; Miss H. Adler (P.), 3521.
Hackney, North (17,129). G. W. H. Jones (M.R.), 5133; O. E. Warburg (M.R.), 5042.
Hackney, South (16,263). *I. Chapman (P.), 4947; *W. A. Casson (P.), 4867.
Haggerston (9643). Stephen Gee (P.), 2845; *A. A. Allen, M.P. (P.), 2839.
Hammersmith (17,946). *J. Brandon (M.R.), 5815; *I. Salmon (M.R.), 5654.
Hampstead (15,593). *A. T. Taylor (M.R.), 4509; *W. Reynolds (M.R.), 4527.
Holborn (11,751). *Hon. H. Lygon (M.R.), 3324; R. I. Tasker (M.R.), 3309.
Hoxton (10,749). B. B. Evans (P.), 3645; J. Stanley Holmes (P.), 3612.
Islington, East (13,438). E. Smallwood (P.), 4031; A. A. Thomas (P.), 3949.
Islington, North (14,870). J. C. Hill (M.R.), 4613; *F. L. Dove (M.R.), 4591.
Islington, South (9767). *Howell J. Williams (P.), 2855; *G. Dew (P.), 2841.
Islington, West (9862). R. C. Lambert, M.P. (P.), 3193; *H. L. Jephson (P.), 3172.
Kennington (11,824). *Sir John Benn (P.), 3200; Baron de Forest, M.P. (P.), 2828.
Kensington, North (13,312). *D. Davis (M.R.), 3761; *Major T. C. Levita (M.R.), 998 (bye-election).
Kensington, South (14,193). Col. W. F. Cavaye (M.R.), 4752; *W. Whitaker Thompson (M.R.), 4701.
Lambeth, North (7734). *F. Briant (P.), 2262; *Frank Smith (Lab.), 1930.

Lewisham (29,919). Lord Stanhope (M.R.), 9031; F. H. Carter (M.R.), 8958.
 Limehouse (7403). A. W. Yeo (P.), 1963; *C. Jackson (M.R.), 1962.
 Marylebone, East (9204). Lieut.-Col. Pakenham (M.R.), 3089; *Lord A. Thynne, M.P. (M.R.), 3056.
 Marylebone, West (11,907). *E. White (M.R.), 3710; Miss Susan Lawrence (M.R.), 3681.
 Mile End (6401). C. Stettauer (P.), 2032; J. May (P.), 2016.
 Newington, West (11,998). *J. D. Gilbert (P.), 3540; *Evan Spicer (P.), 3536.
 Norwood (16,986). *C. U. Fisher (M.R.), 5604; *F. St. J. Morrow (M.R.), 5565.
 Paddington, North (15,117). *J. H. Hunter (M.R.), 4017; *T. C. E. Goff (M.R.), 3965.
 Paddington, South (9375). J. B. Karslake (M.R.), 3226; Major Lewis-Barned (M.R.), 3200.
 Peckham (14,655). *T. Gautrey (P.), 4381; Lord Haddo (P.), 4097.
 Poplar (10,088). *Sir J. McDougall (P.), 3169; R. C. K. Ensor (Lab.), 2835.
 Rotherhithe (11,368). *Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (P.), 3716; R. L. Stuart (P.), 3706.
 St. George's, Hanover Square (12,418). *Lord Cheylesmore (M.R.), 4283; *H. J. Greenwood (M.R.), 4243.
 St. George's-in-the-East (3766). *H. Gosling (P.), 1532; C. J. Mathew (P.), 1492.
 St. Pancras, East (11,899). H. C. Lea (P.), 3764; *A. W. Claremont (P.), 3678.
 St. Pancras, North (12,396). T. F. Hobson (P.), 3552; A. L. Leon (P.), 3507.
 St. Pancras, South (7668). *Sir George Alexander (M.R.), 2719; *J. C. Denison-Pender (M.R.), 2633.
 St. Pancras, West (11,046). W. Lloyd-Taylor (P.), 3148; S. Lithgow (P.), 3118.
 Southwark, West (10,815). *Albert Wilson (P.), 2907; *T. Hunter (P.), 2904.
 Stepney (5343). *A. O. Goodrich (M.R.), 1809; J. Sankey, K.C. (M.R.), 1758.
 Strand (10,720). *Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (M.R.), 3004; *P. E. Pilditch (M.R.), 2074.
 Walworth (10,885). *J. A. Dawes, M.P. (P.), 2981; *C. Jesson (P.), 2868.
 Wandsworth (48,111). *W. Hunt (M.R.), 12,806; J. W. Lorden (M.R.), 12,665.
 Westminster (9950). R. W. Graiville-Smith (M.R.), 2907; P. Gates (M.R.).
 Whitechapel (5143). *W. C. Johnson (P.), 1954; *H. H. Gordon (P.), 1950.
 Woolwich (21,084). *W. J. Squires (M.R.), 7956; *E. A. H. Jay (M.R.), 7736.

The Aldermen are as follows:—

Retiring in 1913.	Retiring in 1916.
F. R. Anderton (M.R.).	A. F. Buxton (M.R.).
W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. (M.R.).	Harold Cox (M.R.).
Sir Geo. Goldie (M.R.).	Geoffrey Drage (M.R.).
Lord Michelham (M.R.).	J. W. Gilbert (M.R.).
Visct. Middleton (M.R.).	Bernard Holland, G. K. Naylor (M.R.).
Hon. N. Primrose, M.P. (P.).	C. B. (M.R.).
Captain G. S. C. Swinton (M.R.).	H. L. Cripps (M.R.).
H. Ward (P.).	11. V. Rowe (M.R.).
	Lady St. Helier (M.R.).
	P. C. Simmons (M.R.).
	Lord Monk Bretton (M.R.).

Chairman of the Council, Edward White.
 Vice-Chairman, Cyril Jackson.
 Deputy-Chairman, A. B. Russell.

The Council's Officers.

Clerk, Sir Laurence Gomme.
 Chief Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.
 Valuer, Andrew Young.
 Solicitor, E. Tanner.
 Comptroller, H. E. Haward.
 Medical Officer of Health, W. H. Hamer.
 Chemist, Dr. F. Clowes.
 Chief Officer, Public Control, J. Ollis.
 Chief Officer, Parks Department, Major P. Maud, C.M.G.
 Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Lt. Sampson Sladen, R.N.
 Chief Officer of Tramways, A. L. C. Fell.
 Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, D.C.L.
 Education Officer, R. Blair, M.A.
 Superintending Architect, W. E. Riley.
 Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess.
 Chief Officer of Stores, F. W. Mackinney.
 Central Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.
 The new County Hall is being built on the Surrey side of the Thames between Westminster and Charing Cross Bridges, from the plans of Mr. Ralph Knott, who in 1908 won the architects' competition for designs for the Hall. The building will be in the English Renaissance style, over 700 ft. long, and 6 stories high.

Statistics.

The assessable value of the County was, on April 6th, 1911, £44,669,411, of which sum £5,672,277 represented the assessable value of the City of London and the Inner and Middle Temples. A penny rate was estimated to produce to the Council £186,123.

The Council's rates have been as follows:—

1889-90 . . . 12½d.		{ Ord. 17759d.
1890-91 . . . 13½d.	1904-5	{ Ed. 8125d. (2- year's charge) }
1891-92 . . . 11½d.		
1892-93 . . . 12½d.	1905-6	{ Ord. 17d. }
1893-94 . . . 13d.		{ Ed. 18d. }
1894-95 . . . 14d.	1906-7	{ Ord. 17d. }
1895-96 . . . 15d.		{ Ed. 19d. }
1896-97 . . . 15d.	1907-8	{ Ord. 17d. }
1897-98 . . . 14d.		{ Ed. 18d. }
1898-99 . . . 14d.	1908-9	{ Ord. 17d. }
1899-1900 . . . 13½d.		{ Ed. 19d. }
1900-1 . . . 14½d.	1909-10	{ Ord. 17d. }
1901-2 . . . 15d.		{ Ed. 19½d. }
1902-3 . . . 15½d.	1910-11	{ Ord. 17d. }
1903-4 . . . 16½d.		{ Ed. 20½d. }
	1911-12	{ Ord. 17d. }
		{ Ed. 21½d. }

The Council's net debt at the end of 1910 stood at £40,093,047 for rate services and £11,995,995 for revenue-producing services.

The estimated expenditure for 1911-12 on rate and debt accounts, taken as a whole, and disregarding transfers between accounts, amounted in total to £11,330,275. The estimated income, excluding balances brought forward, was £3,887,274, giving a net expenditure of £7,443,001, of which £7,066,010 was to be raised by rate, the remainder being provided out of balances. Of the total estimated net expenditure £3,227,918 was for purposes other than education.

Consult "London Statistics," published annually by the Council. For the work of the London Education Committee, see article on EDUCATION.

London Locomotion.

The following table illustrates the growth of passenger traffic in Greater London in twenty-eight years.

LONDON: TRAFFIC—FIRES.

Number of Passengers carried by—	1881.	1909.
Railway (local companies)	139,233,690	410,744,610
Tramway (approximate)	72,038,962	687,138,908
Omnibus (principal companies)	58,389,997	311,000,000
Total (approximate)	269,662,649	1,408,883,518
Estimated population of Greater London	4,766,661	7,429,740
Number of Journeys per head of population	56	189

These figures do not represent the whole of the travelling which takes place in London in public conveyances, since they do not include the whole of the omnibus traffic, nor the cab traffic, nor the very large suburban traffic (amounting to hundreds of millions of passengers) carried by the trunk railways. In 1910 there were 605 railway stations in Greater London and 657 route-miles of railway. The length of streets traversed by omnibuses was 210 miles.

The total length of tramways in London is about 142 street miles, of which about 135 miles belong to the County Council. The total capital expenditure of the Council on its tramways undertaking to March 31st, 1910, amounted to £11,618,837.

A day census of the City of London, taken on April 28th, 1911, of the people and vehicles entering the City between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. gave the people as numbering 1,077,155, and the vehicles 94,095, or an aggregate of 1,171,250 for the 12 hours; 138,362 people arrived on motors or tramways and 342,451 by railway. The mechanical vehicles numbered 18,915 and the animal-drawn vehicles 52,094. The highest number of people, 179,282, arrived between 8 and 9 a.m., and the lowest number, 59,933 between 3 and 4 p.m. Of the 342,451 who arrived by railway, the highest number, 80,758, were enumerated at Liverpool Street, and the lowest number, 2,068, at Snow Hill. The highest number at any tube station was 16,538 at Lombard Street, and the lowest, 5,115, at the Post Office.

The number of public vehicles licensed by the Metropolitan Police in 1909 was as follows:—

	Horse-drawn.	Mechanical.	Total.
Cabs	6,562	3,956	10,518
Omnibuses	1,771	1,180	2,951
Tramcars	239	2,198	2,437
Total	8,572	7,334	15,906

The number of cases of personal injury caused by vehicles reported to the Metropolitan and City Police in 1909 was 13,388. Of these 303 were fatal. The vehicles causing the accidents are classified as follows:—

	Horse-drawn.	Mechanical.	Total.
Cabs, carriages, etc.	6,033	3,488	9,521
Omnibuses	304	1,343	1,647
Tramcars	102	2,118	2,220
Total	6,439	6,949	13,388

Consult the annual reports of the special London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade. Their purpose is to supplement the report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic issued in 1905 (see 1905 ANNUAL) by indicating the changes that have been since made, and by bringing the statistics up to date.

London's Landowners.

As the result of an investigation conducted by the London County Council, it appears that the landowners of London number 34,600. The largest London landowners are the Crown, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the London County Council, and the City Corporation, who own together 19 square miles out of the total of 113. There are in addition 183 large landowners owning on the average one-third of a square mile each. Of the remaining 34,413 owners the average ownership is about one acre each.

London Fire Brigade.

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength and appliances of the Brigade have increased six-fold, and the appliances, etc., have increased in proportion. There are now 1,137 officers and men, 40 men under instruction, 13 pilots, 186 coachmen, and 310 horses (bired). The area protected is about 17½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. The cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1910-11 (including pensions) was £292,710. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contributed £37,625, the Government £10,000, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £1,473. The balance, £243,612, plus £59,587 for interest and repayment charges on capital (£303,199), was raised from the ratepayers. The report of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1910 shows an increase in the number of fires of 11 as compared with those in 1909. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 5,284. Of these 1,343 were false alarms, and 733 were calls for chimneys on fire. Chief Officer, Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N.; Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gamble, C.E., and A. R. Dyer; Assistant Divisional Officers, C. C. B. Morris and Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N.

Of the 3,208 fires which occurred in 1910, 692 were caused by lights being carelessly thrown down. Sparks from fires caused 210 outbreaks; defective flues, 87; children playing with fire and matches, 145; mishaps with candles, 171; escapes of gas, 101; fat, etc., boiling over, 76; defective electric circuits, 138; curtains coming in contact with the gas light, 86; the upsetting of mineral oil lamps, 74; improperly set stoves, 46; airing linen, 74; hot ashes, 64; overflow of petrol, 45; and sparks from locomotives, 18. Smoking tobacco caused 21 fires; spontaneous ignition, 9; friction of machinery, 18; swinging gas brackets, 17; seeking for an escape with a light, 18; while in 398 cases the cause is returned as "unknown." The number of lives lost was 83. Of these 50 were injured and removed before the Brigade was called, and of the remaining 33, 10 were taken out alive from the buildings but subsequently died. Of the 83 persons whose lives were lost, 41 were children under 12 years of age.

London Salvage Corps.

Established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Board of Works, when the Metropolitan (now London) Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1910 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2,628; outside, 143; total, 2,771. At nearly all of these,

services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 12 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 19 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, a number of auxiliaries in training, and 10 coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: (East) Commercial Road, E., Supt. R. Dobbie; (South) Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. W. Sleat; (West) Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. C. Allison; (North) Upper Street, Islington, Supt. Paskins. (Central) Headquarters: 63-66, Watling Street. Supt. W. Houghton is in charge, and the Chief Officer, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councillors are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the ancient City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not half cover his expenses while in office. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; he presides at the justice-room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and of several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

The present Lord Mayor is Alderman Sir

Thomas Boor Crosby, M.D. The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E., Mansion House.

The Sheriffs are Alderman Charles Augustin Hanson and Mr. George Briggs.

The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councillors. At a by-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, for which a new home has been provided in the Sessions House on the site of the Old Bailey.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present.

The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation.

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4,000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. Sir Forrest Fulton was so appointed in 1900.

The Chamberlain (the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P., who was Lord Mayor in 1902, salary £3,000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the

revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell.

The Common Serjeant (Sir Albert Bosanquet, K.C., salary £3,000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder.

The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Sir James Bell, salary £2,500) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only.

The Remembrancer (Mr. Adrian Pollock, salary £2,000) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters.

The Sword Bearer (Col. Ker-Fox) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official.

The rateable value of the City is £5,672,277. The income for 1911-12 was estimated at £534,714, and the expenditure (exclusive of the expense of celebrating the Coronation) at £532,563.

London Livery Companies.

There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total rent of

the real property is about £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments.

City of London Police.

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The total strength of the force is 1,180, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 chief clerk and superintendent, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 5 chief inspectors, 23 inspectors, 23 sub-inspectors, 96 sergeants, and 1,029 constables.

In addition to the above, 47 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £170 per annum for the sergeant and £135 per annum for each constable.

The Detective Department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 6 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, and 60 constables.

There is a private hospital for members, under the care of the surgeon of the force.

The Police area is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by 5 inspectors and 6 sub-inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £174,166 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 6d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Commissioner, Sir William Nott-Bower, C.V.O.
Assistant Commissioner, Captain Donald Brenner.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, John Stark.
Superintendent, Executive Department, A. J. Nicholls.

Superintendent, Detective Department, J. Ottaway.

Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, '99, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council.

All persons qualified to vote at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since '94. A woman is not eligible for the office of councillor. The Mayor of a London Borough is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or

carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

The first election of councillors took place on Nov. 1st, 1900; the second on Nov. 2nd, 1903; the third on Nov. 1st, 1906; and the fourth on Nov. 1st, 1909.

The strength of parties on the Councils elected in 1903, 1906, and 1909 was as follows:—

	1903.	1906.	1909.
Moderates or Municipal Reformers	594	959	1,007
Progressives	616	272	260
Independents	112	97	54
Labour	40	34	41

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 699.42 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The Thames police are selected principally from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam and motor launches. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The strength of the force for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1910 (latest returns), was 19,418, consisting of 31 superintendents, 602 inspectors, 2,556 sergeants, and 16,229 constables.

The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, Sir E. R. Henry, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I. Assistant Commissioners, Sir A. C. Bruce, Major Sir E. F. Wodehouse, K.C.V.O., C.B., Sir M. L. Macnaghten, and Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E.; and six Chief Constables.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan Police area for 1910-11 was £55,749,041. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. During 1910-11 an additional rate of 3d. in the £ was raised under 53 & 54 Vict. c. 45, s. 19 (4). The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1909-10 was £1,651,024.

London Burglaries.

Burglaries decreased by 43, the figures being 469 in 1909 and 426 in 1910. Apprehensions for burglary declined by 59 and convictions by 72. Housebreakings decreased by 73, the figures being 1,600 in 1910, as compared with 1,673 in 1909. Arrests for housebreaking, however, increased by 23 and convictions by 9. Violence to the person was used in 2 cases of burglary

and 2 cases of housebreaking; 438 of these offences were committed in houses left with no person in charge. In 214 cases of burglary and 629 cases of housebreaking the value of the property stolen was less than £5; 10 burglaries and 17 housebreakings occurred in which the loss amounted to £100 and upwards. In 152 cases of burglary and 140 cases of housebreaking no loss was ultimately sustained. Shop-breakings decreased by 116, but the apprehensions decreased by 36 and the convictions by 29.

Twenty-three cases of murder of persons above one year of age were reported, and are accounted for as follows: In 13 cases arrests were made, and in 6 the murderers committed suicide.

London's Lost Property.

The property found in public carriages and deposited with police by drivers and conductors during 1910 is classified as under:—

Bags	7,469
Clothing (men's)	6,315
" (women's)	5,344
Jewellery	2,023
Miscellaneous articles	18,789
Opera glasses	646
Purses	3,285
Rugs	354
Sticks	1,565
Umbrellas	27,621
Watches	310
Total	73,721

Articles 31,338 in number and of the value of £31,561 16s. 10½d. were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with police. The awards paid to drivers and conductors numbered 32,238, and amounted to £4,788 5s. 10½d. Thirteen drivers or conductors received more than £10 apiece; one of them received £100 and another £56.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

The Metropolis Water Act, 1902, constituted a Water Board, called the "Metropolitan Water Board," for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the undertakings of the eight Metropolitan water companies.

The Water Board consists of 66 members appointed, for 3 years ending June 1st, 1913, by the county councils and other authorities within the water area.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, J.P.
 Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.
 Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S.
 Accountant and Registrar, Arthur Newton.
 Chief Engineer, W. B. Bryan, M.Inst.C.E.
 Solicitor, W. Moon.
 Director of Water Examinations, A. C. Houston, M.B., D.Sc.
 Central Office, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.
 The Metropolitan Water Board (Charges) Act,

1907, provided for uniform scales of charges for water applicable throughout the limits of supply.

The statutory area of supply covers over 537 miles, and comprises the whole of the administrative County of London, and parts of Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

The population supplied by the Board in 1910-11 was estimated at 7,097,871, representing one-seventh of the population of Great Britain and Ireland. This population is nearly equal to that of the two kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, about the same as the Dominion of Canada, two millions more than Australia and New Zealand combined, and larger than the whole population of Scotland and Wales by about one million. In an address delivered in 1910, Mr. Barnard, the chairman of the Water Board, stated that "if they could build a tank the size of Trafalgar Square (2½ acres) and the

height of Nelson's Column, London would empty such a tank twice in every twenty-four hours. The water-mains alone would reach from Liverpool to New York and back again. The total quantity of water supplied in 1910-11 was 82,170,500,000 gallons. The average daily supply was 225,100,000 gallons. The average supply per head per day in the Board's area was 31.67 gallons.

The Board's works include 62 subsidence and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, area 1,497 acres, capacity 8,913,600,000 gallons, equal to

the supply required for 40 days; 171 filters, area 170 acres, giving a capacity of .86 acre per 1,000,000 gallons daily supply of filtered water; 80 service reservoirs, area 68.44 acres, capacity 311,100,000 gallons, or 1.38 day's supply; 54 wells and springs; 37 pumping stations other than wells; 264 engines, with 38,380 h.p.; 6,307 miles of water-pipes, and 63,284 public fire hydrants and fire plugs.

The coal consumed by the Board in 1910-11 amounted to 164,574 tons, being about 1 ton for every 500,000 gallons supplied.

THE RIVER THAMES.

The Port of London Authority.

Under the provisions of the Port of London Act, 1908, the Port of London Authority was constituted by the Board of Trade, and came into being on March 31st, 1909. The Authority consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and 28 members, of whom the London County Council appoints 2; the Corporation of the City of London, 4; the Board of Trade, 2; the Admiralty, 1; and the Trinity House, 1. Other 18 members are to be elected in future by persons and bodies representative of the trading interests of the port; but owing to the impossibility of preparing the electoral registers in time, it was provided in the Act that the first 25 "elected" members should be nominated by the Board of Trade, after consultation with the persons and bodies who will be entitled to elect. The Board of Trade also appointed the first chairman, Sir Hudson Kearley (now Lord Devonport). It is provided that one of the two members appointed by the Board of Trade and one of the four members appointed by the London County Council shall be appointed after consultation with organisations representative of the labour interests of the Port. The Authority is empowered to improve the accommodation of the Port, and, if necessary, to construct new docks, quays, and wharves, and to establish, or assist in the establishment of, offices and registers with a view to the more convenient and regular engagement of dock labour.

The Authority took over the London and India, Surrey Commercial, and Milwall docks, the net available income of which was estimated at £809,000 a year. The purchase money was provided by the issue of Port of London A and B stocks, bearing interest at the rate of 3 and 4 per cent. respectively, to the total value of £22,363,000.

The Authority is self-supporting, its funds being provided by the tonnage dues on shipping and by dues on goods. The charging of goods dues for the upkeep and development of the Port is, indeed, one of the main features of the scheme under which the Authority has been constituted. The Authority has drawn up a schedule of maximum rates on goods, which is to be embodied by the Board of Trade in a Provisional Order for submission to Parliament.

The work of the Authority is divided among seven committees, as follows: Works and Improvement Committee, Dock and Warehouse Committee, River Committee, Finance Committee, Staff and Stores Committee, General Purposes Committee, and Parliamentary Committee. Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Devonport; Vice-Chairman, Sir Owen C. Philipps,

K.C.M.G.; General Manager, R. Philipson; Secretary, F. Ayliffe; Offices, 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

In the following table is shown the value of the total imports and exports (excluding coastwise goods) of the United Kingdom and the six leading ports:

	1909.	1910.
United Kingdom	£1,094,230,123	£1,212,402,841
London	322,614,363	360,390,903
Liverpool	208,217,839	340,670,089
Hull	66,672,983	73,234,653
Manchester	43,503,069	47,434,206
Southampton	42,116,457	45,825,337
Glasgow	41,238,867	41,094,122

The Port of London Authority handled 2,173,223 tons of import goods on its dock premises during the 12 months ended March 31st, 1911, as compared with 2,050,795 tons handled by the dock companies during the previous 12 months. These figures do not include a considerable tonnage of goods warehoused in premises leased to merchants or goods temporarily landed in transit by shipowners.

The export traffic handled by the Authority in the same period was 723,656 tons.

The Thames Conservancy.

The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers altered by various Acts from time to time. Under the Port of London Act, 1908 (see above), the number of Conservators was reduced from 38 to 28, and their responsibilities were confined to the non-tidal reaches of the river between Cricklade and Teddington. The Conservators are appointed by the Corporation of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Board of Trade, the Port Authority, and the Councils of the riverside counties, boroughs, and urban districts. The whole of the works on the upper river, the control of the navigation, the registration of vessels, the prevention of pollution of the whole of the Thames watershed, and the protection of the fisheries are entrusted to the Conservators. Chairman, Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.; Vice-Chairman, Sir Robert Buckell; Secretary of the Conservancy, F. W. Geary; Offices, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. This body is charged with the control of various asylums for imbeciles, fever and small-pox hospitals, schools and homes for certain classes of children, a training-ship for boys, and land and river ambulance services, etc. Clerk to the Board, T. Duncombe Mann. Office, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland has an area of 29,796 square miles, nearly one-fourth of the area of the United Kingdom and about one-320th of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the census of 1911 was 4,759,445—a little more than the population of London—constituting rather more than one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom, and about one-twentieth of the population of the Empire, exclusive of India.

Of the 4,759,445 persons who constituted the population of Scotland in 1911, 2,307,603 were males and 2,451,842 females. The total population was 287,342 more than in 1901. The increase of males was 133,848, and of females 153,494. The total decennial increase was less than that found by any census since 1861. The first census of Scotland was taken in 1801, and the population was then 1,608,420. By all following censuses an increase of the national population has been found. In 1821 the national population for the first time exceeded 2,000,000; in 1861 it for the first time exceeded 3,000,000; and in 1891 it for the first time exceeded 4,000,000. The total increase of population between 1801 and 1911—a period of 110 years—was 3,151,025, or 195.9 per cent. The decennial rate of increase amounted to 6.4 per cent., that of the male population to 6.2 per cent., and of the female population, to 6.7 per cent. In the previous decade the rate of increase of the total population amounted to 11.1 per cent., and thus the decennial rate of increase now found is 4.7, or 42 per cent., less than the rate found by the 1901 census. The natural increase of the population of Scotland during the intercensal period, the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 542,759, and was 255,417 more than the ascertained increase, the difference being a measure of the excess of emigration from Scotland during the period over the immigration into Scotland.

Of the total population of Scotland 3,139,824 live in the burghs, and 1,619,621 in the extra-burghal portions of the country. The burghal population has increased since 1901 by 188,421, or 6.4 per cent.; the extra-burghal population being 98,921, or 6.5 per cent.

Secretary for Scotland, Lord Pentland.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir James Miller Dodds, K.C.B.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, W. Hunter, M.P.

The Scottish Police.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland (Major Arthur G. Ferguson), appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1910, the authorised strength of the force was 5,616, of which 2,009 belonged to county forces and 3,607 to city and burgh forces. There are also 233 additional police who are privately employed. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £566,448 8s. 8d., which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police.

Local Government Board.

The Board consists of the following **ex-officio Members**: The Secretary for Scotland, President; The Solicitor-General for Scotland and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland; and the following **Appointed Members**: Sir George McCrae, Vice-President; E. F. Macpherson, B.A., Legal Member; and W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Mem-

ber. Secretary, A. Murray, I.S.O.; Assistant Secretary, D. Brown, I.S.O.; Medical Inspectors, F. Dittmar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., T. F. Dewar, M.D., D.Sc.; Engineering Inspector, J. Walker Smith, M.Inst.C.E.; Architectural Inspector, J. Wilson; Lady Inspector, Elizabeth M. McVail, M.B.; Inspector of Audits, J. T. Maxwell. Offices, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

The powers of the Board, though not so extensive, are somewhat similar to those of the English Local Government Board, and involve a complete control of poor law administration and the poor law authorities, and a supervision of the local government and public health authorities; but the Secretary for Scotland exercises certain of the powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The poor law authorities are the Parish Councils, who also exercise many other powers. The other local authorities are the Burghal or Urban Authorities and the County Councils. See ed. 1906. The Local Government Board collects and publishes statistics as to sickness and mortality.

The Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1910, shows that on May 15th, 1910, there were 114,012 (as compared with 113,059 in 1909) poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 73,642 were paupers and 40,370 their dependants. Of the paupers 15,733 were lunatics. Male paupers numbered 28,009, and females 45,633. Of the sane poor, 83,634 received outdoor and 14,645 indoor relief. Of the sane paupers about 35 per cent. were 65 years of age or upwards and 51 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 23 per 1,000 of the population.

Local Taxation Statistics.

The expenditure of the Parish Councils for the year ended May 15th, 1910, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,550,957. Towards this £1,227,351 came from rates and £244,716 from grants from Local Taxation monies.

The expenditure was divided as follows:—

Ordinary Poor—Outdoor . . .	£613,122
Indoor . . .	371,558
Lunatic Poor . . .	412,618
General Administration Charges . . .	154,286

The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £7 6s. 7½d. per head, and of indoor paupers £25 7s. 5d.

The amount paid into the Local Taxation Account for Scotland during the year ended Lady Day, 1910, from Imperial sources was £1,126,810. It was made up as follows:—

Death Duty grant . . .	£341,787
Local Taxation Licence Duties . . .	388,501
Beer and Spirit Duties . . .	116,109
Agricultural and congested districts grant . . .	182,224
Additional grant from Consolidated Fund . . .	98,189

£1,126,810

In the preceding year the amount paid into the Account was £1,143,427.

IRELAND.

Ireland has an area of 32,559 square miles (including 31,798 square miles land area, and 761 square miles of rivers, lakes, and tideways). This area, which is somewhat greater than that of Scotland, constitutes rather more than a quarter of the area of the United Kingdom, and about one-300th part of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the 1911 census was 4,381,951.

The population of Ireland has declined since 1841 as shown by the following figures :

Year of Census.	Population.	Population per sq. mile.
1801	5,395,456	166
1811	5,937,856	186
1821	6,801,827	209
1831	7,767,401	239
1841	8,175,124	251
1851	6,552,385	201
1861	5,798,564	178
1871	5,412,377	167
1881	5,174,836	159
1891	4,704,750	144
1901	4,458,775	137
1911	4,381,951	134

In 1911 the males numbered 2,186,804 and the females 2,195,147. The decrease in the number of males in the decennial period was equal to 0.6 per cent., and in the number of females to 2.8 per cent. There was an increase of 7.499 persons, or 0.7 per cent., in the province of Leinster; a decrease of 43,103, or 4.0 per cent., in the province of Munster; of 4,254, or 0.3 per cent., in the province of Ulster; and of 36,066, or 5.7 per cent., in the province of Connaught. There was an increase in the population of four counties—viz. Dublin, Down, Kildare, and Antrim—in which the population increased 6.4 per cent., 5.2 per cent., 4.6 per cent., and 3.7 per cent. respectively. There was a decrease in the population of all the other counties, ranging from 0.4 per cent. in Wicklow, 1.7 per cent. in Wexford, and 1.9 per cent. in Cork, E.R., to 8.3 per cent. in Leitrim, 7.7 per cent. in Roscommon, and 7.4 per cent. in Clare. Of the total population in 1911, 73.9 per cent. were returned as Roman Catholics, 13.1 per cent. as Protestant Episcopalians, 10.0 per cent. as Presbyterians, and 1.4 per cent. as Methodists. The number of families returned was 912,711, being an increase since 1901 of 2,455, or 0.3 per cent. The number of families in 1911 represents an average of 4.8 persons to a family; in 1901 the average was 4.9. The number of inhabited houses was 861,057, an increase of 2,899, or 0.3 per cent.; there was an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the province of Leinster, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in Munster, an increase of 0.9 per cent. in Ulster, and a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in Connaught.

The Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, for 1910, published in 1911, supply some interesting figures as to the material condition of the country. The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks have steadily increased from £30,172,000 on Dec. 31st, 1886, to £54,936,000 on Dec. 31st, 1910; this figure was £1,910,000 above that for Dec. 31st, 1909. The estimated balances in Post Office Savings Banks increased from £2,703,000 on Dec. 31st, '86, to £11,931,000 on Dec. 31st, 1910. In Trustee Savings Banks the amount of deposits increased from £2,007,000 in '86 to £2,515,000 in 1910. The railway receipts for 1910 amounted to £4,302,720, an increase of £122,697 as compared with 1909.

Administration.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General in Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of law and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing His Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by one or more Lord Justices or Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic.

The Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy. His office is at Dublin Castle; but he has also an office in London, which remains open during the sitting of Parliament. He is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary (salary £2,000), and other officials.

There is a separate Local Government Board (see below); a Board of Public Works, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered; and a Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction which was created in '09. There are also many other Government Departments in Ireland directly responsible to the Irish Government.

Lord-Lieutenant, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P.

Under-Secretary, The Rt. Hon. Sir James B. Dougherty, K.C.B., C.V.O.

Lord Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Redmond Barry.

Chairman Board of Public Works, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Royal Irish Constabulary.

This is a semi-military force, consisting of over 10,700 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, is paid for out of Imperial funds, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria.

The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural statistics yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; acting as inspectors under the Food and Drugs and Explosives Acts; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation.

Offices, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1910 the effective strength of the force was 1,182.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. F. G. Ross of Bladensburg, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.L.

Assistant Commissioner, Wm. Vesey Harrel, M.V.O.

Secretary and Accountant, J. Mills Goldsmith, I.S.O., Dublin Castle.

Local Government Board.

This Board, like those for England and Scotland, is the central authority for poor law, local government, and public health matters. The Board consists of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant as President, a Vice-President (The Right Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B.), and other members (viz. the Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. T. J. Stafford, C.B., and Mr. E. Bourke), and is assisted by a staff of officials and inspectors. The duties of the Board are in the main similar to those of the English and Scottish Boards, but the Lord-Lieutenant exercises certain powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales—viz., county councils, municipal corporations, urban and rural district councils; but there are no parish councils.

Poor Law Statistics.

For the year ended Sept. 30th, 1910, the daily average number of indoor paupers was 40,714, and of out-door paupers 50,930. These figures show a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. The total poor relief expenditure amounted to £1,361,062. The valuation for poor law purposes was £15,698,532.

Under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98, agricultural land is assessed to the poor rate and county cess at one-half of its value. To make up the deficiency on the other half, a grant is paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) account from moneys received from the Consolidated Fund. The total annual amount of the grant is £727,655.

ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Isle of Man. Area, 220 sq. m.; pop. 52,034. Divisions are 6 sheadings (or counties) and 17 civil parishes. **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but **Douglas** (pop. 19,149) is the chief town and the seat of government. Government is "home rule" under a Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. The **Deemsters** are Judges of the Common Law Division of the High Court. The Manx people are mostly of Celtic nationality.

Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Raglan, C.B.—*Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice*, Thomas Kneen.—*First Deemster*, Stewart Stevenson Moore.—*Second Deemster*, C. T. C. Callow.—*Attorney-General*, George Alfred Ring.—*Receiver-General*, J. T. Cowell.—*Government Secretary*, B. E. Sargeant.

The Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 8½ to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 96,900. Divided into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of Jersey (area 45 sq. m., pop. 51,903), and that of Guernsey (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 44,997). The capitals are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor

and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States**. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. The people are an inter-mixture of French and English. French is the official language in Jersey. Agriculture is largely carried on, and the greenhouse culture of grapes, tomatoes, flowers and vegetables has increased considerably of late years. These islands are celebrated for their breed of cattle. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster and cod.

JERSEY: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-Gen. Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G.—*Bailiff*, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.—*Attorney-General*, Sir A. Hilgrove Turner.—*Vicomte*, R. R. Lempière.—*Solicitor-General*, H. Le V. dit Durell.—*Government Secretary*, W. Whitaker Maitland.—*H.M. Receiver-General*, Capt. C. E. Malet-de-Carteret.—*Greffier*, E. Le Sueur.

GUERNSEY, SARK, ALDERNEY, etc.: *Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops*, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. O. F. Hamilton, K.C.B.—*Bailiff*, W. Carey.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—*H.M. Procureur*, E. C. Ozanne.—*H.M. Comptroller*, A. Wm. Bell.—*Gov. Secretary*, Col. Wm. Bell, C.B.—*Receiver-General*, Col. A. H. Collings.—*H.M.'s Greffier*, Q. le Pelley.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

The area of India, including the Native States and Burmah, is 1,773,000 square miles, being nearly one-sixth of the total area of the British Empire. The population at the 1911 census was 315,001,099—seven times as great as the population of the United Kingdom—and constituted more than three-fourths of the entire population of the Empire.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The nine great provinces are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Frontier Province. The British territory in India was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by the Government of India Act, '58, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of '76, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is supreme over India; but all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions.

The Secretary of State for India presides over a Council which consists of not fewer than 10 nor more than 14 members selected for seven years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part. Since 1907 two of the members have been natives of India. The Council controls the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally conducts the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who generally holds office for five years, receives a salary of £16,720 a year, and has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. The Council is composed of six ordinary members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. Since 1909 one of the members has been a native of India. The work of the Council is distributed amongst the departments of Finance, Commerce, Home and Foreign Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Army, Legislation, Education, and Public Works. The Foreign Department is under the special care of the Viceroy. For *personnel* of Governor-General's Council see p. 148. For purposes of legislation this Council is expanded into an Imperial Council of 68 members, of whom 36 are nominated and 32 elected by various native and commercial interests under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. No person is eligible if the Government is of opinion that his election would be contrary to public interest. The seat of the Supreme Government of India is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill-station of Simla for the hot season.

As to the Indian Army see p. 205.

The Administration.

As regards the work of administration, Madras and Bombay, which boast an historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. Powers to create executive councils in these provinces were granted by the Indian Councils Act, 1909, and in 1910 an executive council was appointed for Bengal. The Central Provinces and the N.W. Frontier Province are under a Chief Commissioner appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, and the Andaman Islands. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. Some idea of the police administration may be formed from the figures quoted by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons in 1910: "The police force," he said, "in British India numbers 176,000 men, who have to deal with a population of nearly 232,000,000 scattered over 1,000,000 sq. m. In a typical district in Bengal there is one European superintendent with the assistance of an Indian deputy-superintendent, who has to control 9 inspectors, 79 sub-inspectors, 83 head constables, and 778 constables. The area of the district is 5,186 sq. m., the population is nearly 3,000,000. There are 26 police stations and 21 outposts, some of them very difficult of access; and in 1908 there were 4,170 serious crimes to investigate in this district." In March 1908 the Government announced that they had decided to advance tentatively towards the separation of judicial and executive functions in the two Bengal provinces, the general principle being that the trial of offences and the control of the magistrates who try them should not devolve on officers who have any connection with police or with executive duties. There are 267 Districts in British India. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local govern-

ment purposes there are 717 municipal bodies, appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. In the rural districts there are 1,100 district and local boards, and committees having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port Trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

Candidates for the covenanted Civil Service are required to pass a competitive examination in England—the examinations being as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1st of the year in which the examination is held. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or before July 1st in each year to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Applications for information as to the India Forest Service and India Police Force should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

History in 1911.

Political and social movements throughout the year were influenced by preparations for the Coronation Durbar and the visit, for the first time in the history of British rule, of the King-Emperor and his consort. Unhappily a long-continued drought so impoverished the country around Delhi that the King commanded a curtailment of the programme of the Durbar, abandoning the projected military manoeuvres and reducing the number of troops in attendance.

The illness of Lord Crewe in March compelled him temporarily to relinquish the seals of the Secretary of State to Lord Morley. Lord Crewe resumed office in May.

The fourth decennial census was taken on March 10th, 1911. Provisional calculations showed that the total population at that date was 315,001,099, as compared with 294,361,056 in 1901, 287,314,671 in 1891, and 253,896,330 in 1881. The actual increase in the population was 7 per cent., or, allowing for increase in the area covered, 6·4 per cent.

One of the last executive acts of Lord Minto before relinquishing the viceroyalty to Lord Hardinge in Dec. 1910 was the creation of the new Native State of Benares, and the elevation of Sir Prabhu Narain Singh, G.C.I.E., to the position of a ruling chief. The constitution of the new State was formally proclaimed on April 1st.

The anarchical movements which created grave anxiety in previous years were somewhat less active in 1911. Generally speaking, the symptoms of unrest were less widespread and less violent. Political crime did not fail, however, to show its unwelcome head. Mr. R. W. Aahe, the collector of Tinnevely, Madras, was shot dead at a railway station by a Brahman attorney on

June 17th; in July a gang of twenty men attacked and murdered two native policemen who had given evidence in political cases; and in October an attempt—happily unsuccessful—was made to wreck the Darjeeling mail by tearing up six yards of railway.

Judgment in the Nasik conspiracy case (see 1911 ed.) was delivered at the end of Dec. 1910. Of the thirty-eight accused, eleven were acquitted, the rest receiving sentences of varying severity, Vinayak Savarkar, the ring-leader, being condemned to transportation for life and forfeiture of his property. The execution of Savarkar's sentence was deferred pending the decision of The Hague Tribunal in the international question raised by his momentary escape at Marseilles. The decision, as will be seen from the article INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, was given in favour of the view held by the British Government.

The forty-two prisoners charged in the Bengal Conspiracy Case (see 1911 ed.) were in June found not guilty by the native assessors of the Special Tribunal of the Calcutta High Court. This verdict was, however, reversed in August by the Sessions Judge at Dacca, who sentenced thirty-five of the accused to punishment varying from three years' imprisonment to transportation for life.

The Seditious Meetings Act, 1907, having expired, its provisions with some modifications were re-enacted as a permanent measure. Under the new Act the Government reserves to itself the right to proclaim disturbed areas, and the district magistrate is substituted for the police as the authority by whom permission to hold meetings is to be granted.

Among other measures introduced by the Government was a Bill limiting to twelve hours the working day of adult labourers in textile factories. The Bill met with considerable opposition in its earlier stages, on the ground that it was a menace to the Indian textile industries, but was passed on March 21st.

The revised Budget Estimate for 1910-11, presented by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson on March 1st, showed a revenue of £80,538,200 and an expenditure of £77,048,900. The opium revenue, owing to the unprecedentedly high prices resulting from the progressive restriction of cultivation, exceeded the original estimate by nearly three millions sterling. The Budget estimate for 1911-12 showed a surplus of £743,800.

The North-west Frontier was, generally speaking, free from disturbance. The North-east Frontier, on the other hand, was the scene of a deliberate and open attack by Abors on a small British party, in which Mr. Noel Williamson, Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya, lost his life. A punitive expedition against the Abors was organised by the Government. A force consisting of three Regular regiments and two battalions of armed police was placed under the command of Major-Gen. Hamilton Bower, C.B., and started at the beginning of October for Kobo, 40 miles north-east of Dibrugarh (Assam), where a fortified base was established. An advanced base was established at Pasighat, whence the expedition again advanced on Oct. 29th. At the beginning of November the advanced base was transferred to Janakmukh.

The growth of the traffic in arms which found their way through Persia into Afghanistan and the whole region adjoining the North-

west Frontier, compelled the Indian Government to undertake systematic measures for the suppression of gun-running in the Persian Gulf. An expeditionary force of 1,000 men under Admiral Slade was despatched from Bombay on April 7th, and returned on May 8th, having in the meantime made two raids into Persian Mekran.

The Indian National Congress was held at Allahabad in Dec. 1910, under the presidency of Sir William Wedderburn. It was arranged that the next meeting should be held in Calcutta. The All-India Moslem League met at Nagpur under the presidency of Syed Nabiullah. On Dec 31st a conference was held at Allahabad between leading Mohammedans and Hindus to discuss measures for alleviating the social and political antagonisms of the two communities.

Rioting between lower-class Hindus and Mohammedans occurred in Calcutta in Dec. 1910, in Bombay in January, and in the Khulna district of Bengal in May.

A delegation representing all the Christian communions in India except the Roman Catholic arrived in England in April to plead the educational needs of the Europeans and Eurasians domiciled in India. A large and influential committee, including the heads of all the Protestant Churches and the most distinguished retired Indian officials, was formed in England to further the cause. Another educational movement of importance was the outcome of a proposal by his Highness the Aga Khan to raise the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh to the status of a Moslem University, in commemoration of the Royal visit to India. A scheme was also set on foot for establishing a Hindu University at Benares.

Indians in the Empire.

The treatment accorded in some of the British colonies to the King's subjects of Asiatic race continued in the early part of the year to be a burning question in India. The Transvaal Immigration Law and the Asiatic Registration Laws exclude Indian immigrants from the province irrespective of individual qualifications, and impose upon Indians already in the country restrictions which are regarded as humiliating. The representatives of the Indian residents have expressed themselves as willing that Asiatic immigration should be restricted under the ordinary immigration laws by an education test, so as to exclude other than professional men and university graduates, and even to limit the number of these to six per annum, but they resent the indignity of having to take out licences renewable periodically. With the view of redressing the most serious of these grievances, an Immigration Bill, which had been the subject of correspondence between the Imperial and Union Governments [Cd. 5579], was introduced into the South African House of Assembly in March 1911. Its main feature was the substitution of an educational for a racial qualification, the test proposed being the ability to write fifty words in a language selected by the immigration officer. Owing to lack of time for its discussion the Bill was withdrawn, but an agreement was entered into with the representatives of the Indian community for the introduction of a similar Bill in the following session, and for the relaxation, meanwhile, of the most offensive of the restrictions.

On Jan. 3rd, at its first meeting under the presidency of Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy's Legislative Council adopted a resolution which had been moved a year previously by Mr. Gokhale, prohibiting indentured emigration from India to Natal after July 1st, 1911.

Religion and Education.

The population of India, classified according to religions, was as follows at the 1901 census:

Hindus	207,147,000
Mohammedans	62,458,000
Buddhists (mostly in Burmah)	9,477,000
Christians	2,923,000
Sikhs	2,195,000
Jains	1,334,000
Parsecs	94,000
Animists and others	8,689,000
	<hr/> 294,317,000 <hr/>

The number of Christians in '91 was 2,284,380, and the increase in the ten years amounted to 28 per cent., a much greater rate than that shown by the general population. The majority of the native Christians are to be found in the Madras Presidency.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five universities, with 179 affiliated colleges for arts, Oriental learning, and professional courses, attended by 25,736 students; 6,091 secondary schools, with 754,267 scholars; and 115,252 primary schools, with 4,199,146 pupils. Including the private institutions, the number of scholars is 5,708,238, of whom 710,344 are girls.

In pursuance of the policy of safeguarding from seditious influences the Indian students in London, the Indian Government has leased 21, Cromwell Road, as a joint club-house for the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society. The house is the headquarters of the Educational Adviser, Mr. T. W. Arnold. Bedrooms are reserved for the use of Indian students, and arrangements made for meeting them on their arrival in London, and, if they are willing to go there, taking them to Cromwell Road, where they can be given advice. The Educational Adviser acts as a source of information upon general educational matters of every kind to students and as to residence, if they do not go to a residential University or club, and is a standing referee for educational institutions and as to the qualification of Indian applicants for admission. The Advisory Committee consists of Lord Amphilh as chairman, with six Indian gentlemen and two members of the India Office staff, with correspondents in the various provinces in India who make recommendations to the Committee on matters referred to them affecting the welfare of the students in this country.

Industries.

The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating in-

formation, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the area irrigated being 42,436,724 acres. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The area under rice, wheat, and other food grains is 106,837,120 acres; under sugar 2,408,212 acres. The area devoted to tea is 520,487 acres, chiefly in Assam and Bengal, and the production (1908-9) was 247,477,324 lb., the greater part of which was exported to the United Kingdom. There were 97,233 acres under coffee. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly. The area under cultivation is 416,318 acres, but is contracting as the result of an agreement with China to restrict the export. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. Malwa opium is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. See article on THE OPIUM TRAFFIC. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There are 12,958,974 acres under cotton.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the Zamindari tenure, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindars and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. The riyat-wari system prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system. The revenue derived by the Indian Government from land in the financial year 1908-9 amounted to £18,283,731.

Special attention is paid to afforestation, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassified" forests. The forest area in 1908-9 was 82,489,268 acres. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1909 was 11,870,114 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic in 1909 was 31,614. The chief exports are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, tea, and oil-seeds.

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. In Calcutta, the leading dailies are the *Englishman*, which claims to be the oldest English paper in India, the *Indian Daily News*, and the *Statesman*, which advo-

cates a Liberal policy. In Madras there are the *Mail*, *Times*, and *Standard*; at Bombay the *Times of India* and the *Gazette*; at Allahabad the *Pioneer*, at Lucknow the *Daily Telegraph*, at Lahore the *Civil and Military Gazette*, at Delhi the *Morning Post*, and in Burma the *Rangoon Times*. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India. The total number of newspapers is 753, and of periodicals 1,062.

Indian National Congress.

Twenty-five years ago a movement took shape among some of the educated natives of India to meet together and discuss their political aspirations. The first Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. '85. The Chairman of the British Committee is Sir W. Wedderburn. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same address.

All-India Moslem League.

The League is established to promote concord and harmony among the different nationalities of India, to work in the furtherance of the general interests of the country so far as possible in concert with other communities, and to safeguard and prosecute by all constitutional and loyal methods the special interests of the Moslems of India. It is the mouthpiece of his Majesty's Mussulman subjects. It urges the necessity of securing adequate and substantial representation for the Moslems of India on the Indian councils and other representative bodies enlarged under the new scheme of reforms. It also urges the need for increased organisation and political education among the Moslems. Headquarters, Lucknow. President of London Branch, Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, C.I.E.; Hon. Sec., M. T. Kaderbhoj. Offices, 42, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Statistics.

The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,097,901 sq. m., and the population (1911) 315,132,537. The total area of India, including Burma and the native states, is given as 1,773,168 sq. m., and the total population, according to the census taken in 1911, numbers 316,010,846. The population of Calcutta is 1,216,514, Bombay 972,930, Madras 517,335, Haidarabad 499,840, Rangoon 289,432, Lucknow 260,621, Delhi 232,859, Lahore 228,318, Ahmedabad 215,448, Benares 204,222. The gross revenue was: 1907-8, £71,003,275; 1908-9, £69,761,535; 1909-10, £74,593,405. The expenditure was: 1907-8, £70,697,229; 1908-9, £73,499,245; 1909-10, £73,086,854. The public debt is £91,228,874 (permanent debt) in India, and £176,105,874 in England. The imports by sea were: 1907-8, £119,215,029; 1908-9, £101,014,898; 1909-10, £106,781,239. The exports were: 1907-8, £121,300,962; 1908-9, £106,286,751; 1909-10, £129,472,024. Of the imports on private account 63 per cent. come from the United Kingdom, and the balance from the colonies and from foreign countries; of the exports 26.0 per cent. go to the United Kingdom, and the balance to foreign countries and the colonies. There is a general duty of 5 per cent. on the value of goods imported, the chief exceptions

being railway material, industrial and agricultural machinery, food-grains, some raw materials, etc., which are admitted free; cotton goods which pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and iron and steel which pay 1 per cent.

Office of the Secretary of State in Council.

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Crewe, K.G.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Richmond Ritchie, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, The Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Lionel Abrahams, C.B.

Council: Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E. (*Vice-Pres.*); Sir William Lee-Warner, G.C.S.I.; Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Lieut. Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix O. Schuster, Bart.; Gen. Sir Charles C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.; Sir James D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Krishna Gobinda Gupta, K.C.S.I.; Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.; Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Laurence Currie; Mirza Ali Abbas Baig.—*Clerk of the Council*, Colin G. Campbell, C.B.—*Private Secretaries to Secretary of State*, F. H. Lucas, C.B.; H. Peel.—*Political Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut.-Col. Sir James R. Dunlop-Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretaries of Departments: *Financial*, F. W. Newmarch.—*Military*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Judicial and Public*, M. C. Seton.—*Political and Secret*, Sir F. A. Hirtzel, K.C.B.—*Public Works*, H. A. Haines.—*Revenue and Statistics*, Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.

Supreme Government, Calcutta.

Viceroy and Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.

Governor-General's Council.—*Ordinary Members*, J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I.; Syed Ali Imam (Legal); Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; W. H. Clark, C.M.G.; R. W. Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E.; S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Education).—*Extraordinary Member*, Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.

Railway Board: *President*, Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E.—*Members*, W. H. Wood; S. Finney, C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government for India: *Home*, Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, E. D. MacLagan, C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Finance*, J. B. Brunyate, C.I.E. (Military Finance Branch), J. S. Meston, C.S.I. (Ordinary Branch).—*Foreign*, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Army*, Major-Gen. M. H. S. Grover, C.B.—*Irrigation, Roads and Buildings*, Sir Lionel M. Jacob, K.C.S.I.—*Legislative*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.—*Commerce and Industry*, B. Robertson, C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Education*, L. C. Porter.

Provinces of India.

Madras, with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, etc., occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula. The seat of government is Madras city, on the east coast. The **Laccadive**

Islands (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency. There are few manufactures, but the sea coast has helped to create a widely diffused trade. **Area**, 141,726 sq. m.; pop. 38,209,436.

Steamship Lines: Gray, Dawes & Co., 23 Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co. Billiter Street. **Fares:** £27 10s. to £41 10s.

Governor, Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G.

Governor's Council: Sir Murray Hanmick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I.; V. K. Aiyar.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.I.E.—*Revenue Department*, A. G. Cardew, C.S.I.—*Local, etc., Departments*, L. M. Wynch, C.I.E.—*Public Works*, F. J. Wilson, C. A. Smith.

Bombay is the western Presidency: capital Bombay. It is the home of the Maharrattas and of the Mahomedans of Gujarat and Sind. Manufactures include cotton cloth, silk weaving, pottery and brass ware. **Area**, including Sind and Aden, 123,064 sq. m.; pop. 18,559,561.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. **Fares:** £28 to £40.

Governor, Sir G. S. Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

Council of the Governor: W. T. Morison, C.S.I.; R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E.; M. R. Chaubal.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, George Carmichael.—*Under Secretary*, R. D. Bell.—*Political and Judicial*, C. A. Kincaid.—*Legal Remembrancer*, L. C. Crump.—*Assistant Remembrancer*, G. D. French.—*General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical*, L. Robertson.—*Public Works*, W. L. S. L. Cameron, C.S.I., and A. Hill, C.I.E.

Bengal comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges, and includes the three provinces of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, with those districts of the old province of Bengal Proper which lie west of the Ganges. The districts east of the river have, together with Assam, been recently erected into a separate administration, known as the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Capital Calcutta. The soil is very fertile, and the staple crops are rice, jute, indigo, and tea. Opium is a Government monopoly. There are flourishing manufactures, and trade and commerce prosper. **Area**, 110,054 sq. m.; pop. 50,723,318.

Steamship Lines to Calcutta: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street. **Fares:** £27 10s. to £42.

Lieutenant-Governor: (Vacant.)

Council of the Lieut.-Governor: F. A. Slacke, C.S.I.; F. W. Duke, C.S.I.; R. B. K. L. Goswami.

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, C. J. Stevenson-Moore, I.C.S.—*Financial and Municipal*, H. Wheeler, I.C.S., C.I.E.—*Revenue and General*, J. G. Cumming.—*Judicial*, E. P. Chapman, I.C.S.—*Public Works*, T. Butler and B. K. Finnimore.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh occupy the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital Allahabad. It is the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. Millet, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are also grown. Manufactures include sugar, indigo, and cotton cloth. Area, 107,164 sq. m.; pop. 47,691,782.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government : *Chief Secretary*, J. W. Hose.—*Financial Secretary*, R. Burn.—*Judicial Secretary*, L. Stuart.—*Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Railway Branches*, C. E. V. Goument.—*Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch*, N. F. McLeod.

Punjab.—On the north the Himalayan ranges divide the Punjab from Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. On the west the Indus forms its main boundary with the latter province, except that the Punjab includes the strip of riverain which forms the Isa Khel tehsil of Mianwali District, west of that river. Its south-western extremity also lies west of the Indus, and forms the large district of Dera Ghazi Khan, thereby extending its frontier to the Sulaiman range, which divides it from Baluchistan. On the extreme south-west the province adjoins Sind, and the Rajputana desert forms its southern border. On the east the Jumna and its tributary the Tons divide it from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, its frontier north of the sources of the latter river being contiguous with Chinese Tibet. Capital, Lahore, but the chief city is Delhi. The Sikhs are found in this province, and agriculture is the main industry. Artificial irrigation is almost universal. There are rich deposits of rock salt. Area, 133,741 sq. m.; pop. 24,754,737.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government : *Chief Secretary*, M. W. Fenton, C.S.I.—*Revenue Secretary*, H. P. Tollinton.—*Financial Secretary*, R. A. Mant.—*Secretaries Irrigation Branch*, W. B. Gordon, C.I.E., W. E. T. Bennett.—*Secretary Buildings and Roads Branch*, J. T. Farrant.—*Financial Commissioners*, J. M. Douie, C.S.I., A. H. Diack, C.V.O.

Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mra-má (from which the word Burma is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. Area, 236,738 sq. m.; pop. 10,490,624. The Chins or Kachins are inhabitants of the outlying highlands of the Bhamo and Katha districts of Upper Burma. The Shan States lie between Burma and Indo-China.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government : *Chief Secretary*, W. F. Rice, C.S.I.—*Revenue*, G. F. Arnold.—

Secretary, D. Shearme.—*Financial Commissioner*, F. C. Gates, C.S.I.—*Public Works*, G. G. White.

Eastern Bengal and Assam is a Lieutenant-Governorship constituted in 1905 from those districts of Bengal Proper which lie east of the Ganges together with the province of Assam. Capital, Dacca, in Eastern Bengal. The population is entirely rural, and almost every kind of useful vegetable product is grown, rice and jute—the latter hitherto almost a monopoly of the province—being by far the most important. In Assam the cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the country. Area, 101,147 sq. m.; pop. 30,788,134.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government : *Chief Secretary*, H. Le Mesurier, C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Revenue and General*, B. C. Allen (officialing).—*Financial and Municipal*, L. J. Kershaw.—*Public Works*, F. St. G. Manners Smith, C.I.E.—*Board of Revenue*, P. G. Melitus, C.I.E., P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.

The Central Provinces contain much wasteland and jungle. Coal is found at Ballarpur, Mohpani, and Chandameta. The only important manufactures are cotton spinning and weaving, but the industry of extracting and exporting manganese ore is of some importance, and industries connected with cotton are rapidly expanding. Area, 85,992 sq. m.; pop. 9,025,163. Berars (area, 17,710 sq. m., pop. 2,843,998) is attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes.

Chief Commissioner, R. H. Craddock, C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government : *Chief Secretary*, B. P. Standen, C.I.E.—*Second Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. R. P. Colomb, I.A.—*Third Secretary*, R. C. H. M. King.—*Secretary Public Works Department*, G. M. Harriott, C.I.E.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records*, E. R. K. Blenkinsop.—*Judicial Commissioners*, H. V. Drake-Brockman, J. K. Batten, H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E.—*Financial Commissioner*, M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I.

The North-West Frontier Province was created in November 1901 out of the four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, including the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country beyond them, and the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khaibar, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana. The province was put under a Chief Commissioner resident at Peshawar, aided by a Revenue and a Judicial Commissioner. Area, 16,466 sq. m.; pop. 2,125,480.

Chief Commissioner, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E.—*Judicial Commissioner*, Major C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E.—*Revenue Commissioner*, A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E.—*Inspector-General of Police*, H. A. Close.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (area, 3143 sq. m., pop. 24,649, including 1882 Andamanese, 6,310 Nicobarese, and 17,544 resident in the convict settlement) lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce coconuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Browning, I.A.

INDIA : PROVINCES.

Ajmer-Merwara (area, 2,711 sq. m., pop. 476,912) (in Rajputana) has a population consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 72,000 Mohammedans.

Chief Commissioner, E. G. Colvin, C.S.I.

Coorg (area, 1,582 sq. m., pop. 180,607) is another minor province. Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Baluchistan is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) **British Baluchistan**, consisting of the tahsils of Shahrigh, Sibi, Duki, Pishin with Shorarud, and the Chaman sub-division; (2) the **Agency territories**, consisting of the Quetta, Loralai (excluding Duki tahsil), Zhob and Chagai districts, the Nasirabad sub-division, and the Kohlu sub-tahsil; (3) the **tribal areas**, inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes; and (4) the **Native States of Kalat and Las Bela**. The districts of Sibi and Pishin were assigned to Britain by the Treaty of Gundamak. Quetta, the Bolan, the Nasirabad sub-division, the Manjuthi lands and Nushki, are held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Kalat. The total area is about 131,855 sq. m.; population about 914,551. The British territory is administered from Quetta, the headquarters of the Province, by a Chief Commissioner, and the Agency territories and other portions of Baluchistan by the same officer as Agent to the Governor-General. Baluchistan has an area of 53,821 sq. m.; pop. 388,106. There are six administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Kalat. The principal chief of the native states is H.H. Sir Mir Mahmoud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Kalat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded in '96. Kalat has an area of 71,593 sq. m.; pop. 479,346. Area of **Las Bela** 6,441 sq. m.; pop. 56,109. Baluchistan is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghazni, Kabul, and Kandahar. The railways include the Quetta-Nushki line (82 miles), and their total length is 481 miles.

Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Lieut.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.I.E.

Bhutan is a state in the Eastern Himalayas, whose external relations are controlled by the Government of India. It is bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India. The population is mostly Buddhist. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan, a subsidy of £6,666. Area, 18,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 400,000.

Nepal. A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and British India on the south and west, which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, Katmandu (pop. 50,000). The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The ruler is the Maharajadhiraj, born August 8th, '75, and suc-

ceeded in '81. Area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000.

Resident (at Katmandu), Lieut.-Col. J. Mannors Smith, V.C., C.I.E.

Sikkim is an independent state in the Himalayas, bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south by Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a Political Officer advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. Area, 2818 sq. m.; pop. 59,014.

Political Officer: C. A. Bell, I.C.S.

The Native States. The native or feudatory states occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a Political Resident, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The area and population of these states are as follows:—

	Area (sq. m.).	Pop. 1901.
Hyderabad . . .	82,698	11,141,142
Baroda . . .	8,099	1,952,692
Mysore . . .	29,444	5,539,399
Jammu and Kashmir . . .	80,900	2,905,578
Rajputana . . .	127,541	9,723,301
Central India . . .	78,772	8,628,781
Bombay States . . .	65,761	6,908,648
Madras . . .	9,969	4,188,086
Central Provinces . . .	31,168	1,631,140
Bengal States . . .	31,526	3,373,488
Eastern Bengal and Assam States . . .	5,393	748,299
United Provinces . . .	5,079	802,097
Punjab . . .	36,532	4,424,398
Baluchistan Agency . . .	86,511	308,246
Benares . . .	887	362,000
Total . . .	680,280	63,131,795

Residents: At **Baroda**, H. V. Cobb, C.I.E.; at **Hyderabad**, Sir C. S. Bayley, K.C.S.I.; at **Kashmir**, Lieut.-Col. K. D. Erskine, C.I.E.; at **Mysore**, Lieut.-Col. H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E.

THE GROWTH OF INDIA'S TRADE.

The following figures show the remarkable expansion of India's oversea trade:—

	1866.	1909-10.
Imports into India:	£	£
Excluding Bullion	29,599,000	81,765,590
Bullion . . .	26,557,000	25,015,049
	£57,156,000	£106,781,239
Exports from India:	£	£
Excluding Bullion	65,491,000	125,205,997
Bullion . . .	2,165,000	4,266,027
	£67,656,000	£129,472,024
	2s. =	1s. 4d. =
	1 rupee.	1 rupee.

BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

The area of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, exclusive of India, is 9,438,000 square miles—seventy-eight times the area of the United Kingdom. The population at the 1901 census was 49,581,000, the population of the United Kingdom being then 41,459,000.

COLONIES IN EUROPE.

Gibraltar. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. A rocky promontory, 2½ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ¾ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area, 1½ sq. m.; pop. 18,351, excluding the garrison, which in 1910 numbered 5,182. The rock rises to 1,439 feet, and is impregnable fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also an important coaling station. Revenue and expenditure, about £80,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., D.S.O. (salary £5000).

—Colonial Secretary, Sir Frederick Evans, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. — *Treasurer and Collector*, A. C. Greenwood. — *Chief Justice*, Sir H. R. P. Schooles. — *Attorney-General*,

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Kellier, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; J. Hall, jun., 31, Crutched Friars; Westcott & Laurance, Ingram Court. Fares: £3 to £11.

Malta. A Crown colony. Anciently *Melita*. Situated in the Mediterranean, about 58 miles south of Sicily. Area (including two smaller islands) 117 sq. m. Pop. 215,879, excluding the garrison, 8,926. Malta alone contains about 188,000 inhabitants. Capital, *Valetta*; pop. (with suburb of *Florina*) about 31,000. A fine city, commanding two noble harbours, and surrounded by massive fortifications which are picturesque, but antiquated, and would be of little use under modern war conditions. Malta is the chief coaling station of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and is provided with extensive dockyard accommodation. Government is administered by a Governor (military), advised and assisted by an Executive Council. Legislation is carried on by a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor (President), a Vice-President, the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, the Crown Advocate, with other official and elected members. Language: The vernacular is a dialect of Semitic origin derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues, but contains a large admixture of corrupt Italian terms. Generally,

the upper classes can speak English or Italian. Italian is the official language of the law-courts, but parents of pupils in the public schools may choose whether their children shall learn English or Italian. About 96 per cent. of them prefer English. Religion: Roman Catholic. Education: Free in the day and night elementary schools (average enrolment, 19,100), while secondary education is provided at a very moderate rate. The Lyceum is attended by about 600 boys, and the University by about 240 students. There are also many private schools. Products: Potatoes, onions, cummin-seed, and oranges are the principal products that are exported. A Commission was appointed in August 1911 "to inquire into the finances, economic condition, and judicial procedure" of Malta. Revenue and expenditure, about £450,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £5,000); residences, *Valetta* and *Verdala Palaces*. — Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, Major J. E. Clauson, C.M.G.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Westcott & Laurance, Ingram Court; Kaye, Son & Co., 118, Fenchurch Street. Fares: £9 to £14.

Cyprus. An island in the Levant, 60 miles south of Asia Minor and 40 west of Syria, occupied by Great Britain under the Convention with Turkey of June 4th, 1878. Area, 3,584 sq. m.; pop. (1910) 261,587, of whom 182,739 are Greek Christians and 51,309 Mohammedans, and 130 military. Divided into six districts. Capital, *Nicosia*, pop. 16,400, inland. Chief products, cotton, wine, caroubs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. The island is administered by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 4 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. Under the Convention of '78 an annual tribute of £92,800, with 4,166,220 oke of salt, is payable to the Sultan. A new harbour has been made at *Famagusta* and a railway built to *Morphou*, a distance of 60 miles.

High Commissioner, Major Sir Hamilton J. Gould-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £3,000). — Chief Secretary, Captain C. W. J. Orr. — *King's Advocate*, J. A. S. Bucknill. — *Treasurer*, W. A. Bowring.

Steamship Line: Kaye, Son & Co., 118, Fenchurch Street. Fares: £14 to £16 10s.

COLONIES IN ASIA.

Aden. A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Total area, 75 sq. m.; pop. 41,222. A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is

strongly fortified. The islands of *Perim* and *Kuria-Muria* off the coast of Arabia, and *Socotra* off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. *Perim* has an area of about 5 sq. m., and is used as a coaling depôt for the Mercantile Marine. *Socotra* has an area of 1,382 sq. m., and a population of 12,000 of Arab descent. Capital, *Tamarida*. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

Political Resident, Brigadier-Gen. J. A. Bell. First Assistant, Major H. F. Jacob.

Steamship Lines to Aden: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Gellatly & Co., Billiter Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Stick & Co., 24, Leadenhall Street. **Fares:** £21 to £38.

Bahrein Islands. These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. The chief town is Moharek, on the island of that name, pop. 22,000; but the commercial capital is Manameh, pop. 25,000. The ruling chief is Sheikh Esa. Since 1904 a British officer has resided at Manameh, as Political Agent of the Government of India, working under the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but dates and grain are also exported.

Resident in the Persian Gulf: Lieut.-Col. P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.

British North Borneo (area 31,106 sq. m., pop. 160,000) is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in 1881. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The British North Borneo Company sells or leases its lands to planters, and derives its revenues from the proceeds of sales and taxes. About 1,000,000 acres have been leased for the cultivation of tobacco, and the industry is rapidly developing. The cultivation of rubber and cotton is being encouraged, and the coconut and timber trade is extending. The chief town and seat of the administration is Sandakan; pop. 9,500. A railway 120 miles long, inclusive of sidings, runs from Jesselton, Gaya Bay, on the west coast, to Melalah in the interior. Another railway some 20 miles long runs from Beaufort Junction to Weston, Brunei Bay.

Court of Directors: *Chairman and Managing Director*, William C. Cowie; *Rear-Admiral* Sir Bouverie Clark, K.C.B.; the Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone; E. Dent; J. A. Maitland; *Major-General* Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.; Sir J. West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.—*Secretary*, Harrington G. Forbes.—*London Office*, 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Establishment: *Governor and Principal Representative of the Company in North Borneo*, F. R. Ellis.

British Agent (Singapore), Sir J. Anderson, G.C.M.G.

Brunei, or Borneo Proper, is a state in the island of Borneo lying north-east of Sarawak. Area 4,000 sq. m., pop. 30,000. Capital, Brunei, with a population of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Mohamed Jamalulaleam. A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88, and in 1905 a British Resident was appointed with powers to control the general administration of the state. The Governor of the Straits Settlements is High Commissioner. **Resident**, M. S. H. McArthur.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks which is called Adam's Bridge, and which is now being surmounted by a viaduct. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a Crown colony.

Area, 25,332 sq. m.; pop. (census 1911) 4,095,325. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. 185,704. Bulk of population Singalese, then Tamil, Moormen (Arabs), Burghers, Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 9,000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2,000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 5 other official members, and 10 non-official members, of whom 6 are nominated and 4 elected. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 21 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman-Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. There is an Imperial garrison of about 1,800 men. Colombo harbour is strongly fortified. The chief newspapers are the *Observer*, the *Times*, the *Independent*, and the *Morning Leader*. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus number 828,622, and the Mohammedans and Christians number about 248,000 and 362,000 respectively. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but tea and the coconut palm are now the chief staples, and rubber has rapidly grown to a position of importance. Other products are grain, rice and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 576 miles. The Maldivo Archipelago is tributary to Ceylon. It consists of groups of islets 500 miles west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mohammedan population estimated at 30,000. Mali is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and cocoanuts.

Governor, Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum, G.C.M.G. (salary £6,400).

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, Sir Hugh C. Clifford, K.C.M.G.—*Commanding the Forces*, Brigadier-General A. J. W. Allen, C.B.—*Attorney-General*, A. G. Lascelles.—*Controller of Revenue*, H. L. Crawford, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, B. Senior, I.S.O.—*Government Agent, Central Province*, J. W. Booth.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street; Bibby Line; British India Steam Navigation Co.; City Line; Clan Line; Messageries Maritimes; Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Norddeutscher Lloyd; Austrian Lloyd. **Fares:** £14 to £52.

Hong Kong. An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of Kowloon, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. Capital, Victoria (commonly called Hong Kong, pop. 199,550). Area, 48 sq. m.; pop. 323,288. In '98 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowloon, together with Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao, were leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 340 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony: pop. 85,011. Total popula-

tion of the whole colony, including leased territories, 428,883. Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including 7 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (two being usually Chinese); one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The island is a military and naval station, with an Imperial garrison of about 4,500 officers and men. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, opium, coals, iron and steel, and other manufactured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. (For Hong Kong University, see CHINA.)

Revenue and Expenditure, \$6,500,000.
Governor, Sir Fredk. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (salary £6,000).

Executive Council: *Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. C. A. Anderson, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, W. Delabere Barnes.—*Attorney-General*, W. Rees Davies.—*Treasurer*, A. M. Thomson.—*Director of Public Works*, W. Chatham, C.M.G.—*Principal Civil Medical Officer*, J. M. Atkinson.—*Unofficial*, Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G.; E. A. Hewitt.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. Fares: £30 to £65.

Sarawak lies on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. Its area is 50,000 sq. m., and pop. 600,000; and in '88 it was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. Capital, Kuching; pop. 25,000. Seaboard extends 380 miles. The government was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in '42 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Rajah married, in '69, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, b. Sept. 26th, '74. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. The chief exports are rubber, pepper, and sago flour. Coal is mined on a considerable scale, and gold is also worked.

Wei-hai-wei, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1st, '98, is a territory on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. With the town and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. m., and the Chinese population is about 130,000, while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1,500 sq. m. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The territory is administered by a Commissioner under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. (salary £1,500). Government Secretary, R. Walter.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. Area about 1,600 sq. m.; pop. 620,127, including 281,933 Chinese, 215,058 Malays, and 57,150 natives of India. Revenue, 1909, \$8,542,731; expenditure, \$8,795,001; debt, £5,000,000. Imports, £36,558,483; exports, £32,804,686. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor (who is also Governor of Labuan) is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of six official members, and the second of ten official and eight non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. There are municipal boards partly elected and partly nominated by the Government at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. The strength of the Imperial garrison is about 2,380. The chief exports are tin, tapioca, copra, sago, rice, sugar, gambier, gums, and spices. A railway through Johore, connecting Singapore with Penang, was opened in Dec. 1908.

The constituent parts are as follows:—Singapore, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 228,555. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The garrison consists of two battalions of infantry and two garrison companies of artillery. The colony also maintains an armed police force of 2,000 officers and men.—Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop., including Province Wellesley and the Dindings, 248,207. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. Province Wellesley is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 108,117. The Dindings, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 265 sq. m.—Malacca is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 95,487. It is ruled by a Resident, subject to the Governor of the colony. The chief exports are tapioca, copra, and rubber. Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the Cocos (or Keeling) Islands, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 669), annexed to Singapore in 1903, and Christmas Island, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900.

Labuan, an island situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Was administered by the British North Borneo Company for the British Government from '89 till Dec. 31st, 1905. It was then put under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and by Letters Patent dated Oct. 30th, 1906, the colony was made part of the Straits Settlements. Area 31 sq. m.; pop. 8,411, mostly Malays. Port and town, Victoria, pop. 1,500. Extensive coal beds exist in the island.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Captain Sir A. H. Young, K.C.M.G. (salary £6,000).

Executive Council: The Governor; *Officer commanding H.M. Troops*, Major-Gen. T. Stebbenson, C.B. — *Colonial Secretary*, R. J. Wilkinson. — *Resident Councillor of Penang*, W. Evans. — *Attorney-General*, T. de M. L. Braddell. — *Treasurer*, J. O. Anthonisz. — *Colonial Engineer*, F. J. Pigott.

The Federated Malay States.

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of a **High Commissioner** (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. A Federal Council was constituted in 1909. Each native State is represented on the Council, and special representation has also been arranged for the rubber and tin interests. The Council deals with matters of general concern to the States. Care has been taken to preserve the autonomy of the chiefs in local affairs. These countries are exceptionally rich in natural resources, and for several years have exported the greater part of the Straits tin, which in 1908 accounted for 51,650 out of the world's output of 112,950 tons of tin. The tin output of the States is smelted locally, and is exported to Europe and America. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for plantations. Rubber and cocoanuts are most cultivated at present. In 1909, 6,043,733 lb. of rubber were exported, and this figure will increase rapidly. There are about 560 miles of railway, chiefly in Perak and Selangor, all owned and managed by the Government.

Perak, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 7,900 sq. m., pop. 400,000. Capital, Taiping. The ports are Teluk Anson and Port Weld.

Selangor adjoins Perak along its southern frontier; area 3,200 sq. m., pop. 350,000. The capital is Kuala Lumpur (pop. 40,000), the largest town on the mainland and the seat of the Federal Government. Port Swettenham provides accommodation for ocean steamers.

Negri Sembilan is the name given to a federation of small states lying between Selangor, Malacca, Pahang, and Johore. They are administered by one Resident, who resides at Seremban. Area 2,600 sq. m., pop. 118,000. The port is Port Dickson.

Pahang is less opened up, but contains much mineral and agricultural wealth. Area 14,000 sq. m., pop. 100,000.

By the Treaty of 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis, and adjacent islands. These States extend across the Malay peninsula, and have an area of about 15,000 sq. m., with a population estimated at 450,000.

Johore is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibrahim, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. The foreign relations of the State, however, are in the hands of the British Government. Area 9,000 sq. m., pop. about 200,000. Capital Johore Bharu.

High Commissioner (vacant), Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements.

Chief Secretary of the Federated States, Sir Arthur Young, K.C.M.G.

Steamship Lines to Singapore: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. Fares: £26 to £60.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

By the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united in a Legislative Union under one Government under the name of **The Union of South Africa**. Provision was made for other territories, such as the British South Africa Co.'s territory, joining the Union later. The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa is appointed by the King at a salary of £10,000 a year. There is an Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Union. The members of the Council are chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and hold office during his pleasure. The Houses of Parliament are a Senate and House of Assembly. Cape Town is the seat of Legislature, Pretoria the seat of the Executive Government. The English and Dutch languages are official languages of the Union, and are treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights, and privileges. The Senate consists of 8 members elected by the legislature of each province and 8 members nominated for 10 years by the Governor. The membership of the Union House of Assembly is: Cape, 51; Natal, 17; the Transvaal, 36; and the Orange Free State, 17. The membership of either House is limited to persons of European descent. Parliament may by law prescribe the qualifications of voters;

but no such law shall disqualify any person in the province of the Cape of Good Hope who, under the laws existing in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope at the establishment of the Union, is or may become qualified to vote, by reason of his race or colour only, unless the Bill be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together and at the third reading he agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses. No person who, at the passing of any such law, is registered as a voter in any province shall be removed from the register by reason only of any disqualification based on race or colour. The control and administration of native affairs and matters affecting Asiatics in the Union is vested in the Governor-General in Council.

The command in chief of the naval and military forces within the Union is vested in the King or in the Governor-General as his representative. Bills passed by the Union Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General and may be disallowed within one year by the King. The four original Colonies became provinces of the Union, all, except the Orange River Colony—which became the **Orange Free State**—retaining their names. There is to be **Free Trade within the Union** as soon as the Parliament shall have made provision for it. The Union assumed the Colonial debts and the control of railways, ports, and harbours. In

each of the provinces an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority. There is a Council for each province, consisting of twenty-five members or as many more as the number of members the province is entitled to send to the Union Parliament. Four members are elected by each Provincial Council to form, with the Administrator of the province, an executive committee. The election of senators and of members of the executive committees of the Provincial Councils is according to the principle of *proportional representation*, each voter having one transferable vote.

Statistics, etc.

Area, 473,184 sq. miles. Population (1911), 5,938,499, of whom 1,278,025 are Europeans, 4,061,082 natives, and 619,392 other coloured inhabitants.

Revenue, 1910-11, £14,014,000; 1911-12, £14,850,000. Expenditure, 1910-11, £13,536,000; 1911-12, £16,166,000. Public Debt, £116,500,000.

Imports, 1909-10, £31,411,150; 1910-11, £41,430,037. Exports, 1909-10, £50,684,149; 1910-11, £54,684,038.

Railways, 7,221 miles.

Governor-General and High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone (salary of Governor-General, £10,000; of High Commissioner, £3,000).

Executive Council: Premier and Minister of Agriculture, General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha.—Interior (including Mines and Defence), General the Hon. J. C. Smuts.—Railways, Hon. J. W. Sauer.—Justice, General the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog.—Education, Hon. F. S. Malan.—Finance, Hon. H. C. Hull.—Lands, Rt. Hon. Abraham Fischer.—Native Affairs, Hon. H. Burton.—Commerce and Industries, Colonel Leuchars.—Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs, Sir David P. de V. Graaf.—Minister without portfolio, Hon. Sir C. O'G. Gubbins.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Lord de Villiers.

H.M. Trade Commissioner, R. Sothorn Holland, Cape Town.

General Manager of Railways, Sir T. R. Price, K.C.M.G.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

Politics and Parties.

At the formation of the Union the Nationalist Party, led by General Botha, enlisted the support of the Dutch organisations, Het Volk, Orangia Unie, and the Afrikaner Bond. The chief element of the Opposition was the Unionist Party, led by Sir Starr Jameson, and absorbing the Unionist Party of the Cape, the Progressives of the Transvaal, and the Constitutionalists of the Orange Free State. The first elections to the Union House of Assembly resulted in the return of 67 Nationalists, 37 Unionists, 4 Labour members, and 13 Independents. Among the Independents were 11 of the 17 representatives of Natal, a province suspicious alike of the racial ties of the Nationalists and the mining interests represented by the Unionists. Generally speaking, it may be said that hitherto the Natal Independents have inclined to the support of General Botha's Government.

History in 1911.

The first session of the Union House of Assembly passed without any marked division

of racial or political prejudices. Generally speaking, the controversial issues which arose divided both the chief parties, and perhaps the most notable feature of the session was the frequency and extent of cross-voting. The burning question of the status of the English and Dutch languages in the public schools of the Union was referred to a Select Committee of eight members, seven of whom reported in favour of the proposal that up to and including Standard IV. instruction should be carried on in and through the child's mother tongue, with optional use of either language when both were equally familiar; that after that stage the parent should be at liberty to choose the language of instruction, and that teachers should be permitted to qualify in either language.

Among the Government measures passed were a Cattle Disease Act; a Post Office Act, giving the Government powers to deal with shipping combinations; and a Mines and Machinery Act, which raised the question of allowing the stamp mills on the Rand to work on Sundays. Much of the work of the session was devoted to the administrative and financial problems arising out of the union of the four provinces. A proposal to convert the Cape University into a University for South Africa was postponed for another session.

The first anniversary of the Union evoked congratulations from the King, his Majesty's Government, and the Imperial Conference, then sitting in London.

From May to August General Botha was in England. During his absence General Hertzog conducted a vigorous platform campaign against the compromise on the language question above referred to.

The Budget estimates for 1911-12 showed a revenue of £14,850,000, and an expenditure of £16,166,000. The deficit of £1,307,000 was to be partly met by the railway contribution of £1,150,000 and the extension to the Union of the Cape cigarette duty. The surplus of £478,000 from the previous year was to be devoted almost entirely to public works.

Keen interest was taken throughout the Union in an action brought by Mr. Fraser, one of the dismissed inspectors of the Orange Free State (see 1910 ed., p. 160), against General Hertzog to recover £1,000 damages for an alleged slander contained in an election speech at Fauresmith in Aug. 1910, in connection with the Hertzog Education Act. Mr. Fraser complained of General Hertzog's words, "I could say that which would put those inspectors to shame for ever." General Hertzog denied the innuendo alleged to be conveyed in these words, and pleaded justification. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with £25 damages.

A railway accident occurred on Jan. 4th near Cathcart, in the Cape Province, by which 18 persons were killed and between 40 and 50 injured. On April 22nd a train travelling from Port Alfred to Grahamstown left the rails while crossing the Blaauwkrantz Bridge, and plunged into the ravine 250 ft. below. Thirty lives were lost in this disaster.

(See also *Indians in the Empire*, p. 146, and *IMPERIAL CONFERENCE*, p. 170.)

THE CAPE.

The Cape of Good Hope Province occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean

north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange Free State Province, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the province is 276,995 sq. m., and the pop. 2,409,804. Whites number 579,741, and those of other than European or white races 1,830,063. Capital, **Cape Town**, pop. 169,641; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 23,266, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,498, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 28,718, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The **Transkeian Territories and Walvisch Bay** (pop. 1,015), an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, are administered by resident magistrates. Under the South Africa Act, 1909, Cape Town became the seat of the Legislature of the Union.

The Provincial Council consists of 51 members. The electors are qualified, whether white men, Indians, or natives, as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The province possesses a complete system of local self-government, 74 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing and police in all the 77 divisions. There are also 112 municipal councils and 80 village management boards.

There is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter 1877), and there are more than 2,600 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. The principal religious denominations are the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The province contains 3,773 miles of railway. The chief minerals worked are copper, coal, and gold. The chief diamond fields are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West, and their export in 1908 was valued at £3,191,582. Agricultural operations include the production of wool, wine, wheat, and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. There are valuable forests. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. The chief newspapers are the *Cape Times* (London office: 14, St. Mary Axe); the *Argus* (which supports the Government, and is published by a company that also publishes the *Johannesburg Star*, the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, etc.), the *South African News*, the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, and *OnsLand* (published tri-weekly) which is the paper of the Dutch colonists. At East London is published the *East London Despatch*, and at Port Elizabeth the *Cape Daily Telegraph* (evening).

Revenue, 1908-9, £7,303,000; expenditure, 1908-9, £7,676,000.

Steamship Lines: Union Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street; Bucknall Bros., 23, Leadenhall Street; Houlder Bros. & Co., 146, Leadenhall Street; G. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street. **Fares:** 9 to 47 guineas.

Administrator, Hon. Sir Nicolas F. de Waal, K.C.M.G.

Agent-General in London, Sir Somerset R. French, K.C.M.G., 98-100, Victoria Street, S.W.

NATAL.

Natal is situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Seaboard extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the province on the north, Orange Free State Province and Basutoland on the west, and the Cape Province on the south-west. Area, including Zululand, Amaton-galand, and the Vryheid, Utrecht and Wakker-stroom districts transferred from the Transvaal in 1902, 36,434 sq. m.; pop. (1907) 1,164,285, including 94,370 whites, 112,126 Indians and Asiatics, 6,939 mixed races, 938,472 natives. Capital, Pietermaritzburg, pop. 32,000; the only port is Durban, with a pop. of 69,804.

The Provincial Council consists of 25 members elected by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith and Dundee, and local boards at Verulam and Greytown.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the Native Trust. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

The chief products of the province are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area. The output in 1909 was 1,786,583 tons. There are 1,034 miles of railway in the province. The chief newspapers are the *Natal Mercury*, *Times of Natal*, *Natal Witness*, and the *Natal Advertiser*.

Revenue, 1909, £3,569,275; expenditure, 1909, £3,530,577.

Administrator, The Hon. C. J. Smythe. Agent-General in London (acting), R. Russell, M.A., B.C.L., 26, Victoria Street, S.W.

Steamship Lines: Union Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street; Bucknall Bros., 23, Leadenhall Street; Houlder Bros., 146, Leadenhall Street; Rennie & Co., 4, East India Avenue. **Fares:** 12 to 50 guineas.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in '54 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. The Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. '99, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28th, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members. Letters Patent establishing a new Constitution were published at Bloemfontein (June 10th, 1907). By the provisions of the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colony became a province of the Union, under the name of the Orange Free State Province. The Provincial Council consists of 25 members.

The predominant religion is that of the Dutch

Reformed Church. In 1907 there were 17,700 children under instruction in the public schools. The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the province. The output in 1909 was 420,170 tons. Diamond mines exist, and yielded diamonds to the value of £1,222,202 in 1907. There are about 1,000 miles of railways. The chief newspaper is *The Friend*.

Area 50,392 sq. m.; pop. (1904 census), 387,315, 142,679 being Europeans and 244,636 coloured persons. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 33,890, including town 25,873, troops 3,487, and 4,530 civilians, etc., with troops. Other chief towns are Harrismith (5,306), Kroonstad (5,797), Jagersfontein (5,650), and Ladybrand (3,207). Revenue, 1908-9, £915,286; expenditure, 1908-9, £952,513.

Administrator, The Hon. A. E. W. Ramsbottom.

Agent-General in London, R. E. Bronger, 121, Victoria St., S.W.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the Sand River Convention in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. Majuba and the 1881 Convention followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value. The centre of the gold fields is Johannesburg. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. '99, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13th, and Pretoria June 5th, 1900. On Sept. 1st, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31st, 1902. Lord Milner then assumed office as Governor of the Transvaal, and Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted. In 1905 Letters Patent were issued providing for representative government, but in 1906 the Liberal Government announced their intention to set up responsible government.

Under the Constitution promulgated Dec. 12th, 1906, by Letters Patent, the Legislature consisted of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. Under the South Africa Act, 1909, the Provincial Government consists of an Executive Committee of 5 members, and a Provincial Council of 36 members.

A Land Settlement Board of three members appointed by the Governor was constituted by the Act of 1906 to deal with the lands, etc., held by settlers under the Settlers' Ordinance, 1902, or the Transvaal Guaranteed Loan Ordinance,

1903, and all moneys paid by such persons in discharge of their obligations and any balance appropriated for land settlement purposes. The Board was appointed for five years, unless its existence were sooner determined by the Government of the colony, with the approval of the Governor and a Secretary of State.

The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-rearing, but wants developing. The number of farms before the war was estimated at rather more than 12,000. The chief exports are gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. The value of the gold produced in 1909 was £30,987,650. Coal is found of fair quality, and the output is steadily rising. It amounted to 3,235,407 tons in 1909. The chief newspapers are the *Rand Mail*, *Volksstem*, *Johannesburg Star*, and *Transvaal Leader*.

Area, 113,642 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 1,354,200 of whom 300,225 were whites, 1,030,029 aboriginal natives, and 23,946 of other coloured races. The Johannesburg municipality in 1904 had an area of 8½ sq. m. and a population of 155,642, of whom 83,363 were whites (in 1908 there were 95,126); that of Pretoria municipality was 15,539.

Revenue: 1908-9, £5,735,000; 1909-10 (estimated), £5,251,000; expenditure, 1908-9, £4,524,835; 1909-10 (estimated), £4,963,000.

Administrator, The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik.

Basutoland. A native territory of British South Africa, lying between Natal, the Orange Free State Province, and the Cape Province. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in '84, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A hut tax of £1 per hut is levied, and produced £69,601 in 1909-10. Area, 10,293 sq. m.; pop. 348,848 in 1904, including 895 Europeans. Capital, Maseru; pop. 1,300. There are 241 schools, with 13,379 scholars. The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, and the climate is magnificent. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives are intelligent, and when instructed are capable of the supervision of machinery. They keep large herds of cattle. The province is included in the South African Customs Union.

Revenue, £119,974; expenditure, £127,437.

Paramount Chief, Letsie, elected in 1905 on the death of Lerothodi.

Resident Commissioner, Sir H. C. Sloley, K.C.M.G. (salary £1,500).

Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Protectorate (area about 275,000 sq. m., pop. 150,000, including 1,004 whites, in 1904) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Francistocore and another at Gaberones. A mounted police force maintains order. There is also a small force of mounted native police. A hut tax of £1 per annum is levied. Cattle form the chief wealth of the country.

Resident Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Panzera, C.M.G. (salary £1,200 and allowances). *Assistant Commissioners*, J. Ellenberger; R. M. Daniel.

Swaziland, which passed with the Transvaal under British rule in 1900, is now a Protectorate administered by the High Commissioner for South Africa, under an Order in Council dated Dec. 1st, 1906. It is bounded on the east by British Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. **Area**, 6,536 sq. m.; **pop.** 86,381, including 890 whites. Capital, Mbabane. It is a mountainous tract stretching west of the Lebombo range, with richly fertile valleys, probably valuable fields of gold, tin, and coal, and considerable agricultural and pastoral resources. The Swazi are a section of the Zulu race, and the native ruler is the Queen Regent, Lobatsebeni, grandmother of the paramount chief Sobhuza, who is a boy of about 15. A Resident Commissioner, with Assistant Commissioners and other officers, administers justice and collects taxes. Magistrates' and other Courts were established in 1904. The jurisdiction of the Paramount and other chiefs is retained in all civil disputes in which only aboriginal natives are concerned, but with an appeal to the Resident Commissioner. Speaking with the authority of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the Acting Commissioner stated in Jan. 1909 that, although the transfer of the responsibility for the administration of Swaziland to the South African Government was bound to come soon, it was not the intention of the Imperial Government to sanction an immediate change. By the South African Constitution Act, 1909, it is provided that no land in Basutoland, nor any land forming part of the native reserves in Bechuanaland and Swaziland, shall be alienated from the native tribes.

Revenue, 1910, £54,718; **expenditure**, £54,217. **Imports**, £44,309; **exports**, £90,348 (raw gold, £44,499; tin ore, £41,768). **Public Debt**, £90,000.

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G.

RHODESIA.

On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to the **British South Africa Company**, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of the Transvaal, now known as Rhodesia, which has an estimated area of 440,000 sq. m., and a population estimated at 1,771,000, and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £9,000,000, of which £8,056,507 has been issued. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi. Rhodesia is no doubt destined, sooner or later, to take her place in the South African Union.

Northern Rhodesia is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa and the Congo Free State, excepting the Nyasaland Protectorate. It has an area of about 291,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 1,000,000, of whom only 1,434 are Europeans. The exports include ivory and rubber, also tobacco and cotton, which are being grown with considerable success. This territory was previously divided into the two provinces of

North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia; but by the Order in Council of May 4th, 1911, they were amalgamated under the title of "Northern Rhodesia." The amalgamation took effect from Aug. 17th, 1911.

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland (area 148,575 sq. m., pop. 770,000. The Europeans (census 1911) number 23,582. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The seat of government is Salisbury (pop. 3,479), which is also the capital of Mashonaland; the chief town of Matabeleland is Bulawayo (pop. 5,200). The Rhodesia Railways include the following sections: Vryburg to Bulawayo, 588 miles, Bulawayo to Salisbury, 301 miles, Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 280 miles, Victoria Falls to Kalomo, 94 miles, Bulawayo to West Nicholson, 103 miles, and Gwelo to Selukwe, 24 miles—total with sidings, 1,393 miles. The Mashonaland Railway includes the following sections: Umtali to Salisbury, 170 miles, Kalomo to Broken Hill, 281 miles, Salisbury to Ayrshire, 84 miles, Banket Junction to Eldorado, 12 miles—total, 647 miles. Branch lines from Lyndhurst Halt to Umvuma, 50 miles, and Westacre Junction to Matopos, 9 miles, are owned by the Blinkwater Railway Co. and the Rhodes Trustees respectively. A further branch line from a point on the Ayrshire Line to the Mazoe District, a distance of 22 miles, has been constructed by the Blinkwater Railway Co. A line has been constructed from Broken Hill to the Congo border, a distance of 132 miles, by the Rhodesia Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Co., Ltd., and a further extension in the Belgian Congo has been built by the Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Katanga to the Star of the Congo Mine, a distance of about 167 miles north of the Rhodesian border. The output of gold from the mines amounted in 1909 to 623,388 oz., and in 1910 to 609,956 oz. Other mineral exports include silver, lead, copper, coal, chrome ore, and asbestos.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia and not less than three members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, and twelve other members, of whom five are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and seven elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Resident Commissioner is a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is for three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. Native affairs are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner in each province, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual hut tax of £1 is imposed. The Judicial Establishment consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The terri-

tory is divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Cape, and thence to the Privy Council. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria, Unitali, Gwanda, Gwelo, and Melsetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. High schools have been opened at Salisbury and Bulawayo to provide a secondary education specially adapted to the needs of the future generation of Rhodesian farmers. The chief newspapers are the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, *Rhodesia Herald*, *Gwelo Times*, and *Rhodesia Advertiser*. The revenue and expenditure for 1909-10 were £620,243 and £614,405 respectively.

Board of Directors: The Duke of Abercorn,

K.G. (President), J. Rochfort Maguire (Vice-President), Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O., P. Lyttelton Gell, Sir Leander Starr Jameson, Bart., C.B., H. Birchenough, C.M.G., the Marquess of Winchester, Otto Beit.—*London office*, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.—*Manager*, H. Wilson Fox.—*Secretary*, D. E. Brodie.—*Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar.—*Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.—*Emigration and Information Offices*, 138, Strand, London, W.C.; and 131, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Administration: *Administrator of Southern Rhodesia*, Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (Salisbury).—*Resident Commissioner and Commandant-General*, Col. R. Burns Begg.—*Administrator of Northern Rhodesia*, L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Nyasaland Protectorate, until July 6th, 1907, known as the British Central Africa Protectorate. A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending nearly to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shire Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shire. The administration is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. The Protectorate is divided into 13 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Residents and Assistant Residents, Judicial Officers, etc. There is a High Court for the Protectorate. The armed forces consist of 100 Sikhs and the 1st battalion of the King's African Rifles. The port is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. Area, 43,608 sq. m., pop. 948,276; the European inhabitants number 587 (1908), Indians 515, and natives 947,168. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, tobacco, and cotton have been established. Rubber and ivory are also exported. The chief towns are: Blantyre, Zomba (head-quarters of the Government), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and Marine Transport Department depot), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). Almost the entire trade is with the United Kingdom. The Shire Highland Railway (113 miles) connects Port Herald and Chiromo on the Shire River with Blantyre, and will be continued to Zomba and Lake Nyasa.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Sir William H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2,000).—*Deputy Governor*, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G.—*Assistant Deputy Governor*, H. R. Wallis.—*Agent at Chinde*, S. H. Fletcher.—*Judge (Blantyre)*, C. J. Griffin.—*Treasurer*, Wm. Wheeler, C.M.G.—*Director of Public Works*, T. I. Binnie.

Inspector-General of Protectorate Forces, Brevet-Col. G. H. Thesiger.

East Africa Protectorate. This extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres on the north and German East Africa on the south. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the

Sultan of Zanzibar and in '88 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who has the advice of Executive and Legislative Councils. The chief ports are Mombasa, pop. 27,000; Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. A hut tax is imposed upon the natives. The military forces consist of 4 companies of the 2nd battalion, and the 3rd battalion of the King's African Rifles. The establishment has a strength of 32 officers and 1,500 rank and file. There is also an armed native police force about 2,100 strong. The so-called **Uganda Railway** (see **Uganda**) runs through the Protectorate and connects Mombasa with Lake Victoria Nyanza. There were 2,261 miles of telegraph and 201 miles of telephone line in 1910. Agricultural operations are increasing, particularly in the Highlands, where a large body of English farmers are devoting their efforts to stock raising and general farming. The principal products of the country are cattle and sheep, ostrich feathers, grain, ivory, india-rubber, copra, hides, etc. Area 189,838 sq. m.; pop. (estimated) 4,000,000, including 2,500 Europeans. Revenue, 1909-10 (exclusive of Imperial grant of £133,500), £503,040; expenditure, £669,405. In 1911 the Imperial Government granted the colony a loan of £250,000, which is to be used in the construction of a small light railway to act as a feeder between Nairobi and the Thika River, the improvement of the harbour facilities at Kilindini, and the supplying of good water to Mombasa. Capital, Nairobi.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Col. Sir Percy Girouard, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £3,000, and £1,000 duty allowance).

The **Uganda Protectorate** includes not only Buganda proper, but Bunyoro, Busoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Belgian Congo, and northwards to the Egyptian Sudan. It lies between the Belgian Congo on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern an undetermined line from a point near Lado on the White Nile to the watershed of Lake Rudolf, separating it from the Egyptian Sudan. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a Governor, has its

headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with an Appeal Court at Zanzibar. The King, or "Kabaka," is H.H. Daudi Chua (b. 1896), who, being a minor, is now under a regency of three chiefs. He receives a stated allowance from the Government, and is being educated by an English tutor at the expense of the British Government. There is also a Lukiko, or native council, of 80 chiefs. The trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, ivory, skins, wild coffee, and rubber. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. The so-called Uganda Railway lies wholly in the East Africa Protectorate. It runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. It was built by the Imperial Government at a cost of £5,500,000. A railway, 47 miles in length, is being constructed from Jinja to Kakindu. Several mail, passenger, and trading steamers are now plying on the lake. The military force includes the 4th battalion King's African Rifles, the total strength being about 825 officers and men. There is a native police force about 1,000 strong. The prosperity of the country was threatened by the terrible "sleeping sickness," which has destroyed thousands, but owing to the vigorous measures introduced by the administration the mortality has been greatly reduced. Area about 118,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,240,000, including some 450 Europeans.

Revenue, 1909-10, £165,145, plus grant-in-aid, £103,262; expenditure, £240,240.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Frederick J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G. (salary £2,200).

Secretary, J. F. Cunningham (salary £650).

Principal Judge, G. F. M. Ennis (salary £800).

The Zanzibar Protectorate consists of the island of Zanzibar (area 640 sq. m., pop. 190,000) and the island of Pemba (area 380 sq. m., pop. 50,000). Capital, Zanzibar (pop. 70,000), which has a fine roadstead. The Sultan is Seyyid Soud, b. 1906, succeeded on the abdication of his father in 1911. The government is conducted

by British officials appointed by the Sultan with the sanction of the Foreign Office, and is under the general control of H.M. Agent and Consul-General. The principal members are the First Minister, the Financial Member of Council, and the Legal Member of Council and Attorney-General. The legal status of slavery was abolished in April '97, and domestic slavery in 1908. The products are mainly cloves (which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world), copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

Agent and Consul-General, Edward A. W. Clarke. — *Judge*, Lindsey Smith. — *Assistant Judges*, J. W. Marison and T. S. Tomlinson. — *Consul*, J. H. Sinclair.

Somaliland Protectorate. The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It is administered by a Commissioner. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway which runs from Jibuti in French Somaliland to Harar (see ABYSSINIA). The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles forms the military force. It was strengthened from 1908 to 1909 by reinforcements of Indian troops, owing to the threatening attitude of the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, the restriction of whose activities from 1901 to 1904 had cost the British Government between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. In Jan. 1909 the Mullah was denounced at Mecca as an impostor, and in March 1910 the Government, adopting the view that his influence was declining and that the friendly tribes, if assisted with arms, would be able to defend themselves against his raids, announced that the regular troops were to be withdrawn to the coast. The chief town is Berbera, pop. about 30,000. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. Area 68,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000, besides 65 whites, 200 Indians, and 100 coloured persons.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief: H. A. Byatt (salary £1,200).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Gambia. A Crown colony and a protectorate on the Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, Bathurst (pop. 8,807). The colony practically consists of St. Mary's Island. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony and protectorate is about 3,980 sq. m.; pop. 160,807. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied in the protectorate. Products, groundnuts, hides, beeswax, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by a Governor, a Legislative Council of 10 members, 4 non-official, and an Executive Council.

Revenue (1910), £82,880; expenditure, £64,730.

Governor, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel Gallwey, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £2,500).

Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G.

Gold Coast Colony. A Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland (German), and on the west by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles. The area, inclusive of Adansi, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, may be put at about 120,000 sq. m. The census of 1901 estimated the population at 1,696,965, but there is reason to believe that the estimate is "at least a million under the mark." The European population in 1910 was 1,830. The territories in the hinterland to the north of Ashanti were made a separate district in '97 under the name of the "Northern Territories" (area about 36,000 sq. m.), and are administered by a Commissioner. The native state of Ashanti lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner (capital Kumasi, pop. 6,642). Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 17,892. The Government includes a

Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 5 of whom are non-official. For defence there is the Gold Coast regiment of the West African Frontier Force, 1,353 strong, with headquarters in Ashanti. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, timber, etc. The country is very rich as regards both minerals and agriculture. The gold export in 1910 was £790,329. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now encouraged. A railway runs from the port of Sekondi via Tarkwa and Obuassi to Kumasi, a distance of 168 miles, and a line from Accra to Akwapim has been begun.

Governor, J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G. (salary £3,000 and £1,000 duty allowance).

Executive Council: Colonial Secretary, Major H. Bryan, C.M.G.—Attorney-General, A. Hudson, K.C.—Treasurer, E. B. Reece.

Officer Commanding Gold Coast Regiment West African Frontier Force, Major (local Lieut.-Col.) W. T. M. Reeve.

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner Northern Territories, Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Northern Nigeria. A British Protectorate constituted Jan. 1st, 1900, over territories up till then in the occupation of the Royal Niger Company. The northern boundary, settled by the Anglo-French Agreement 1904 and the Convention of May 20th, 1906, is the French Soudan, from Barua on Lake Chad to a point on the Niger ten miles north of Illo. The western boundary is the French territory in the hinterland of Dahomey. The southern boundary is formed by Southern Nigeria. The eastern boundary is that of the Cameroons, running north-east to Lake Chad. The Protectorate includes the old Fulah Empire, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head. The Hausa states of the Fulah Empire are Mohammedan, but many of the tribes in the Protectorate are pagans. "The Niger Company, Ltd.," carry on trading, mining, and banking operations, the working of forests, and the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, and other indigenous products. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief controls the administration of the Protectorate, which has been divided into the following provinces: Sokoto, Bornu, Bauchi, Zaria, Kontagora, Nupe, Illorin, Kappa, Bassa, Nassarawa, Muri, Yola, Kano, each under a Resident. The Government utilises the native chiefs, and establishes Native Courts, wherever possible, under the supervision of the Residents. There are also Provincial Courts held by the Residents themselves, with a Supreme Court which serves as a Court of Appeal. The 1st and 2nd foot and 3rd mounted infantry battalions West African Frontier Force, consisting of Hausas and Yorubas with a few other natives, constitute the military force, and have a strength of 3,600, with 177 European officers and non-commissioned officers, 2 batteries of artillery. The principal station is Lokoja, at the junction of the Benue and the Niger, but the headquarters are at Zungeru, up the Kaduna River. A port for the Protectorate is reserved at the mouth of the Forcados river in Southern Nigeria, with Burutu, which is used as a depot and transhipment station. The chief towns in the Protectorate are Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Bauchi, Zaria, Maifoni, and Illorin. The country is

fertile, and its agricultural resources are undoubtedly great. The inland regions are fairly healthy, and produce cotton, indigo, rubber, hides, and ivory, while minerals are stated to abound in certain parts. A railway runs from Barikoko to Zungeru, 22 miles. A light railway is under construction from Baro, on the Niger, to Kano, a distance of 400 miles. This line connects with that in Southern Nigeria mentioned below. Area, 258,000 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,000, and £1,000 duty allowance).—Chief Secretary, C. L. Temple, C.M.G.—Secretary to Government, M. Beresford, I.S.O.—Treasurer, J. H. D. Bratt.—Chief Justice, Sir E. A. Speed.—Commandant of Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force, Col. E. P. Strickland, D.S.O.

Southern Nigeria. By an Order in Council, dated Feb. 16th, 1906, the name of the colony of Lagos was altered to Southern Nigeria, and the administration of the Southern Nigeria Protectorate was placed under that of the new colony, which is now known as the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The town and island of Lagos lie on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast. Lagos has a population of 57,000, of whom 400 are Europeans. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of 15 members, the latter including 6 unofficial members. Resident officers are stationed at Ibadan and other towns in the interior, with a European Commissioner at Abeokuta. The population of the latter town is estimated at 150,000, and of Ibadan at 200,000. The military force consists of about 1,900 men of the West African Frontier Force. Much has been done of late to open up the interior to British commerce, and a new rubber industry and cocoa and cotton planting are being actively developed. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, mahogany, gums, ivory, and rubber. A railway runs from Lagos to Jebba (306 miles) on the Niger, and thence to Zungeru (429 miles) and Minna (467 miles), where it is met by the Northern Nigerian Railway. Area, 80,410 sq. m.; pop. about 6,085,000 (1,022 Europeans).

Imports, 1909, £4,529,604; exports, £4,114,237. Revenue, £1,361,891; expenditure, £1,648,680.

A Committee of Inquiry into the facts connected with the trade in spirituous liquors in Southern Nigeria was appointed in Feb. 1907, and reported in October. Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I., was chairman of the Committee, the other members being Capt. C. H. Elgee, Mr. A. A. Cowan, and Mr. T. Welsh. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee were that the quality of the liquor imported is fair, and that it contains, from the qualitative point of view, nothing physiologically injurious, that the drinking habits are not excessive, and that, on the whole, the people are sober; that there is no connection to be found between the consumption of alcohol and crime, disease, or general deterioration of the race, and that a comparison with other Colonies inhabited by the negro race is entirely to the credit of Southern Nigeria. The Report gave rise to a somewhat acute controversy, and a memorial signed by the Duke of Westminster, the Bishop of London, and others was presented to the Colonial Secretary in 1911, urging the adoption of further restrictions upon the importation of

spirits into Southern Nigeria. Mr. Harcourt, in reply, said that a meeting of the Brussels Conference would be held at an early date to consider the question of the sale of spirits to natives, the Government, of course, reserving to themselves the right, if necessary, to go further in their own territories than any general agreement might go.

Governor, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000, of which £1,500 is drawn only when on duty in Nigeria).

Executive Council: *Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary*, A. G. Boyle, C.M.G.—*Provincial Commissioners*, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G., F. S. James, C.M.G., H. Bedwell.—*Chief Justice*, A. Willoughby Osborne.—*Puisne Judges*, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker, A. F. C. Weber.—*Attorney-General*, A. R. Pennington.—*Financial Commissioner*, C. E. Dale.

Officer Commanding the West African Frontier Force, Lieut.-Col. F. H. C. Cunliffe.

Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1787. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 210 miles in length. Area, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 33,100 sq. m.; pop. about 1,500,000. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarcies river, which separates it from Casamance, a part of French Guinea, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. '95, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the Anglo-French agreement,

April 8th, 1904, the **Los Islands** (pop. 1,422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 6 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Sherbro, Railway, Koinadugu, Headquarters, each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Temnes in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway runs from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227 miles. It was completed in August 1905. There is also a branch railway of 21 miles to the Yonni country, and 380 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 40,000 and municipal government. The military forces number about 96 officers and 2,516 non-commissioned officers and men, including the West African Regiment and a battalion of the West African Frontier Force. There is also an armed police force 264 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, hides, piassava, and rubber. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and 4 nominated members.

Governor, Sir Edward M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (salary £2,500, and £500 duty allowance).

Executive Council: The Governor, *President*.—*Officer commanding the Troops* (if Lieut.-Col.):—*Colonial Secretary*, G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, E. O. Johnson.—*Attorney-General*, D. F. Wilbraham.—*Collector of Customs*, A. P. Viret.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except part of Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States. Its area is 3,745,574 sq. miles, of which 125,755 are water. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from the Hudson's Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Federal capital, Ottawa, in Ontario, pop. 59,902. The population of the Dominion at the 1901 census was 5,371,315. According to the preliminary returns of the 1911 census it was 7,081,865. The French-speaking part of the population number 1,649,371, and the large majority of them reside in Quebec; the Germans, 309,741. The Indians number 117,043.

The Federal Parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate whose members are nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 4 from Alberta, and 4 from Saskatchewan. The House of Commons consists of 221 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 86 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick, 7 from British

Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Manitoba, 7 from Alberta, 10 from Saskatchewan, and 1 from the Yukon Territory. The basis on which the number of members is allotted to each province is that Quebec shall always have 65 and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. The census of 1911 will apparently increase the representation of the western at the expense of the eastern provinces. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the Provincial Legislatures. Senators and representatives are paid £500 per annum, with a deduction of £3 for every day that a member is absent. The Governor-General, representing the King, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. The Prime Minister receives £2,400, and Cabinet Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition £1,400 each. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority, and details as to the provincial administration are given below. The territory not comprised within any province—e.g. the North-East Territory and the Arctic Islands—is administered by the Minister of the Interior. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act '67. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the

Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previously to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 2,229,600; Methodists, 916,886; Presbyterians, 842,442; Church of England, 680,620; Baptists, 316,477. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by grants from the provincial Governments, aided by local taxation. There are altogether 19,891 public schools of all grades, with 29,542 teachers and 1,112,120 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion.

Industries.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbia coast resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, nickel, copper, and gold. The mineral output of 1910 included gold, \$10,224,910; nickel, \$11,181,310; silver, \$17,106,604; copper, \$7,209,463; coal, \$29,811,750. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Manufactures are carried on extensively, and employ about 400,000 persons. Agriculture is, however, the main industry of the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the North-West the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. There has been a tremendous tide of immigration flowing into the North-West, especially during the last few years. In the year ended March 31st, 1910, the figures were: British, 59,799; Continental, 45,206; United States, 193,798; total, 208,794. The total immigration in the ten years 1901-11 was 1,705,375.

There are 1,249 papers, of which 117 are daily papers, published in the Dominion, including the *Toronto Globe*, the Government organ; the *Montreal Star*; the *Toronto Telegram*, an evening paper, owned by Mr. Ross Robertson; the *Montreal Gazette*, which represents the old type of Canadian Conservatism; the *Montreal Herald*, a Laurier journal; and the *Montreal La Presse*, issued daily and weekly for French readers.

There were in 1910 24,371 miles of railway in operation in the Dominion of Canada. The Government own about 1,718 miles of railway, and a magnificent system of canals. In 1910 there were 1,049 miles of electric railways. The principal railway systems are those of the Canadian Pacific (London office: 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.), with 13,347 miles of line, and steamship services on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, the system stretching from Liverpool and Antwerp to Hong Kong; Grand Trunk of Canada, 2,570 miles; Intercolonial, 1,451 miles. The Canadian Northern Railway operates 4,000

miles in Western Canada and nearly 2,000 miles in Eastern Canada, and is the second largest railway system in the Dominion. Within a year or so it will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was approved by Parliament in 1904, and is being built with Government aid, will extend across the Dominion from Moncton, New Brunswick, on the east coast, to Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast. Its total length will be 3,500 miles.

Commercial Tariffs.

By the Tariff Act '97 a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1st, '98, a rebate of 25 per cent. was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent.

Under the Budget proposals introduced Nov. 29th, 1906, a new tariff was established on a new system. There is a General Tariff substantially the same as the old tariff. The British Preferential Tariff was altered from a flat rate and particularised for every item imported. The Canadian Government said that on the whole the preference to Great Britain was larger than before. An Intermediate Tariff was also set up for application to countries giving reciprocity to Canada. In order to qualify for the British Preference, imports must have 25 per cent. of their value made up of British labour.

A Commercial Convention with France was signed on Sept. 19th, 1907, ratified by Canada on April 3rd, 1908, and by France a year later. It gave Canada the benefit of the French minimum tariff, and extended to France the benefit of Canada's intermediate tariff for certain products, and a special tariff for others. A supplementary Convention, signed in Jan. 1909 and put in force a year later, admitted certain French exports on terms generally identical with and in some few cases lower than those accorded to British goods by the preferential tariff. In 1910 the provisions of the intermediate tariff on the articles covered by the French treaty were extended to Belgium and the Netherlands, and, to a limited extent, to Italy. Some concessions were also made to the United States. (See article INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.)

Statistics.

Revenue, 1908-9, £17,491,422; 1909-10, £20,885,530; 1910-11, £23,500,000; expenditure, 1908-9, £17,279,870; 1909-10, £16,339,870; 1910-11, £17,400,000; exports, 1908-9, £53,755,277; 1909-10, £61,945,920; imports, 1908-9, £63,672,192; 1909-10, £80,547,498; public debt, 1911, £68,000,000.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc. (salary £10,000).

Ministry: Premier and President of Privy Council, Hon. R. L. Borden, K.C.—**Justice,** Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C.—**Trade and Commerce,** Hon. G. E. Foster.—**Postmaster-General,** Hon. L. P. Pelletier.—**Secretary of State,** Hon. W. J. Roche.—**Finance,** Hon. W. T. White.—**Navy, Marine, and Fisheries,** Hon. J. D. Hazen.—**Public Works,** Hon. F. D. Monk.—**Railways and Canals,** Hon. F. Cochrane.—**Militia and Defence,** Hon. S. Hughes.—**Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,** Hon. R. Rogers.—**Agriculture,** Hon. Martin Burrell.—**Customs,** Hon. J. D. Reid.—**Inland Revenue and Mines,** Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C.—**Labour,** Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C.—**Without Portfolios,** Hon. A. E. Kemp, G. H. Perley, and Senator J. A. Lougheed, K.C.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada (vacant), 17 and 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—**Secretary,** W. L. Griffith.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, R. Grigg, Ottawa.

Steamship Lines to Quebec: Royal Line (sailings from Bristol: Fleet—Royal Mail ships, Royal George and Royal Edward; turbine triple screw vessels, 12,000 tons, 18,000 h.p.); Allan Line; Dominion Line; Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; F. Ronaldson & Co., 120, Fenchurch Street. **Fares:** £5 10s. to £14.

Consult the "Canada Year Book."

Political Parties.

The two chief political parties are known as Conservatives and Liberals. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '77 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal administration under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he was succeeded by Sir John Abbott, and he by Sir John Thompson, on whose death Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him (Dec. 12th, '95). The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April '96. At the general election which followed there were finally elected 118 Liberals, 86 Conservatives, and 8 Independents, the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals. A wave of Imperial and loyal feeling at the time of the Jubilee in '97 had as one of its results the institution of a preferential tariff in favour of the mother-country, which ultimately gave British goods an advantage of 33½ per cent. over other imports. The result of the general election in 1900 was the return of the Liberals to power with an increased majority. At the 1904 general election Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government obtained a majority of 52 in a House of 214. The Laurier Government was returned again in Oct. 1908, with a majority of 48. In 1911 it suffered a severe defeat on the proposal to enter into a commercial Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, the Conservatives being carried into office with a majority of 43 votes over the other parties.

History in 1911.

As in the preceding year, so again in 1911, Imperial interest in Canadian affairs was mostly centred in matters affecting the rela-

tions of the Dominion with its great Republican neighbour—matters more fully referred to in the article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS (p. 225). Mr. Fielding's Budget statement, presented on April 4th, indicated the continuance of commercial prosperity. The revenue for the past year, £23,500,000, was again the largest in the history of the country. The expenditure was £17,400,000, leaving a surplus of £6,100,000.

Further evidence of the prosperity of the Dominion was afforded by the decennial census, the preliminary results of which were published in October. They showed that the increase of population in the ten years had been 32 per cent., the highest increases being in Alberta (411 per cent.) and Saskatchewan (396 per cent.)

The announcement in January that Lord Grey would be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was received with great gratification in the Dominion. Lord Grey left with many manifestations of goodwill on Oct. 10th, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were accorded a hearty welcome at Quebec three days later.

Parliament was adjourned at the end of May, to enable Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend the Coronation and the Imperial Conference in London. On July 29th, three weeks after his return, Parliament was dissolved in circumstances described on p. 225, and the Dominion at once entered into the stress of a General Election. The campaign was conducted with extraordinary vigour, the rival leaders, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, expounding throughout the Dominion the arguments for and against Reciprocity with an energy and determination which showed no symptoms of exhaustion. There had been no such keenly fought election in Canada for a generation, and it was evident long before the polling-day that an enormous vote would be recorded. The manufacturing interest was almost solidly opposed to the Government, while among the farming classes a manifest effect was produced by the contention of the Conservatives that a trade alliance with Washington would lead to commercial, and ultimately to political, separation from the Empire. The Nationalists also opposed the Government, partly as a protest against the provision made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for defence. The election took place on Sept. 20th, and the result was a complete reversal of the state of the parties which had existed for 15 years. Mr. Borden found himself at the head of 123 members with a coalition majority of 60 Conservatives and Nationalists over the Liberals, and a majority of more than 40 votes over Nationalists and Liberals combined. Four of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ministers lost their seats, among them Mr. Fielding, the minister who first gave practical effect to the ideal of Imperial Preference formulated by his chief; Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs, who with Mr. Fielding had negotiated the Reciprocity Agreement; and Sir Frederick Borden, the Minister of Militia. "Canada," said Mr. Borden, "has emphasised her adherence to the policy and traditions of the past 50 years. She has wisely determined that for her there shall be no parting of the ways, but that she will continue in the old path of Canadian unity, Canadian nationhood, and the British connection."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet resigned on

Oct. 6th, and Mr. Borden was called to office. The new Government advised the Duke of Connaught to summon Parliament on Nov. 15th to vote the balance of the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The announcement at the end of June of the retirement of Lord Strathcona from the High Commissionership, an office which he had filled to the great advantage of the Dominion, was received with widespread feelings of deep regret at the disappearance from public life of a great and noble personality.

Serious forest fires broke out in Northern Ontario in July, destroying 100 lives and much valuable property.

Provinces of Canada.

Ontario (formerly called Upper Canada). **Area**, 222,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,519,902. It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion capital, **Ottawa** (pop. 59,928). Provincial capital, **Toronto** (pop. in 1909, 390,000), the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are **Hamilton** (pop. 42,363), **London** (pop. 37,081), **Guelph**, **St. Catherine's**, **Brantford**, **Belleville**, and **Chatham**. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 106 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The land is very fertile, and produces cereals, fruit, etc., in abundance. The lumber trade in the province is a very important one, and the mining industry has now assumed considerable proportions.

Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel the Hon. J. M. Gibson, K.C. (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier*, Hon. Sir J. P. Whitney, K.C.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. J. Foy.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. J. Matheson.—*Education*, Hon. R. A. Pyne.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Jas. Duff.—*Lands, Forests, and Mines*, Hon. F. Cochrane.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. J. Hanna.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. O. Reaume.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Hon. I. B. Lucas, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O., and Hon. A. Beck.

Quebec (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. **Area**, 347,350 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,000,697; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,201,699 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, **Quebec**, pop. 78,067; a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion, with 450,000 inhabitants. Other towns are **St. Hyacinthe**, **Three Rivers**, **Hull**, and **Sherbrooke**. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 74 members. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade, and manufactures flourish.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir François Xavier Langelier (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.—*Treasurer*, Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie.—*Lands and Forests*, Hon. J. Allard.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. L. Décarie.—*Public Works*, Hon. L. A.

Taschereau.—*Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon. C. R. Devlin.—*Agriculture*, Hon. J. E. Caron.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. J. C. Kaine, Hon. N. Pérodeau.

Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton Island), the nearest Canadian province to Great Britain, is a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The colony was originally French, and called Acadia. Ceded to the British Crown in 1714. Entered Confederation 1867. **Area**, 20,907 sq. m.; divided into 18 counties. **Pop.** 461,847. Capital, **Halifax**; pop. 46,081; one of the finest harbours in the world. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The Legislative Council has 21 members and the House of Assembly 38 members. Represented by 18 members in the Dominion Parliament. Principal industries: agriculture, apple growing, mining, fishing, lumbering. Coal production 1909, 5,583,750 tons; gold, iron ore, copper, etc., are also found; tungsten has been lately discovered. Extensive iron and steel works have been established at Sydney, Cape Breton, and employ several thousand men. Fisheries employ 40,000 men; total catch 1909, \$8,000,000. Apples exported in 1909, 750,000 barrels.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. D. McGregor (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. A. K. McLean.—*Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. C. P. Chisholm.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. D. McPherson, B. F. Pearson, J. M. Mack, O. T. Daniels, J. Macdonald, and H. S. Le Blanc.

Agent-General in London, John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

New Brunswick is situated in the eastern division of the continent of North America. **Area**, 27,105 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 351,815. The climate is healthy, and the extremes of temperature are not so great as in the interior of Canada. Coal, copper, and iron are abundant, and antimony, lead, manganese, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, oil shales, and other valuable minerals exist in large quantities. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, and buckwheat are the principal cereals raised; potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots, etc., are grown in large quantities. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a House of Assembly of 46 members. Capital, **St. John** (pop. 11,198).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, K.C., LL.D. (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. J. D. Hazen.—*Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General*, Hon. J. K. Flemming.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer.—*Public Works*, Hon. John Morrissey.—*Agriculture*, Hon. David V. Landry.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. Harry F. McLeod.—*President of the Council (without portfolio)*, Hon. Robert Maxwell.

Representative in London, A. Bowder, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement, and entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. **Area**, 72,864 sq. m.; **pop.** 451,691 (1911). Capital, **Winnipeg** (pop. over 135,430), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The climate is healthy, but there are great

extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly, being peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds, gold is worked in the east, iron ore on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and the north is heavily timbered. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly, numbering 41 members, who are elected by districts for four years.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. D. C. Cameron (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier*, Hon. R. P. Roblin.—*Treasurer*, Hon. H. Armstrong.—*Public Works*, Hon. R. Rogers.—*Attorney General*, Hon. Colin H. Campbell.—*Prov. Sec.*, Hon. J. H. Howden.—*Education*, Hon. G. R. Coldwell.

British Columbia, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific, extends from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat., and is bounded on the east by the province of Alberta. **Area**, 395,610 sq. m.; **pop.** 362,768. Minerals consist chiefly of coal, copper, silver, and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in East Kootenay and other parts of the province. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance. Mineral production, 1907, \$26,000,000. The salmon, halibut, cod, whale, and herring fisheries produce about \$7,000,000 per annum. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. **Capital**, Victoria, on Vancouver Island, **pop.** 31,620. Vancouver City (**pop.** 100,333), on the mainland, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The government of the Province is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 42 members. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Thomas William Paterson (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Mines*, Hon. Richard McBride, K.C.—*Provincial Secretary, Education, and Immigration*, Hon. H. E. Young, M.D., LL.D.—*Attorney General*, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C.—*Chief Commissioner Lands*, Hon. Price Ellison.—*Public Works*, Hon. T. Taylor.—*President of Council*, Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton.

Prince Edward Island lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. **Area**, 2,133 sq. m.; **pop.** 93,722. **Capital**, Charlottetown, **pop.** 12,080. Divided into three counties. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 30, half by real-property holders and half by manhood suffrage. Climate milder than neighbouring provinces. The adjoining waters include the most valuable fishing-grounds of America, but agriculture is the staple industry, and the island claims the title of the "Garden Province."

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Benjamin Rogers.

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. H. J. Palmer, K.C.—*Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. J. Richards.—*Public Works*,

Hon. J. H. Cummiskey.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. George E. Hughes, B. Gallant, J. D. McInnis, L. McDonald, and J. McMillan.

Agent-General in the United Kingdom, Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Saskatchewan, a province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was until that year a part of the North-West Territories. It comprises the eastern half of Athabasca and the greater part of the old districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. **Area**, 250,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 453,508. **Capital**, Regina (**pop.** 30,210). Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 41 members (27 Liberals and 14 Conservatives). The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members, and in the House of Commons by 10 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour G. W. Brown (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Walter Scott.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon.—*Treasurer and Education*, Hon. J. A. Calder.—*Secretary and Agriculture*, Hon. W. R. Motherwell.—*Municipal Affairs*, Hon. A. P. McNab.—*Clerk*, J. W. McLeod.

Alberta, a province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the western half of Athabasca, and a strip of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. **Area** about 253,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 372,919. **Capital**, Edmonton (**pop.** 24,882). Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor, with a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 41 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government in consideration thereof. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members; and in the House of Commons by 7 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton.—*Minister of Education and Attorney-General*, Hon. Chas. Mitchell.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Duncan C. Marshall.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Archibald McLean.

Territories.

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as Rupert's Land, the North-Western Territory and the district of Keewatin (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. Included in the territories are the districts of Mackenzie (area, 562,182 sq. m., **pop.** 5,216), Ungava (area, 354,961 sq. m., **pop.** 5,113), and Franklin (area, 500,000 sq. m., **pop.** 9,000). The Territories are governed by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General, with a Council of not more than four members.

Commissioner, F. White, C.M.G., Ottawa.

The Yukon Territory was in '98 constituted a separate Territory, and is administered by a Commissioner. There is a legislative

Council composed of 10 elected members. The Klondike district, which is only a small section of Yukon, is the scene of the rich placer gold discoveries. Promising finds of quartz have also been made, and much copper and quartz development is in progress around Whitehorse. Valuable copper properties have

been located at the head of White River. An excellent system of roads has been made, and there is a railway and steamboat service from Dawson, which is situated at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, to the Pacific Coast. Area, 196,976 sq. m.; pop. 7,000. Commissioner, Alexander Henderson, K.C.

NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES.

Bermuda Islands. A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Area of group, 18 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. Pop. 6,718 whites and 12,571 coloured persons, excluding the garrison. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, and in 1907 the military force numbered 1,202 and the naval force 1,130. The capital and seat of government is Hamilton. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, Jamaica, etc. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, and onions, and practically all the exports go to the United States.

Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Walter Kitchener, K.C.B. (salary £2,916).

Executive Council: The Governor. — The Senior Military Officer. — *Colonial Secretary*, R. Popham Lobb. — *Attorney-General*, R. Gray, K.C. — *Receiver-General*, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. — *Assistant Judge*, H. Lockward. — J. H. Trimmingham; D. C. Frott.

British Guiana. A Crown colony in north of S. America, bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. Area 90,277 sq. miles; pop. 305,090. Capital, Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 53,176 in 1891, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. (1891) 8,903. The population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend 40 to 70 miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Other products are rice, cocoa, coconuts, rubber, and coffee. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. Railways 94 miles in length. Executive in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by a Court of Policy of 16 members: the Governor (president), 7 official and 8 elected. The Governor has a casting vote. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, and gold.

Governor (vacant), (salary £5,000 and £1,000 contingencies).

Court of Policy: President, The Governor. — *Gov. Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G. — *Attorney-General*, Sir Thomas Rayner, K.C. — *Auditor-General*, W. J. Robson. — *Immigration Agent-General*, J. H. King. — *Surgeon-General*, Hon. J. E. Godfrey, M.B., C.M. — *Colonial Civil Engineer*, Hon. J. H. W. Park. — *Receiver-General*, Hon. R. C. Granum, and 8 elected members.

British Honduras. A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area, 8,598 sq. m. The population (44,000) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The chief towns are Belize (11,039), Corosal (1,761), Stann Creek (2,749), and Orange Walk (1,349). Near the coast the country is swampy, but rises towards the interior. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. A railway 25 miles long has been built in the Stann Creek Valley. The products are chiefly logwood, cedar, mahogany, bananas, and coconuts. Plantains, rubber, and gum are grown, and the soil and climate are suitable for cotton. The Government, which was reconstituted in Aug. 1909, is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of three official and five unofficial members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Col. Sir Eric Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £1,800).

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories. The area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and pop. about 4,000, the number being greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. Area 42,734 sq. m.; pop., including both Newfoundland and Labrador, 230,000. Capital, St. John's (pop. 29,594). Newfoundland divides Labrador with Canada, her share being estimated at 120,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 4,000. The colony is ruled by a Governor, with a Legislative Council of 18 members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the Royal Naval Reserve has existed in the island since 1900. The religious bodies are: Church of England, 73,008; Church of Rome, 75,989; Wesleyan, 61,388; other denominations, 10,599. Education is purely denominational. Representative government was granted in '32, and responsible government in '55. The railway was commenced in '81, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the railway system of Canada and the United States is maintained. Branches from the main line extend to all important towns and

connect with the steamers which ply in the great bays. At the present time additional extensions of the railway system are under construction, the cost of which will approximate \$4,000,000. The railway has given great impetus to pulp manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. At Grand Falls, on the Exploits River, there has been established one of the largest and best-equipped pulp and paper mills in the world. This mill represents an investment of over \$6,000,000, and furnishes the paper required by the publications controlled by Lord Northcliffe. At Bishop's Falls, a short distance from Grand Falls, there is at present under construction by the Albert E. Reed Co., of London, another large pulp and paper mill. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Belle Isle, in Conception Bay. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The principal industries are the seal, cod, and herring fisheries, mining, lumbering, paper-making, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codroy valley and on the west coast. Consult Prowse's "History," 3rd ed.

By the Anglo-French Convention signed April 8th, 1904, French subjects have, on a footing of equality with British subjects, and subject to all local laws and regulations, the right of fishing during the usual fishing season, ending

Oct. 20th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward. See article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, p. 225.

Newfoundland is becoming the resting-place for the cables connecting Europe with North America. The Anglo-American Co. up to 1904 had a monopoly of landing cables in this colony, and have four cables between it and Ireland and three cables between it and the American continent, one of which is a tricable. In 1908 the Commercial Cable Co. cut their two cables off St. John's and landed the ends, thus having two cables from Newfoundland to Ireland and from Newfoundland to America. The Direct Cable Co. have also cut their cable off this island and landed the ends in Conception Bay. The Western Union have laid a new cable from Bay Roberts in Conception Bay to Ireland, and another from Bay Roberts to New York.

Revenue, 1909-10, £690,000; expenditure, £600,000.

Governor, Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,000).

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Premier*, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Robert Watson.—*Justice*, Hon. Donald Morison, K.C.—*Agriculture and Mines*, Hon. S. D. Blandford.—*Finance and Customs*, Hon. M. P. Clapham.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. R. K. Bishop, C. H. Emerson, K.C., M. P. Gibbs, and J. C. Crosbie.

WEST INDIES.

The name of "West Indies" was given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

The Royal Commission appointed in 1900 to investigate and report upon the measures that may be taken for the promotion of closer trade relations and for the development of mutual trading facilities between the Dominion of Canada and the West Indies, reported in September 1910 [Cd. 5369]. The Commissioners were convinced that the preferential policy initiated by the Canadian Government had been of very great benefit to the sugar trade both in the West Indies and in Canada, and they advocated the grant of a reciprocal preference, except in the case of Jamaica. On the subject of steamship services they found the existing twelve-day service unsatisfactory, and they recommended a weekly service to the larger ports and a fortnightly one to the smaller islands. They were in favour of public ownership and operation of the telegraph cables in the West Indies, and they suggested a scheme by which, they believed, the Imperial Government could, at a cost little, if at all, exceeding the amount now paid in subsidies, give to the West Indies a greatly improved telegraph service and at the same time reduce the rates. The names of the Commissioners were given in the 1910 ANNUAL.

Steamship Lines to the West Indies: Elder, Dempster & Co., Liverpool; F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool; T. & J. Harrison, Liverpool; Royal

Mail Steam Packet Co., 18, Moorgate Street. Fares: £10 to £30.

Bahama Islands. A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. Area, 4,466 sq. m.; pop. 55,872, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3,000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is **New Providence** (area, 58 sq. miles), on which is the capital, **Nassau**, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. **Chief exports:** sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, and sisal fibre, mainly to the United States. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 20 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

Revenue and expenditure about £80,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,000).

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, J. F. W. Durrant.—*Receiver-General*, W. R. Hunt.—Joseph Brown; Sir I. H. Young; J. P. Sands; H. Gamlin; J. W. Culmer.

Chief Justice, Sir John Bromhead Matthews, K.C.

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area, 166 sq. m.; pop. 106,287. Capital, **Bridgetown**, pop. 30,000. It is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council of five members, an Executive Committee of 3 official and 7 unofficial members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually. The chief exports, which go very largely to Canada, Newfoundland, and the

United Kingdom, are sugar and molasses. About 20,000 Barbadians have been recruited for the Panama Canal Works.

Revenue and expenditure, about £200,000. Imports, £1,119,344; exports, £888,086.

Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,500).

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, G. A. Goodman.—And two unofficial members.

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. Area 4,207 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7,423 feet in one place. **Turks and Caicos Islands**, southern islands of the Bahama group (area 169 sq. miles, pop. in 1910 5,287), with important salt, sponge, and fibre industries, have been annexed to the colony, and are administered by a Commissioner, who has a salary of £600. **Grand and Little Cayman** (area 55 sq. miles, pop. 4,900), **Pedro Cays** and **Morant Cays** are also dependencies. The capital of Jamaica is **Kingston**, pop. 46,542, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and Falmouth. **Exports:** bananas, oranges, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, and dye-woods. Of the exports 61 per cent. go to the United States and 21 per cent. to the United Kingdom; of the imports 43 per cent. are sent by the United Kingdom and 45 per cent. by the United States. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. There is an Imperial garrison at Kingston. The naval station has been reduced to a *cadre*. Length of railways 184 miles. Total population of Jamaica at the census of 1911, 831,123, consisting chiefly of negroes.

Revenue, 1909-10, £992,976; expenditure, £1,033,794. Imports, £2,561,674; exports, £2,628,307.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).

Privy Council: *Senior Officer commanding the Troops*, Brigadier-Gen. J. R. A. Dalrymple Hay, C.B., D.S.O.—*Colonial Secretary*, P. C. Cork, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, E. St. J. Branch.—Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G., M.B.; Lieut.-Col. Ward, C.M.G.; L. J. Bertram, C.M.G.; J. V. Calder; and J. Richmond, C.M.G.

Commissioner for Turks and Caicos Islands, F. H. Watkins, I.S.O.

Consult the "Handbook of Jamaica," 1911.

Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. in., pop. 336,922, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; and in '98 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure and debt being merged in those of the united colony. Tobago has an area of 114 sq. m., with a population of 21,719. The population of the whole colony in 1910 was 358,641. Scarborough (pop. 1,760) is the chief town. The capital of the colony is Port-of-Spain (pop. 60,000), in the north-eastern corner of the

island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. There are 80 miles of railway. The products are cocoa, sugar, asphalt, coconuts, and fibre. The asphalt output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 138,280 tons per annum. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 10 official and 17 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. Cocoa planting is extending rapidly, and rubber in Tobago. Mineral oil is being exploited with success.

Revenue, 1909-10, £853,565; expenditure, £863,254. Imports, £3,288,826; exports, £3,218,002.

Governor, Sir G. R. Le Hunt, K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).

Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, H. C. Gollan, K.C.—*Auditor-General*, R. G. Bushe, C.M.G.—*Director of Public Works*, A. G. Bell.—*Commandant*, Lieut.-Col. G. Ll. D. Swain.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain are described below. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Councils, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elected members. There is an armed police force 168 strong. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John (Antigua). Total area of the colony 704 sq. miles; total pop. 129,240. Revenue and expenditure about £150,000. Imports, 1909, £471,000; exports, £422,000.

Antigua. Area, 108 sq. m.; pop. 34,953. The capital, St. John, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. Products, sugar, cotton, limes, and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Three delegates are sent to the Federal Council. Barbuda (pop. 775) and Redonda (pop. 120) are dependencies of Antigua. Exports: salt, phosphates of lime, and cattle. Area, 62½ miles; pop. 805.

St. Kitts-Nevis. Area of St. Kitts, 68 sq. m.; pop. 46,446. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members. Capital, Basseterre, pop. about 10,000. Sugar and sugar products are the chief exports, and cotton is now being grown with success. Nevis has an area of 50 sq. m.; pop. 13,690. Capital Charlestown, pop. 1,500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. Anguilla has an area of 35 sq. m.; pop. 4,171. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Dominica lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique. Area, 291 sq. m.; pop. 39,790. Capital, Roseau, pop. 6,000; second town

Portsmouth. Cocoa, citrate of lime, limejuice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak a French patois, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

Montserrat. Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 13,127. Capital, Plymouth. Governed by a Commissioner with nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 4 members. The chief exports are limes and cotton, which latter is being grown with favourable results.

The **Virgin Islands** lie immediately to the west of Porto Rico. Of the principal islands, Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John; and England owns Tortola, *Virgin Gorda*, and *Anegada*. The latter, with smaller islands, form a presidency, under the administration of a Commissioner. The total area, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m.; total pop. 5,143.

Governor of Leeward Islands, Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,600).

Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.—*Administrator of Dominica*, W. D. Young, C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, T. S. Sidney.—*Commissioner of Montserrat*, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.—*Commissioner of the Virgin Islands*, T. L. H. Jarvis.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own Administrator and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the Islands and of Barbados. The total area of the colony

is about 524 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 183,000.

Grenada is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 sq. miles, and the population 74,160. Capital, *St. George* (pop. 5,188). The chief products are cocoa and nutmegs. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 14—7 official, and 7 nominated by the Crown.—The *Grenadines* are a cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. Area, 25 sq. m., pop. 6,400. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 7,800.

St. Lucia is the most northerly island of the colony. Area about 234 sq. m.; pop. 56,000. Capital, *Castries* (pop. 8,000), the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies, and which is the chief coaling station for the fleet there. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, cocoa, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council.

St. Vincent lies about 21 miles south-west of St. Lucia. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop. 53,500, of whom about 32,000 are blacks. Capital, *Kingstown* (pop. 4,547). Chief exports: arrow-root, sugar, cotton, cocoa, live stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council and Executive Council nominated by the Crown.

Governor of the Windward Islands, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. H. Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2,500).—*Administrator of St. Lucia*, E. J. Cameron, C.M.G.—*Administrator of St. Vincent*, Hon. C. G. Murray.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, combined as Original States to form, as from Jan. 1st, 1901, a Federal Commonwealth under the title of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Australia is the largest island in the world, its area being nearly three-fourths of the area of Europe, and more than that of the United States, excluding Alaska. It extends 2,400 miles west to east, and 1,971 miles north to south. Area computed at 2,974,581 sq. miles, or twenty-five times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Population at the census of 1911 numbered 4,449,495—almost exactly the same as that of Ireland. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is increasing, and a wine industry is rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia and Victoria. Agricultural production shows a gratifying advance. The area under crop for 1909-10 was 10,972,299 acres, wheat accounting for 6,586,236 acres and hay

for 2,228,029 acres. It is important to notice that while the yield of wheat per acre was 8·29 bushels in 1907-8, the return for 1909-10 was 13·73 bushels. The administration of the **Northern Territory**, as it is called (area 523,620 sq. m.) has been taken over by the Federal Government. Wells have been successfully sunk in many parts, and the proposed trans-continental railway should not only provide communication but also produce settlement, and thus effectually disprove the long-established beliefs as to Central Australia's unproductive nature. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. The gold production was 2,736,485 oz. in 1910. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There were (1910) 17,431 miles of railroad open, of which 15,466 were Government railways, but they remain under the control of the States, and are not made a Commonwealth service.

Government.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900. A Governor-General, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the

King. The Senate consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The House of Representatives consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 27 members; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £600 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. No amendment of the Constitution can be effected unless the amending Bill, after passing both Houses of Parliament by an absolute majority, has been submitted to a Referendum and approved both by a majority of all the electors of the Commonwealth and a majority of electors in a majority of States. See article on THE REFERENDUM. The State Parliaments retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. State Governors are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The judicial power is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties. Under what was known as the Braddon Clause, which was in force for the first ten years of the Commonwealth, not more than one-fourth of

the customs and excise duties could be applied by the Federal Government to meet its expenditure, the remaining three-fourths being shared among the States. This arrangement was replaced in 1910 by another, also made for ten years, under which each of the States except Western Australia takes a payment of 25s. per head of its population instead of a share of three-fourths of the Federal duties. Western Australia, in view of her special circumstances, receives an annual sum which, beginning in 1910 at £250,000, is diminished each year by £10,000.

At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but a site for the Federal capital has been appropriated by the Government at Yass-Canberra in New South Wales.

Education and Press.

Primary Education is compulsory, free and secular in all the States, though in New South Wales and Western Australia secular instruction is held to cover general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic instruction. Secondary Education is very generally provided and liberally assisted by the State; grammar, high, and technical schools do good work; all the States except Tasmania have agricultural colleges; and finally there are the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Tasmania. Abundant provision is made for elementary scholars to mount this educational ladder.

There are in all about 1,200 newspapers published in Australia, but, as might be expected, the leading journals are published in the State capitals. Some of the country newspapers have of recent years, however, shown marked progress, and are becoming more representative each year. In Sydney the chief papers are: daily, *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Daily Telegraph*, *Evening Sun*, *Evening News*; weekly, *Sydney Mail*, *Town and Country Journal*, *Bulletin*, *Sunday Times*, *Sunday Sun* and *Referee*. In Melbourne daily: the *Argus*, *Age*, *Herald*; weekly, *Australasian*, *Leader*. Adelaide has two excellent morning journals in the *Register* and *Advertiser*; Brisbane has the *Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, and *Evening Observer*. In Perth (W.A.) the *West Australian* is the leading paper, as is the *Hobart Mercury* in Tasmania.

Immigration.

The immigration of aliens and undesirables is regulated by the Immigration Restriction Acts of 1901 and 1905. Under the *Contract Immigrants Act*, 1905, sane and healthy immigrants going to Australia under contract are admitted on three conditions: (a) If the contract is not made in contemplation of or with a view of affecting an industrial dispute; (b) there is difficulty in the employer's obtaining within the Commonwealth a worker of at least equal skill and ability (but this paragraph does not apply where the contract immigrant is a British subject either born in the United Kingdom or descended from a British subject there born); and (c) the remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment are as advantageous to the contract immigrant as those current for workers of the same class at the place where the contract is to be performed.

The immigration statistics in recent years are as follows:

Year.	With Education Test.	Without Education Test.	Refused Admission.
1902 . . .	33	45,468	653
1903 . . .	13	44,117	152
1904 . . .	1	47,940	117
1905 . . .	3	49,940	106
1906 . . .	—	57,646	53
1907 . . .	—	71,988	62
1908 . . .	1	75,670	108
1909 . . .	1	83,324	108
1910 . . .	—	94,495	41

Statistics, Diplomatic, etc.

Revenue, 1903-4, £11,631,056; 1904-5, £11,465,598; 1905-6, £11,881,924; 1906-7, £12,832,891; 1907-8, £15,019,934; 1908-9, £14,359,793; 1909-10, £15,538,000; 1910-11, £18,803,000; expenditure, 1904-5, £4,322,829; 1905-6, £4,497,542; 1906-7, £4,987,301; 1907-8, £6,158,000; 1908-9, £6,420,398; 1909-10, £7,497,000; 1910-11, £16,973,000. Surplus revenue paid to States, 1903-4, £7,378,479; 1904-5, £7,142,769; 1905-6, £7,384,502; 1906-7, £7,844,840; 1908-9, £7,930,000; 1909-10, £8,492,436.

Imports, 1909, £51,171,896 (£31,171,828 from the United Kingdom, £6,885,994 from British possessions, £13,114,971 from foreign countries).

Exports, 1908, £64,311,058; 1909, £65,338,000.

State Debts, 1910, £257,623,663.

Governor-General, The Rt. Hon. Lord Denman, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher.—Trade and Customs, Hon. F. G. Tudor.—Home Affairs, Hon. K. O'Malley.—Attorney-General, Hon. W. M. Hughes.—Postmaster-General, Hon. Josiah Thomas.—Defence, Hon. G. F. Pearce.—Vice-President of the Council, Hon. G. McGregor.—Hon. Ministers, Messrs. Fraser and Findley.

H. M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Charles H. Wickes.

Commonwealth Offices in London, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.—High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Reid, G.C.M.G.—Private Secretary, H. L. Boyd.—Official Secretary in Great Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G.—Assistant Secretary, F. Savage.—Press and Advertising Branch, H. C. Smart.—Customs Officer, W. H. Barkley.—Military Adviser, Major P. N. Buckley, R.A.A.

Steamship Lines to Australia: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; G. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square; Houlder Bros., 146, Leadenhall Street; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; Trinder, Anderson & Co., Leadenhall Street; Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter Street; Colonial Line, 16, Fenchurch Avenue; White Star Line, Liverpool; Marwood & Robertson, Liverpool; Blue Funnel Line, Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool. Fares: £16 to £75.

Consult "Official Year Book of the Commonwealth," and for biographical information "Notable Australians, and Who is Who in Australasia," by Fred Johns, Adelaide.

Political Parties.

There were at the beginning three parties in the Commonwealth Parliament. The first Cabinet was formed by Mr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Barton, and the first election, in March 1901, turned on the Tariff question in most of the States, though in Queensland the chief issue was the question of black labour on the sugar plantations. In the result the Government secured a majority in both Houses, but the Labour Party secured 76 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Mr. G. H. Reid became the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Watson of the Labour Party. In Sept. 1903 Sir E. Barton resigned the Premiership to become a Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Deakin succeeded him.

The second general election took place on Dec. 16th, 1903, and resulted in the return of 8 Ministerialists, 14 Liberals, and 14 Labour members to the Senate; and 26 Liberals, 26 Ministerialists, and 23 Labour members to the House of Representatives. The main feature of the election was the triumph of the Labour Party. Women voted for the first time, and went to the poll in large numbers. In April 1904 Mr. Watson formed a Labour Ministry, but was defeated in Aug. 1904, and Mr. Reid formed a Liberal Ministry. In July 1905 Mr. Deakin returned to power. The aims of the Labour Party were in 1905 declared to be (1) the cultivation of an Australian sentiment, based upon the maintenance of racial purity, and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community; (2) the securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the State and municipality. In Oct. 1907 Mr. Watson resigned the leadership of the party for reasons of health, and was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Fisher.

The third general election, in Dec. 1906, resulted in the return of 19 Conservatives, 14 anti-Labour members, who nevertheless supported Mr. Deakin's fiscal policy, 26 Labour members and 16 Liberals following Mr. Reid. Except in regard to Labour legislation the 14 anti-Labour men were supporters of Mr. Deakin, but there was a strong objection, which was emphasised at the election, to his dependence upon the Labour Party for a majority. In Nov. 1908 the Labour Party withdrew its support from the Government. Mr. Deakin resigned, and Mr. Fisher formed a Labour Cabinet. The other two parties combined, with the result that at the opening of the next Parliamentary session, in May 1909, Mr. Fisher was defeated and Mr. Deakin came into power with a coalition Cabinet.

The fourth general election took place in April 1910, and brought the Labour Party into power once more, the 75 seats in the House of Representatives being divided thus: Labour, 44; Coalition, 29; Independent, 2.

History in 1911.

It was announced in March that Lord Denman would succeed the Earl of Dudley as Governor-General of the Commonwealth.

Two Constitution Amendment Bills which had passed the Federal Parliament by large majorities in the previous November were

submitted to referendum on April 26th. One of these measures proposed to make the Federal Arbitration Court the supreme Court of Appeal in industrial matters throughout the Commonwealth; the other to empower Parliament to nationalise any industry which it had declared, by resolution of both Houses, to be a monopoly. Both measures were rejected by the electorate, Western Australia being the only State in which a majority was recorded in their favour.

The Federal Parliament was opened by Lord Denman on Sept. 5th. His Excellency said that measures would be introduced for establishing a Commonwealth Bank, amending the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and constructing a transcontinental railway. Negotiations were proceeding for the adoption of a uniform railway gauge between the capital cities. Consideration was being given to the question of life, fire, unemployment, and invalidity insurance. He regretted that no settlement of the question of the consolidation of the State debts had been arrived at, and the matter continued to engage the serious attention of the Government.

The compulsory military training of youths (see IMPERIAL DEFENCE) was inaugurated throughout Australia on July 1st, more than 150,000 cadets presenting themselves for enrolment. About 87,000 of these were passed into training.

Penny postage throughout the Commonwealth and with all the British Dominions was inaugurated on May 1st.

The Customs revenue of the Commonwealth for the twelve months ended June 30th amounted to £12,980,000, an excess of £1,280,000 over the estimated revenue. The Postal revenue was £3,901,000, an excess of £45,000 over the estimates, although penny postage throughout the Commonwealth and with the other parts of the Empire had been in operation for two months. The land tax produced £1,371,000, an excess of £371,000 over the estimate. The sum of £5,106,000 was refunded to the States, £935,000 was allotted to invalid and old-age pensions, and £935,000 was set aside for naval defence, making the year's expenditure on defence £1,387,000. (See IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.)

The Constituent States.

New South Wales was founded in 1788, but has been established within its present boundaries since 1859, when the present colony of Queensland was separated from it. Area, 310,700 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 1,648,212, of whom 4,323 were assisted emigrants. The capital is Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 660,000. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 53 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members, elected triennially on a basis of adult suffrage. Every person above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the state and for three months in an electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. For local government purposes the State

recognises 79 boroughs and 113 municipal districts, besides Sydney. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyans, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no state aid to religion. There are 3,623 miles of Government railway open. Much grain is grown, and there are over 43,000,000 sheep in the State. There are large forests, and gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal, and copper are mined. The value of the mineral yield for the year 1909 was £7,627,500, the following being the chief products: Gold, £869,546; silver, lead, and zinc, £2,880,968; copper, £424,737; tin, £211,029; coal, £2,618,596. Number of persons employed in mineral industries, 36,405. The staple export is wool. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported.

Revenue, 1909-10, £14,540,955; 1910-11, £13,839,000; expenditure, 1908-9, £12,992,194; 1909-10, £13,080,589. Imports, 1906, £34,665,363; 1907, £39,456,195; 1908, £37,642,746; 1909, £37,662,514; exports, 1906, £45,638,388; 1907, £48,774,978; 1908, £40,985,759; 1909, £41,833,347. Public debt, 1910, £92,526,095.

Governor, Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).—Lieutenant-Governor, Sir W. P. Cullen.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Treasurer, Hon. J. S. T. McGowen.—Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. W. A. Holman.—Secretary for Lands, Hon. J. Flowers.—Secretary for Public Works, Hon. A. Griffith.—Minister of Education, Labour and Industry, Hon. G. S. Beeby.—Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. Edden.—Chief Secretary and Minister for Agriculture, Hon. D. Macdonnell.—Honorary Minister, assisting the Treasury, Hon. A. C. Carmichael.—Honorary Minister, assisting Agriculture, Hon. J. L. Trefle.

Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., 123-7, Cannon Street, E.C.—Secretary, T. G. White.

Norfolk Island, 930 miles east from Australia (area 12 sq. miles, pop. 967), is administered as a dependency by a chief magistrate, assisted by an elected council of 12 members. The chief village is Kingston. Lord Howe Island (pop. 100) is also a dependency, administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

Queensland was originally administered by New South Wales, but in 1859 was given a separate status. Area, 670,500 sq. miles; population (1911) 663,908. The capital is Brisbane, pop. Dec. 31st, 1909, 143,077, situated on the river of that name. Other leading towns are Charters Towers, Mount Morgan, and Gympie (gold mining), Toowoomba, Charleville, and Emerald (agricultural), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville (ports for sugar, fruits, and pastoral produce). The state is separated into three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, with 45 representatives in Parliament; the Central district has 11 representatives; and the Northern 16. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas. In the southern portions of the state products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agricul-

ture. The pastoral industry is very large, and wool and frozen meat are largely exported. Mining is a considerable industry—gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal all being worked. Timber is found in abundance, both hard and soft woods being indigenous. There are supplies of smokeless coal near Rockhampton and near Gladstone. Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses—*Legislative Council* and *Legislative Assembly*. The former is composed at present of 41 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on an adult-suffrage basis, with a residential qualification in the state of six months. The members are paid £300 a year. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. The chief exports are gold, wool, frozen meat, butter, hides and skins, and sugar. There are 3,498 miles of State railways open.

Revenue, 1909-10, £5,119,000; 1910-11, £5,320,000; expenditure, 1909-10, £5,114,000; 1910-11, £5,114,000; imports, 1908, £9,471,166; exports, 1908, £14,194,977; public debt, 1910, £44,276,067.

Governor, Sir William Macgregor, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., D.Sc. (salary £5,000).—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir A. Morgan.

Ministry: *Premier and Chief Secretary*, Hon. William Kidston.—*Public Instruction*, Hon. W. H. Barnes.—*Home Secretary*, Hon. J. A. Appel.—*Public Lands*, Hon. D. F. Denham.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. T. O'Sullivan.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn.—*Railways and Agriculture*, Hon. W. T. Paget.—*Education and Public Works*, Hon. W. H. Barnes.—*Minister without Portfolio*, A. H. Barlow.

Agent-General in London, Major Sir T. B. Robinson. *Secretary*, P. J. Dillon, 409, Strand, W.C.

South Australia comprises the southern half of the continent, being bounded on the west by Western Australia, on the east by Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude. Previously to 1911 the State stretched across the entire continent from south to north, but in that year the Northern Territory was taken over by the Federal Government. The State now contains an area of 380,070 sq. m., and pop. (1911) 411,161. Capital, Adelaide; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 178,300. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the state the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive and fruit, all of which are now extensively cultivated. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. The climate of the south is one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. Executive, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of *Legislative Council* and *House of Assembly*. Council consists of 18 members, each elected for six years. £50 freehold or £25 annual leasehold, or £17 annual rent with a six-

months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 42 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Wool, wheat, and copper are the chief exports. There are 2,033 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1909-10, £4,032,891; expenditure, 1909-10, £4,106,493; imports, 1906, £9,702,264; 1907, £12,120,052; 1908, £11,231,000; exports, 1905, £9,410,667; 1906, £11,033,171; 1907, £13,769,399; 1908, £13,778,000; public debt, 1910, £31,387,870.

Governor, Admiral Sir Day H. Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.—*Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L.

Ministry: *Premier and Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. J. Verran.—*Treasurer and Commissioner of Lands*, Hon. C. Vaughan.—*Attorney-General and Minister for the Northern Territory*, Hon. W. J. Denny.—*Education*, Hon. F. W. Conyngher.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. F. S. Wallis.—*Industry and Agriculture*, Hon. J. P. Wilson.

Agent-General in London, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.—*Secretary and Registrar of Stock*, J. B. Whiting, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Tasmania is an island south of Australia, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called Van Diemen's Land. Area 26,215 sq. m., or (including the islands belonging to the state) 26,375 sq. m., pop. 1911, 190,893. Capital, Hobart, pop. 34,035, in the south. Second city, Launceston, pop. 21,602. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the state, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Bruny Islands. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a *Legislative Council* of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 12 months' residential qualification. Members are paid £100 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, which now perform the duties originally discharged by town boards, road trusts, rubber boards, etc. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are copper, gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. There are 628 miles of railways, of which 463 are Government property.

Revenue, 1909-10, £1,008,700; expenditure, 1909-10, £955,612; imports, 1908, £3,371,862; exports, 1908, £4,030,766; public debt, 1910, £10,570,453.

Governor, Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (salary £2,750).

Ministry: *Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General and Education*, Hon. A. E. Solomon.—*Lands and Works*, Hon. Alexander Hean.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. G. H. Butler.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir John McCall, M.D.—*Secretary*, H. W. Ely, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Victoria is the smallest and southernmost of the continental States. Area, 87,884 sq. miles; pop. (1911 census), 1,315,000; Chinese, 7,349; aborigines, 652. The capital is Melbourne (pop. 538,000), which is situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. The Executive is vested in the Governor and a responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The Legislative Council consists of 34 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The Legislative Assembly of 65 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or adult-suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 60 urban and 148 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Agriculture, mining and manufactures employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. Coal is found of good quality, with enormous deposits of brown coal. There are 3410 miles of railway in operation.

Revenue, 1900-10, £8,256,528; expenditure, 1900-10, £8,047,943. Imports, 1909, £28,243,000; exports, 1909, £29,905,000. Public debt, 1910, £55,576,725.

Governor, Sir John Fuller, Bart., K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

Ministry: *Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour*, Hon. J. Murray.—*Water Supply and Agriculture*, Hon. George Graham.—*Treasurer*, Hon. W. A. Watt.—*Lands*, Hon. H. McKenzie.—*Mines and Forests*, Hon. P. McBride.—*Education and Railways*, Hon. A. A. Billson.—*Attorney-General and Solicitor-General*, Hon. J. D. Brown.—*Public Works*, Hon. W. L. Baillieu.—*Honorary Ministers*, Hon. J. Thomson, J. Cameron, W. H. Edgar, and F. Hazelthorn.

Agent-General in London, Sir J. W. Taverner.—*Secretary*, H. G. W. Neale. Offices, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.

Western Australia comprises the western portion of Australia beyond the 129th meridian of E. long. It has a coast-line of 5,200 miles. Area, 975,920 sq. m.; pop., (1911 census) 280,316. Capital, Perth (with suburbs), pop. estimated 54,354; chief port Fremantle, pop. 19,346. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the State for six months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold,

or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. For local government purposes there are 47 municipal councils and 101 district roads boards. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the world. In the north and north-east there are large pastoral tracts, suitable also in parts for tropical products. The products of the state are gold, wool, pearl-shells, pearls, timber, fruit, frozen meat, wheat, sandal-wood, hides and skins, coal, copper, and tin. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Murchison, Yilgarn, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, etc., in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The production in 1910 was £6,246,826. There are 2,649 miles of railway open, of which 2,044 belong to the Government.

Revenue, 1908-9, £3,267,014; 1909-10, £3,657,660; expenditure, 1908-9, £3,368,551; 1909-10, £3,447,732. Imports, 1909, £6,407,120; exports, 1909, £8,860,494. Debt, 1910, £23,287,453.

Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G. (salary £4,000).

Ministry: *Premier and Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. Scaddan.—*Works*, Hon. W. D. Johnson.—*Mines and Railways*, Hon. P. Collier.—*Lands*, Hon. T. H. Bath.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. I. M. Drew.—*Justice and Education*, Hon. T. Walker.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. W. C. Angwin, Hon. J. E. Dodd.

Agent-General in London (acting), Cyril Jackson.—*Office*, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Territory of Papua, previously known as **British New Guinea**, comprises the south-eastern part of the island, the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and the adjacent islands south of the 3th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its area is about 90,540 sq. m., 87,786 sq. m. on the mainland, and 2,754 sq. m. of islands; and the population is estimated at about 500,000, of whom only 711 are Europeans. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1906. A grant of about £20,000 a year towards the revenue is made by the Commonwealth. It is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, who resides at Port Moresby (pop. 1,640). There are eight magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. The country is being gradually settled, and the natives are being trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The climate favours the cultivation of all tropical products. Much of the interior is still in the stone age, and aboriginal methods of cultivation and industry are still general amongst the population. All minerals are reserved to the Crown. The chief exports are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood.

Executive Council: *Lieut.-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer*, J. H. P. Murray (salary £1,250).—*Commissioner for Lands*, Hon. Stamford Smith (£300).—*Government Secretary*, Hon. A. M. Campbell (£700).—*Treasurer*, H. W. Champion.—*Chief Medical Officer*, F. Goldsmith.—*Deputy Chief Judicial Officer*, C. E. Herbert.—*Commissioner for Native Affairs*, B. W. Bramell.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1,200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, 500 m. by 250, area 44,468 sq. m.; **South Island**, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 665 sq. m.; **Chatham**, **Auckland**, and other Islands at some distance E. and S., are 1,093 sq. m. Area of Dominion, 104,471 sq. m.; population, 982,926, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 47,731. Capital, **Wellington**, pop. (including suburbs) 76,390; chief cities, **Dunedin**, 62,584; **Auckland**, 97,929; **Christchurch**, 78,605.

The **Cook**, or **Hervey**, Islands, a group of six islands, with a few islets, which, with other groups, were annexed to the Dominion in Oct. 1900, lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long, and are the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. They are very fertile and healthy. Area, 150 sq. m.; population about 6,000. The chief island is **Rarotonga**, others being **Mangaia**, **Atiu**, **Mauke**, **Mitiaro**, **Takutea**, the **Aitutaki** group, and the **Hervey** group, including **Manuae** and **Te Au-o-tu**. The principal products are coffee, copra, and limejuice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand.

Other islands dependent on New Zealand are **Niue**, the **Palmerston Atoll**, **Penryn**, **Suwaarow**, **Manahiki** and **Rakahanga**, **Danger Island** and **Massan**. Area about 130 sq. m.; pop. about 600.

Government is carried on by a **Governor**, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the **Legislative Council** consists of 42 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the **House of Representatives** of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the Dominion for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Women vote, and in many of the electorates they outnumber the male voters. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 96 counties and 103 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a **Government Insurance Department**, and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An eight-hours day prevails, and a **Conciliation and Arbitration Act** is in force. About 41 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. The University of New Zealand confers degrees. Four colleges, at **Dunedin**, **Christchurch**, **Wellington**, and **Auckland**, and other educational institutions are affiliated to the University. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and

pastoral pursuits, and a big frozen meat industry has been successfully established. There are also important coal, gold and silver mines. There are 2,682 miles of Government railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, gold, gum, hemp and grain.

There are 233 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The leading dailies are the Government organ, the **Auckland Star**, and the **New Zealand Herald**; at Wellington the **New Zealand Times**, the **Dominion** and the **Evening Post**; **Christchurch** has the **Lyttelton Times** and the **Press**, both morning dailies; **Truth** and the **Star**, evening dailies; the **Olago Daily Times**, morning daily, at **Dunedin**; the **Dunedin Star** is an evening journal.

Revenue, 1900, £9,238,261; expenditure, £8,990,922; imports, 1909, £15,674,719; exports, £10,661,996; public debt, 1910, £74,415,645, of which £12,247,238 was transferred to the State-guaranteed Advances Department.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £5,000).

Ministry: Prime Minister, Postmaster-General, Minister of Finance, Telegraphs, Lands, and of Defence, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, Bart., K.C.M.G.—Mines and Public Works, Hon. R. McKenzie.—Native Minister and Minister of Stamp Duties, Hon. Sir J. Carroll, K.C.M.G.—Industries and Commerce, and Agriculture, Hon. T. Mackenzie.—Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. Sir J. G. Findlay, K.C.M.G.—Railways, Marine, and Labour, Hon. J. A. Millar.—Internal Affairs, Hon. D. Buddo.—Minister without portfolio, Hon. A. T. Ngota.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Dominion, G. H. F. Rolleston.

High Commissioner in London (vacant), 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—Secretary, Wray Palliser.

Steamship Lines to New Zealand: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; Shaw, Saville & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street; J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street; The Tyser Line, 16, Fenchurch Avenue; Marwood and Robertson, Liverpool; Houlder Bros., Liverpool. Fares: £17 to £80.

History in 1911.

Parliament was opened on July 27th by Lord Islington, who congratulated the Dominion on its continued prosperity.

The Budget, presented on Sept. 8th, estimated a revenue of £11,005,493 and an expenditure of £10,136,566.

Sir Joseph Ward represented the Dominion at the Coronation, and he and Dr. Findlay attended the Imperial Conference.

An uneventful session of Parliament ended in October, when members set out upon a vigorous election campaign. Special interest attached to the contest in view of the fact that concurrently with the election of members of the House of Representatives a poll would be taken under the Licensing Act of 1910 (see 1911 ed.). By the provisions of that measure, if 60 per cent. of the voters are in favour of prohibition, no intoxicating liquor may be imported into, sold, or manufactured in the Dominion.

See also IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

The office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In '93 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the Australian station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. (salary £500, in addition to Fiji salary).—*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, Sir C. H. Major.—*Assistant to High Commissioner*, A. W. Mahaffy.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner, Solomon Islands*, C. M. Woodford.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, Captain J. Q. Dickson, D.S.O.—*Resident Deputy Commissioner, New Hebrides*, M. King.

Fanning Island. Area 15 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is a landing-place for the Pacific Cable.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific, about 1,200 miles from Auckland, N.Z. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: Viti Levu, 4,112 sq. m.; Vanua Levu, 2,432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7,435 sq. m.; total pop. 128,404. Capital, Suva, in Viti Levu; second town, Levuka, in Ovalau. Island of Rotumah (area, 14 sq. m., pop. 2,230), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81, is administered by a Commissioner. The chief products are sugar, fruits, tobacco, Para rubber, and copra. The forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives, Polynesian with Papuan intermixture. Europeans number 3,262, and there are about 30,000 Indian and 2,600 Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also His Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-

General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of 10 official, 6 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils.

Revenue and expenditure, about £200,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,000).—*Chief Justice*, Sir C. H. Major.—*Attorney-General*, A. Ehrhardt.—*Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General*, Eyre Hutson, C.M.G.—*Agent-General for Immigration*, A. R. Coates.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The Gilbert Islands have an area of 166 sq. m., the Ellice Islands of 14 sq. m.; pop. 35,300.

Phoenix Group include eight islands. Area 16 sq. m.; pop. 50.

Pitcairn Islands. Area 2 sq. m.; pop. 160. Administered by a Chief Magistrate and Council. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

Solomon Islands. The British islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in '99, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. The natives are Melanesians, and most of them cannibals. Area 8,357 sq. m.; pop. 150,000, including 110 Europeans. The chief exports are copra, ivory nuts, pearl-shells, etc. The sago palm grows in vast numbers. As to the German Islands, see GERMANY.

Tonga Isles, or the Friendly Islands, are governed, under a British protectorate, proclaimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II., and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. Area 390 sq. m.; pop. 21,240. Capital, Tongatapu.

British Agent and Consul, W. Telfer Campbell.

Union or Tokelau Islands include Nassau and Fanning Islands. Area 7 sq. m.; pop. 1,050.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from the African coast. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the West Coast of Africa, under the control of the Admiralty. Area, 35 sq. m.; pop. 266. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May.

Falkland Islands. A Crown colony and naval coaling depot in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port, Stanley, on East Falkland,

which island contains 3,000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2,300 sq. m., and the smaller islands of the group cover about 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 2,323. Wool, tallow, sheepskins, hides, and sealskins are exported to the United Kingdom, which sends about 90 per cent. of the imports and takes nearly all the exports, the balance going to S. America. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. South Georgia, an island group, 1,000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1,000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. Among other depen-

dencies are the South Shetlands, Graham's Land, the South Orkneys (where the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M.'s Government, established a meteorological station), and the Sandwich Group.

Governor and Chief Justice, W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G. (salary £1,200).

Colonial Sec., T. A. V. Best. — *Treasurer*, W. A. Thompson. — *Colonial Surgeon*, R. S. Earl.

St. Helena. Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1,140 miles from the African coast, and 700 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is **Jamestown**, pop. 2,000, which is an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years, but the cultivation of flax and a lace industry have now been started. A fish-curing industry has also been established. The chief industries are fishing and agriculture. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. **Area**, 47 sq. m.; pop. 3,553.

Governor, Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. (salary £775).

Executive Council: H. J. Bovell, G. N. Moss, W. J. J. Arnold, and H. Solomon.

Mauritius. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2,000 miles from India, and 2,300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. **Area**, 705 sq. m.; pop. 373,336, including 260,000 of Indian origin or descent. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port, **Port Louis** (pop. 52,740). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, and the strength of the garrison is about 1,000. There is now a constabulary of about 720. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. Length of railways 130 miles. The chief exports are sugar, rum, vanilla, molasses, spice, aloe-fibre and oil. There are various dependencies of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, scattered over the Indian Ocean. **Rodrigues**, the **Oil Islands**, including **Diego Garcia** and the **Chagos group**, and the **St. Brandon** group are the chief of them. Their total area is 172 m.; pop. 4,850. **Rodrigues** comes first in importance, and its chief exports are beans, maize, salt fish, cattle, and fruit. It lies 344 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. **Pop.** 3,162. The **Oil Islands** include the **Chagos** and **Trois Frères Islands**. **Diego Garcia** (pop. 489) is the most important, and its spacious bay was used as a coaling station for steamers. The **St. Brandon** or **Cargados Islands** are rich in Guano deposits.

A **Royal Commission**, consisting of Sir F. Swettenham (chairman), Sir E. L. O'Malley, and Mr. H. B. D. Woodcock, was appointed in 1909 to inquire into the administrative and financial condition of the Government of Mauritius, and to suggest measures for the restoration and maintenance of the colony's prosperity. The Commissioners reported in

1910 [Cd. 5185, 1s. 8d.]. They made a number of recommendations, insisting most strongly on this one: "that a policy of rigorous economy and reduction of the excessive Government establishments must be inaugurated forthwith and steadily pursued; at the same time additional revenue must be raised." They urged the imposition of a 2 per cent. income tax.

Among the other recommendations of the Commission were the following:—

A separate Department of Scientific Agriculture should be established by the Colonial Government, to assist the sugar industry and the development of other products.

Steps should be taken to introduce and encourage among the small planters the system of co-operative credit banks which has been so successful in India and Europe.

An experienced irrigation engineer should be obtained from India to report upon the practicability of irrigation on a large or small scale at a reasonable cost. If an extensive irrigation scheme is found to be practicable, the Government should undertake it.

The Colonial Government should borrow a sum of about £400,000. Of this, £285,000 should be used to place the Government railways upon a proper footing; £100,000 should either be lent to planters at 6 or 7 per cent. for the improvement of cultivation, factory machinery, or mechanical traction, or devoted to a remunerative irrigation scheme; and the remainder should be reserved for the assistance of small planters through a co-operative credit bank or through the agency and with the guarantee of responsible landowners.

The company law of the colony should be revised so as to bring it into line with that of England, and ensure a legal system properly adapted to the development of the limited liability enterprise upon which the future of the Mauritius sugar industry must more and more largely attend.

Steps should be taken to recognise as legal marriages entered into by Indians in accordance with the rites of their own religion.

Governor, Major J. R. Chancellor, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. (salary £5,000).

Executive Council: *Officer commanding the Forces*, Major-Gen. Sir Ronald Macdonald, K.C.I.E., C.B. — *Colonial Secretary*, George Smith, C.M.G. — *Procureur and Advocate-General*, F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. — *Receiver-General*, G. A. L. Banbury, — *Auditor-General*, A. Grannum. — H. Leclézio, C.M.G.; Sir William Newton, K.C.

Seychelles Islands. These were until Nov. 1903 dependent upon Mauritius, but on Nov. 9th were made a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the **Amirantes**, **Cosmoledo**, **Providence**, **Aldabra**, **Coëlivy**, and other groups. The largest and most populous of them is **Mahé** (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, **Victoria**, has a safe and commodious harbour. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. **Area**, 155 sq. m.; pop. 21,502. **Exports**, coconut oil, vanilla, copra and guano.

Governor, W. E. Davidson, C.M.G. (salary £1200).

Executive Council: *Legal Adviser*, A. Williamson. — *Treasurer*, G. H. Griffiths, I.S.O. — *Auditor*, L. O. Chitty.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1911.

The Imperial Conference which, by a happy coincidence, met in the year of the Coronation of King George V. will be chiefly memorable for its association with two important innovations, both of them bearing upon the foreign policy of the Empire. One of these was the initiation of the oversea members of Conference into the secrets of the British Foreign Office; the other was the assurance given by Sir Edward Grey that in future, as far as possible, the Dominions would be consulted "automatically" by the Foreign Office in the negotiation of all international agreements which touched their interests.

The overseas representatives were:—

Canada.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier; Sir F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence; and Mr. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Australia.—Mr. Fisher, Premier; Mr. E. L. Batchelor, Minister of External Affairs; and Mr. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence.

New Zealand.—Sir J. G. Ward, Premier; and Dr. J. G. Findlay, Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary.

South Africa.—General Botha, Premier; Sir David de Villiers Graaf, Minister of Public Works; and Mr. F. S. Malan, Minister of Education.

Newfoundland.—Sir E. P. Morris, Premier; and Mr. R. Watson, Colonial Secretary.

Imperial Federation.

The question of Imperial Federation was raised at the first meeting of the Conference, but in a form which proved generally unacceptable. Sir Joseph Ward had brought with him from New Zealand a motion "That the Empire has now reached a stage of Imperial development which renders it expedient that there should be an Imperial Council of State, with representatives from all the self-governing parts of the Empire, in theory and in fact advisory to the Imperial Government on all questions affecting the interests of His Majesty's Dominions overseas." His scheme, as developed at the Conference, differed somewhat from that indicated in the motion. He proposed the constitution of an **Imperial Parliament of Defence**, consisting of a House of Representatives to be elected by the people of the United Kingdom and the Dominions in the proportion of one representative for 200,000 inhabitants, and an Imperial Council of twelve members to be elected by the House of Representatives. The functions of the Council would be limited, and mainly consultative and advisory. To this Imperial Parliament of Defence would be transferred exclusively those matters common to the whole Empire, including questions involving peace or war, treaties, foreign relations generally, Imperial defence, and the providing of the revenues for the foregoing purposes. The scheme failed to commend itself to the Conference. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it would reduce the Governments of the different parts of the Empire to the condition of dumb agents in providing the revenues apportioned by the proposed Parliament. Mr. Asquith said it was opposed to the fundamental principles on which the Empire had been built up and carried on. The opposition to the scheme was so general that Sir Joseph Ward withdrew the motion.

The Foreign Policy of the Empire.

After the second day's meeting the Imperial Conference, as such, adjourned for the purpose of forming what may be described as the **first Cabinet of the Empire**. For three days the oversea members of the Conference sat in secret conclave with the Committee of Imperial Defence, and were presented by Sir Edward Grey with a survey of the foreign policy of the Empire. The importance of this proceeding was eloquently expressed at the close of the Conference by Mr. Fisher, the Premier of Australia. "Hitherto," he said, "we have been negotiating with the Government of the United Kingdom at the portals of the household. You have thought it wise, sir, to take the representatives of the Dominions into the inner counsels of the nation, and discuss the affairs of the Empire as they affect each and all of us. Time alone will discover what that means. I think no greater step has ever been taken, or can be taken, by any responsible advisers of the King. I hope, as I feel, that there will be no going back on that sound principle."

The Declaration of London.

The first meeting of the Conference after this adjournment was marked by another notable advance in the closer identification of the Dominions with Imperial foreign policy. Mr. Fisher, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia, moved a resolution condemning Article 24 and Articles 48 to 54 of the Declaration of London, and regretting that the Dominions had not been consulted previously to the acceptance of the Declaration. The resolution, so far as it condemned the Declaration, met with an unfavourable reception, the representatives of Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland agreeing that the more the Declaration was examined the more it would be seen to be to the advantage of Britain. Mr. Fisher, in consequence, withdrew his motion, substituting therefor the following: "That this Conference, after hearing the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, cordially welcomes the proposal of the Imperial Government, viz.: (a) that the Dominions shall be afforded an opportunity of consultation when framing the instructions to be given to British delegates at future meetings of the Hague Conference, and that Conventions affecting the Dominions provisionally assented to at that Conference shall be circulated among the Dominion Governments for their consideration; and (b) that a similar procedure, where time and opportunity and the subject-matter permit, shall as far as possible be used when preparing instructions for the negotiation of other international agreements affecting the Dominions." This resolution—the recognition of an arrangement of far-reaching importance—was passed unanimously. The Conference also passed a resolution, moved by Sir Joseph Ward, approving the ratification of the Declaration of London. The representatives of the Commonwealth abstained from voting upon this motion.

The Colonial Office and the Dominions.

A proposal by the Government of New Zealand for the reconstruction of the Imperial Secretariat

led to the submission by Mr. Harcourt of an alternative scheme, which comprised a Standing Committee, including representatives of the Dominions, to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Government did not press this scheme, and in deference to the objections of Canada, South Africa, and Newfoundland, it was withdrawn.

Commercial Treaties.

A resolution moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"That His Majesty's Government be requested to open negotiations with the several foreign Governments having treaties which apply to the oversea Dominions with a view to securing liberty for any of those Dominions which may so desire to withdraw from the operation of the Treaty without impairing the Treaty in respect of the rest of the Empire"—was adopted with the insertion of the word "commercial" before "treaties," Sir Edward Grey saying that the case might be met by agreeing to open negotiations with the countries concerned, asking whether they would be prepared to modify the treaties in the direction desired so as to bring them up to date in the point desired. If they agreed, the course would be quite simple; but if they did not, the best course of procedure would be to enter upon negotiations for new treaties without denouncing those now in existence.

An Imperial Commission.

An interesting and important resolution followed a proposal by the Government of Australia for supporting "efforts in favour of British manufactured goods and British shipping." Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it was a case in which information must precede effort, and he proposed that His Majesty should be asked to appoint a Royal Commission representing the United Kingdom and the Dominions "with a view of investigating and reporting upon the natural resources of each part of the Empire represented, the development attained and attainable, and the facilities for production, manufacture, and distribution, the trade of each part with the others and with the outside world, the food and raw material requirements of each, and the sources thereof available; to what extent, if any, the trade between each of the different parts has been affected by existing legislation in each, either beneficially or otherwise." Mr. Harcourt proposed to add "and by what methods, consistent with the existing fiscal policy of each part, the trade of each part with the others may be improved and extended." With this addition the resolution was agreed to, Mr. Asquith promising that the Home Government would spare no pains to secure as their representatives upon the Commission the ablest men possible.

An Imperial Court of Appeal.

Australia and New Zealand both brought forward motions with regard to the establishment of an Imperial Court of Appeal. Australia proposed to transfer the judicial functions of the Privy Council to an Imperial Appeal Court, which should also be the final Court of Appeal for the United Kingdom. New Zealand declared that no Imperial Appeal Court could be satisfactory unless it included judicial representatives of the overseas Dominions. With regard to the latter proposal, it appeared that none of the other Dominions were prepared to supply judges for an Imperial Court. With

regard to the former, Lord Loreburn suggested that there should be for the whole British Empire one final Court of Appeal in two divisions, one for the United Kingdom, consisting of the same persons who were now entitled to sit in the House of Lords, and the other for the overseas Dominions, consisting of the persons now entitled to sit on the Judicial Committee, with such further additions as might be agreed upon, and that it should be strengthened by the addition of two English judges. The Canadian and South African representatives expressed themselves as satisfied with the present practice, and the discussion ended in a recommendation that Lord Loreburn's suggestions be "embodied in a communication to be sent to the Dominions."

"All-Red" Routes.

A good deal of the time of the Conference was occupied with the discussion of All-Red Routes. The plea of Australia and New Zealand for a State-owned cable was deferred pending the result of the efforts of the British Postmaster-General to obtain a reduction of rates by negotiations with existing companies. New Zealand was supported by Newfoundland and Canada in asking for an "all-red" mail service via the Atlantic and Pacific. The proposal was opposed by the Australian Premier, who expressed a preference for the existing "all-sea" routes, which, he suggested, were just as much entitled to be called "all-red" as the route advocated by New Zealand. It was agreed, however, that "in the interests of the Empire it is desirable that Great Britain should be connected with Canada and Newfoundland and through Canada with Australia and New Zealand by the best mail service available." The discussion on cable rates drew from the Postmaster-General the details of an interesting scheme for linking up Australasia with Bombay and India by an "all-red" chain of wireless stations.

Indians in the Empire.

A resolution brought forward by the New Zealand Government—"That the self-governing overseas Dominions have now reached a stage of development when they should be entrusted with wider legislative powers in respect to British shipping"—raised the question of the employment of Asiatics in British ships, and, incidentally, that of Indian immigration. New Zealand and Canada alone voted for the resolution, Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, and Newfoundland abstaining. Australia and South Africa contended that they already had the powers asked for, and that if they voted for the resolution they would seem to admit that this was not the case.

Other Resolutions.

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference dealt with Navigation Law; Uniformity in Law; Interchange of Civil Servants; Emigration; Reciprocal Legislation as to Destitute and Deserted Persons; Naturalisation; Uniformity in Law of Accident Compensation; Undesirable Aliens; the King's Birthday Celebration; Universal Penny Postage; Imperial Postal Orders; Shipping Conferences or Combinations; the Enforcement of Judgments and Orders of Courts of Justice; Suez Canal Dues; and the desirability of holding the next Conference or a subsidiary Conference in one of the overseas Dominions. (See also IMPERIAL DEFENCE.)

THE COLONIES AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION AND INVESTMENT.

In "the British Dominions beyond the seas" we have an abundance of excellent land at low rents waiting for capital and labour to combine in its development; and there capable employees have better opportunities of becoming in due course employers. So it is in this direction that the surplus of British labour and capital should flow; in other words, we have the supply that should most appropriately satisfy their demand. There the enterprising investor can find greater profits with adequate security. Intelligent and adaptable workers whose energies and ambitions feel cramped in the old land may in many cases turn with confidence to these new lands colonised by the British—where, generally, their own language and similar laws and customs prevail. In this way, the emigrant who has learned to "think Imperially" will find additional satisfaction in the knowledge that he is not deserting the British flag, not even leaving Great Britain altogether, but helping its wonderful expansion into a Greater Britain.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

When Australia's history comes to be written, the nineteenth century will stand as the period of great pioneering, and the twentieth as the period in which the people multiplied in numbers and acquired national strength.

For a hundred years the Australian people have been establishing themselves and growing strong. The rough work has been accomplished. Only population is now needed to build up a powerful nation, and, with the extraordinary range of rich and congenial livings offered by the Commonwealth, the growth of the present four and a quarter millions of citizens to ten and twenty millions is certain to be very rapid.

The Old World has millions of people anxious for new homes overseas, but there are many young countries in competition for these emigrants. Australia is one among many lands bidding for the dissatisfied European. But she is in the happy position of being able to hold out such bright prospects to the capitalist who wants profitable investment, and to the poor man who seeks good wages for his labour, that she is not likely to be neglected.

The capitalist and the emigrant in looking for an outlet for their money or energies have in view three primary considerations. They want first a healthy country; then a country rich in natural possibilities; and then a country which is in a state of only semi-development, and so in need of the assistance of more people and more capital. Australia has these three qualifications to a remarkable degree. The Commonwealth is a land of sunshine and moderate temperatures; and how healthy it is the following comparative figures show:

The present death rate per thousand head of the population in the following countries is:—

Australia	10.30
England and Wales	15
Scotland	16.2
Ireland	17.7
France	20.2
German Empire	18.2
Italy	20.8
Russia	31.5

Some idea of the wealth of the Australian people is conveyed in the following figures showing the value per head of the population of a few countries' exports and imports for the year 1907:—

	£	s.	d.
Australia	28	10	10
United Kingdom	22	6	5
Canada	21	1	11
United States	*8	11	9
Argentina	*20	13	7
German Empire	*10	14	6

* In 1905.

Another striking indication of the prosperity of Australia is given by the Government Savings Banks. Between 1901 and 1908 the deposits per head of the total population in these banks increased from £8 3s. to £10 18s. 8d. The banks generally restrict interest-bearing amounts to £200, which means that practically only the wage-earners of the Commonwealth adopt this means of saving, and yet the total amount now deposited reaches upward of £42,000,000. In 1901 there were 255 out of every 1,000 people in the Commonwealth who deposited money in these banks, while in 1909-10 the number had increased to 336. This speaks very forcefully of the country's money spinning capabilities.

Australia offers the best of wages to almost every class of skilled and unskilled labour. Some of the rates now ruling are: Labourers, 7s. to 8s. a day; bakers, 50s. to 60s. a week; blacksmiths, 10s. a day; boiler-makers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. an hour; bricklayers, 1s. 4d. an hour; brick-makers, 1s. an hour; carpenters, 1s. 3d. an hour; butchers' carters, 35s. to 45s. a week; coach painters, 1s. 3d. an hour; coopers, 50s. to 60s. a week; engineers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. an hour; engine-drivers, 30s. to 50s. a week; gas-fitters, 1s. 4d. an hour; masons and stone-cutters, 1s. 4d. an hour; painters and paper-hangers, 1s. 2d. an hour; plasterers, 1s. 3d. an hour; plumbers, 1s. 4d. an hour; saddlers (piecework), 48s. to 50s. a week; shipwrights, 11s. to 12s. a day; farm labourers of all kinds, from 15s. to £1 a week with rations and lodging and half as much again, or even more, for the harvest season.

Australia offers excellent investment not only to the large capitalist, but also to the man with a few hundred or a few thousand pounds. Under the new Commonwealth tariff there is a wide field for manufacturing enterprise. In the producing industries, too, the prospect is of the brightest. Australia abounds in rich agricultural lands of various kinds, capable of production of almost every description. The country offers the agriculturalist every sort of soil and climate, from the ideal apple lands of Tasmania to the sugar and rubber lands of the sub-tropical Queensland coast. Experienced farmers with capital are assisted by the State Governments to acquire holdings. Generous advances of money are made, and very low rates of interest charged; and a long period of years is allowed to pay the money back. No country in the world offers the rural settler such money-making opportunities under such congenial conditions. Agricultural labourers

and domestic servants are granted assisted passages on liberal terms.

Dominion of Canada.

This vast Dominion—with an area almost as large as the whole of Europe and a population less than that of Greater London—has long been known to have marvellous resources in the fertility of its soil, the abundance of its minerals, its fisheries, and its healthy climate; but only in the last few years has experience shown that in the North-West enormous tracts of land are so eminently suitable for the growth of wheat that before long it will probably be sufficient to supply the whole demand of Great Britain. Though Canada is destined to be something more than the granary of the British Empire, for manufactures will be needed to supply the wants of the large population supported by that agriculture; and such manufactures can be readily carried on in a country where there is plenty of coal and iron, and, in addition, abundance of water power (especially from the Niagara Falls). Even as it is, the annual income from manufactures amounted to \$569,817,720 in 1901, and in 1906 to \$718,352,603. At present, however, the country is pre-eminently agricultural; and farmers with some capital, farm labourers, and female servants are the classes most likely to find good openings. The climate is healthy and invigorating; and though temperatures are very low in the winter, the cold, being dry and bright, and usually still, is not so much felt as it would be in a moister and more windy climate. On the coast of British Columbia and in Vancouver Island the climate resembles that of the South of England, being quite different from that of the prairies. The production of wheat is rapidly increasing, especially in the North-West Provinces, and new railways are being made to aid in the development. The Canadian Pacific Railway has been described as having completed the federation of the Dominion; and in addition to this the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways are rapidly completing new links from East to West. In 1910 the total yield of wheat was 149,980,600 (estimated) bushels, as compared with 166,744,000 in 1909 and 112,434,000 in 1908.

In the district of Portage la Prairie (Manitoba) farms that were once bought at 25 cents, an acre were soon worth from \$30 to \$60 an acre; and bare prairie land round Brandon, which in 1884 sold for \$5 an acre, was covered with farms and worth \$30 to \$40 an acre ten years later. And now the same condition of things is being illustrated farther west. In 1901 the prices of land sold by the railway companies ranged from 12s. to 16s. per acre, and are at present worth from £1 to £3 8s. and over. In Saskatchewan alone there were 4,085,000 acres under wheat in 1909, with an average yield of 22 bushels per acre; the estimated figures for 1910 being 4,848,000 acres, with a yield of 14 bushels per acre. Free grants of 100 to 200 acres of forest land (on conditions of residence and cultivation) are made in Ontario and New Brunswick, and of 160 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. In most parts of Manitoba and the North-West Provinces the land does not require clearing. In all parts improved farms can be bought at reasonable prices. The value of the coal produced in 1910

was \$20,811,750; of the gold, \$10,224,910; and of the silver, \$17,106,604.

In Ontario wages of farm hands range from \$20 to \$25 per month (with board, etc.) during the working season. In Manitoba they average \$25 to \$36 (with board), and in Saskatchewan and Alberta from \$25 to \$40 in summer. In harvest-time these wages are largely increased for experienced men. Carpenters at Toronto are paid 37 cents an hour, and at Montreal 35 cents. Bricklayers at Montreal get 45 cents, and at Toronto 52½ cents an hour. In Winnipeg the wages of bricklayers and masons are 67½ cents an hour (seven to eight months' season), and of carpenters 35 to 45 cents an hour. General labourers in the North-West Provinces and in British Columbia get \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day, and in other provinces \$1.25 to \$1.75. The wages of general servants are \$10 to \$20 per month (with board) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario; and \$15 to \$25 in Manitoba and the North-West Provinces, and \$20 to \$25 in British Columbia. The necessities of life, except fuel and clothing, are generally cheaper than in the United Kingdom. That capable workmen are prosperous enough to save money is shown by the deposits in savings banks. In 1910, \$42,898,026 were on deposit in P.O. Savings Banks, and \$32,156,708 in special savings banks.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior remarks, "There still remain vast areas of the fairest parts of the world in the northern half of the American continent that were wildernesses in 1900, but which will team with industry and population before the milestone marking the half of the present century has been passed, and it is these virgin lands that are to-day drawing from the homes of their fathers the hundreds of thousands of settlers who are arriving in Canada." The number of immigrants in 1910-11 was the largest on record—311,084 (112,638 British). But adequately to develop this grand British Dominion more men and more money are wanted from Great Britain. That is why Earl Grey, the ex-Governor-General, in a speech made shortly after his return to this country, said, "Direct to Canada and to the other self-governing Dominions the surplus population which swarms annually from these islands across the seas. Continue to give the preference of your investments to enterprises which will help the growth of Greater Britain."

Dominion of New Zealand.

This island group resembles the British Isles in scenery and climate, and also in size. There are no extremes of temperature, and on the whole the climate is somewhat warmer and more equable than that of Britain. The country is mainly pastoral; but, there being plenty of fertile soil, agriculture is advancing, and mixed farming offers, perhaps, the best prospects. Small holdings predominate; and in 1908-9 there were more than 21,000 of these out of a total of over 75,000 occupied. In fact, men with a capital of from £100 to £500, and willing to work for themselves, can make a good start on the land. And little has to be spent on manure or on housing stock in winter. "New Zealand is peculiarly well adapted for small

holdings," says the Official Year Book. Farmers and farm labourers, and good female servants, are wanted most; but there are also opportunities for qualified plumbers and painters, and—to a lesser extent—for other skilled artisans, and also for women workers in factories.

Wool is the staple product. In 1909 there were over 23,000,000 sheep and lambs, and the value of the wool exported was £6,305,888. Wheat yields, on an average, 28 bushels per acre, and in 1910 the estimated yield was 8,661,100 bushels. A prosperous agriculture naturally creates a demand for manufactures, and there is coal in abundance. The income from manufactures in 1905 was as much as £23,444,235, compared with £17,853,133 in 1900. Capital should find its opportunity now, before they have still more developed.

Some of the average wages paid are: Farm labourers, 20s. to 25s. per week (with board); harvesters, 30s. to 50s. per week (with board); shepherds, £65 to £80 per year (with board); general servants, 12s. to 20s. per week (with board). Bricklayers get 12s. to 14s. per day; plumbers, 9s. 6d. to 11s. per day; painters 9s. to 10s. per day; and general labourers, 7s. to 9s. per day.

The cost of living, compared with wages, is lower than in England. The prices of provisions are, for the most part, less, though clothing is somewhat dearer. In 1909 the balance deposits in savings banks amounted to £12,666,898, coming from 359,714 depositors. Comfort and prosperity are more evenly distributed than in the old country, and are within the reach of all capable and careful emigrants. Lands for settlement can be obtained from the Government either as freehold for cash, or by occupation with the right of purchase, or on renewable lease. Private land is also bought by the Government for this purpose, and then divided into small farms and let to selectors. For this class of land, which is nearly all let on renewable lease, there is a great demand, and the Government may lend money to settlers and workers. Assisted passages are given to suitable farmers if they have fixed incomes, or a capital of £25, and to shepherds, milkers, and agricultural labourers if they have fixed incomes or a capital of £10, and also to female servants if they show that they will have £2 on landing.

Union of South Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.

The soil is, at present, most suited for pastoral produce; but every effort is being made to stimulate agriculture, and Government loans are advanced on easy terms to assist in irrigation. An Agricultural Bank has been authorised, and a co-operative system of agriculture is being encouraged by loans from the Government. Already there are fair openings for farmers with a little capital, and for fruit farmers in particular. Ostrich farms are said to be twice as profitable as the more general stock-farming, but they are decidedly speculative. There are good prospects for vine culture, as in certain western districts both soil and climate are most suitable, and the quality of the wine is likely to improve now that methods have been reformed through

co-operation. In 1909 there were exported 101,000,000 lb. of wool, which is the chief farm product. Small areas of Crown lands are granted to approved applicants under certain easy conditions. The diamond industry continues to be the most important; but the money drawn from that must indirectly and gradually promote agriculture and also manufactures. Most of the unskilled and much of the skilled labour, both in towns and on the farms, is coloured; but where skilled white labour is employed the wages are high, and therefore fairly balance the cost of living, which is a good deal higher than in England. The climate is warm and moist on the coast, warm and very dry inland.

Natal.

Natal has the great advantage of having three quite different districts suitable for distinct industries, and farmers with some capital are wanted to assist in their successful exploitation. The coast is sub-tropical, with sugar—the chief export of the Colony—as the most important product; the midland terrace is adapted for cereals; and the high plateau affords excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. There are good opportunities for dairy farmers. Coal-mining has much increased of late, and could be still more increased if manufacturers demanded it.

Unskilled labour on the farms and elsewhere is generally coloured, and there is no demand at this moment even for skilled workmen. Prices of provisions and of clothing are high, but not excessive compared with the general wages. The climate varies with altitude and distance from the coast, but may roughly be described as hot and healthy. Crown lands can be bought by easy instalments, and the Government also leases lands to settlers. Irrigation is often required, but the Government grants loans for this purpose.

Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Both these provinces are excellent for stock farming; but, as yet, less suitable for agriculture except in those localities where water happens to be naturally abundant or where irrigation has been introduced. Experiments are being made with the "dry-farming" system. It seems almost certain that the wealth drawn from the richest gold mines in the world will soon produce a great agricultural development; for there is much fertile soil which requires but irrigation, and irrigation requires capital. Then manufacturers also would find better markets, and could readily utilise the large areas of coal which lie at hand. The climate, speaking generally, is very invigorating, the summer heat being tempered by the great altitude and the extreme dryness.

The Union Government grants a limited number of reduced or assisted passages to the Union of South Africa to the wives, families, and female relatives of British subjects permanently established in the Union; and similar assistance is given to female servants by the South African Colonisation Society (of London).

For further information consult the Handbooks on the above countries published by the Emigrants' Information Office, Westminster.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

British Empire League. Secretary, C. Freeman Murray. Office, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

Empire Day Movement. Although "Empire Day" had been observed for a few years in some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, May 24th, the anniversary of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, was first kept as an Imperial celebration, outside Canada, on May 24th, 1904. In 1902 and 1903 the Earl of Meath inaugurated a movement for the annual celebration of the day throughout the British Empire, with a view to the introduction into all schools of a moral form of training which should have for its aim the inculcation of the virtues which conduce to the creation of good citizens. The movement has spread with marvellous rapidity. It has received the official sanction of all the self-governing Colonies and of twenty-seven Crown Colonies and dependencies; and on or about May 24th Empire Day is observed in 59,000 schools throughout the Empire and by some 17,000,000 of the subjects of King George V. In the United Kingdom the movement has been officially adopted by 255 education committees, including that of London, 16 training schools, 884 secondary schools, and over 1,250 elementary schools and institutions unconnected with the above, in all, about 22,026 schools, exclusive of those in the Colonies. The movement is directed from the Earl of Meath's town residence, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

The Imperial Co-operation League. President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.; Hon. Sec., Howard d'Egville, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W. A non-party organisation to promote the Unity of the Empire by the study and discussion of the most practical methods of co-operation in Imperial Defence and Imperial Policy.

The Imperial Institute was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. '87 and '88), and was transferred to the control of the Government by Act of Parliament in 1902, and is now under the Colonial Office, assisted by a representative Advisory Committee. Its principal work is to display and illustrate the natural resources and industries of the Colonies and India, to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the British Dominions and Dependencies and their resources. The Institute includes a Scientific and Technical Department, with extensive Research Laboratories, and a Reference Library and Reading-rooms containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The Colonial and Indian Collections in the Exhibition Galleries are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Director, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; Scientific and Technical Department, Superintendent of Laboratories, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.; Technical Superintendent, Harold Brown; Technical Superintendents Colonial and Indian Collections, S. E. Chandler, D.Sc. (Lond.), F. H. Spooner, A. B. Jackson.

League of the Empire. The objects of the League are to further friendly and educational intercourse between schools and other educational institutions of the Empire, and to bring about a large co-operation between the different classes, as also between the different countries of the Empire for their mutual benefit. The League is now a Government Agency fully accredited as such to the Imperial Government, to certain of the Colonial Education Departments for educational purposes, and holds a large money trust for the issue of a graded series of Imperial Text-Books. A scheme for the Migration of Teachers throughout the Empire for purposes of study is also in active operation. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Ord Marshall. Office, Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Royal Colonial Institute. Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in '82. The objects are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held. There is a monthly journal, *United Empire*. On Oct. 1st, 1911, there were 5,573 Fellows and Associates. The Library contains over 84,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India. Office, Northumberland Avenue. Secretary, James R. Boose; Librarian, P. E. Lewin; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.

Victoria League. A non-party association of British men and women which was established in 1901, in memory of the late Queen Victoria, to further a more intimate understanding between British subjects living in the different countries of the Empire. Through its sub-committees the Victoria League provides a permanent organisation for offering hospitality to colonial visitors, for carrying on educational work on imperial lines, for the interchange of books and newspapers between the mother country and the Colonies, and for other branches of the work, the scope of which can be extended as need arises. The Ladies' Empire Club was originally founded by the Victoria League. President, The Countess of Jersey; Sec., Miss Talbot. Office, 2, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

Imperial Protestant Federation. Founded in '96, by Mr. Walter Walsh, to federate Evangelical Protestant Churches and Societies within the British Empire. It is composed of 60 Protestant organisations. Editorial Sec., Mr. Walter Walsh, F.R.Hist.S.; Sec., Mr. James W. Walsh. Offices, 303, Clapham Road, S.W.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

General: The Committee of Imperial Defence; The Dominions and Imperial Defence.
The Navy. The Army. The Defence Forces of the Dominions.

Steps were definitely taken in 1909 to lay the foundations of a practical organisation for Imperial Defence, in which the self-governing States of the Empire should share the duties with the Mother-Country. The Conference on Imperial Defence of that year was convened under the terms of a resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1907, its specific object being to discuss general questions concerning the naval and military defence of the Empire with reference to proposals from New Zealand and Australia, and to resolutions passed by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. A system of co-operation in defence was then inaugurated, which is common to the several States of the Empire, with localised naval forces and troops, organised to suit local requirements, but upon a system of tactics and drill which will make possible effective co-operation in war.

Conferences at the Foreign Office, and the sub-Conferences at the Admiralty and the War Office, led to complete agreement on all the points brought forward in memoranda prepared respectively by the Admiralty and the Army General Staff, and the conclusions were approved by the main Conference and the Committee of Imperial Defence.

The arrangements were carried further at the Imperial Conference, 1911, when there was a conference between the Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia, the conclusions of which we give below. A Committee of the Conference also discussed matters concerning the military defence of the Empire, particulars of which are in a subsequent section.

The Committee of Imperial Defence.

This body is purely advisory. Upon its recommendations naval and military policy is theoretically, and, in its main lines, practically based. The purpose of the Committee is to consider questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Army, India, and the States of the Empire; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as may be required; and to keep adequate records for the permanent information of the Cabinet. The machinery provided for the work is the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The Secretary, who is appointed for a period of five years, is Rear-Admiral Sir Charles L. Ottley (retired list), K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., who has as his colleagues two assistant secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years. The Committee has a task of increasing importance at a time when the co-operation of the different parts of the Empire by sea and land, with unity of purpose and reciprocal adaptation of means to resources, has become the most urgent of Imperial problems.

In its composition the Committee is an elastic and flexible body; but it has for some time consisted of the Prime Minister, four Secre-

taries of State (other than the Home Secretary), the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Sea Lord and the Director of Naval Intelligence representing the Navy, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Director of Military Operations representing the Army; and in addition to these official members, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, and Lord Esher are members. From time to time members have been added *ad hoc*, and the Committee was in conference with the representatives of the Dominions who attended the Imperial Conference. The Committee has latterly discussed the needs of the Empire in relation to changes in Army organisation; the same needs as affected by the defence of India; and the standard of fixed defences and garrisons in various parts of the Empire.

The Dominions and Imperial Defence.

NAVAL.

The conclusions arrived at in 1909 by the Conference on Imperial Defence in its relation to naval matters were announced to the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith in August of that year. The delegates from South Africa decided to wait until the Union was an accomplished fact before arriving at any decision; New Zealand preferred to adhere to the existing policy of contribution; Canada and Australia were determined to lay the foundations of navies of their own.

The arrangement arrived at between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia at the Imperial Conference in 1911 was published in the form of a Memorandum, of which the following are the more important clauses:

"The naval services and forces of the Dominions of Canada and Australia will be exclusively under the control of their respective Governments. The training and discipline of the naval forces of the Dominions will be generally uniform with the training and discipline of the Fleet of the United Kingdom, and by arrangement the officers and men of the said forces will be interchangeable with those under the control of the British Admiralty. The ships of each Dominion naval force will hoist at the stern the white ensign as the symbol of the authority of the Crown, and at the jack-staff the distinctive flag of the Dominion.

"The Canadian and Australian Governments will have their own naval stations as agreed upon from time to time. In the event of the Canadian or Australian Government desiring to send ships to a part of the British Empire outside their own respective stations, they will notify the British Admiralty. In the event of the Canadian or Australian Government desiring to send ships to a foreign port, they will obtain the concurrence of the Imperial Government, in order that the necessary arrangements

with the Foreign Office may be made, as in the case of ships of the British Fleet, in such time and manner as are usual between the British Admiralty and the Foreign Office. While the ships of the Dominions are at a foreign port, a report of their proceedings will be forwarded by the officer in command to the Commander-in-Chief on the station or to the British Admiralty. An officer in command of a Dominion ship, so long as he remains in a foreign port, will obey any instructions he may receive from the Government of the United Kingdom as to the conduct of any international matters that may arise, the Dominion Government being informed. A commanding officer of a Dominion ship having to put into a foreign port without previous arrangement on account of stress of weather, damage, or any unforeseen emergency, will report his arrival and reason for calling to the Commander-in-Chief of the station or to the Admiralty, and will obey, so long as he remains in the foreign port, any instructions he may receive from the Government of the United Kingdom as to his relations with the authorities, the Dominion Government being informed. When a ship of the British Admiralty meets a ship of the Dominion, the senior officer will have the right of command in matters of ceremony, of international intercourse, or where united action is agreed upon, but will have no power to direct the movement of ships of the other Service unless the ships are ordered to co-operate by mutual agreement. In foreign ports the senior officer will take command, but not so as to interfere with orders that the junior officer may have received from his own Government.

"When a court-martial has to be ordered by a Dominion and a sufficient number of officers are not available in the Dominion Service at the time, the British Admiralty, if requested, will make the necessary arrangements to enable a Court to be formed. Provision will be made by Order of His Majesty in Council and the Dominion Governments to define the conditions under which the officers of the different services are to sit on joint courts-martial.

"The British Admiralty undertakes to lend to the Dominions during the period of development of their services, under conditions to be agreed upon, such flag officer and other officers and men as may be needed. In their selection preference shall be given to officers and men coming from or connected with the Dominion, but they should all be volunteers to the Service. The service of officers of the British Fleet in the Dominion naval forces, or of officers of these forces in the British Fleet, will count in all respects for promotion, pay, retirement, etc., as service in their respective forces. In order to determine all questions of seniority that may arise, the names of all officers will be shown in the Navy List, and their seniority determined by the date of their commission, whichever is the earlier in the British, Canadian, or Australian Services. It is desirable in the interest of efficiency and co-operation that arrangements should be made from time to time between the British Admiralty and the Dominions for ships of the Dominions to take part in fleet exercises, or for any other joint training considered necessary, under the senior naval officer. While so employed the ships will be under the command of that officer, who would not, however, interfere in the

internal economy of the ships of another Service further than may be absolutely necessary.

"In time of war, when the naval Service of a Dominion or any part thereof has been put at the disposal of the Imperial Government by the Dominion authorities, the ships will form an integral part of the British Fleet, and will remain under the control of the British Admiralty during the continuance of the war. The Dominions having applied to their naval forces the King's Regulations, Admiralty Instructions, and the Naval Discipline Act, the British Admiralty and the Dominion Governments will communicate to each other any changes which they propose to make in these Regulations or that Act."

The measures taken by the various Dominions for the provision of vessels, etc., to carry out this system of naval co-operation are described under the heading *Defence Forces of the Dominions* on p. 208.

MILITARY.

Within a measurable period the Mother-Country, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and presumably South Africa, will have organised their forces in armies, based generally on the system of the Imperial Army at home.

The scheme provides that the **organisation and training** of the troops of the Overseas Dominions shall follow generally the same lines as in the Regular Army and Territorial Force. They are to be standardised, and assimilated as closely as possible. Under the scheme for the organisation of an Imperial General Staff there is to be an interchange of officers, who will be trained at the headquarters already established or to be established in the various Dominions under the control of the Imperial Staff. The local forces of the various Dominions will thus form part of **one great homogeneous Imperial Army** in a much larger sense than that term has hitherto been used. It is intended that **Staff Colleges** shall be established in each of the States of the Empire on the lines of the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta. It should thus be possible ultimately for the troops of the whole Empire to be formed and employed as a great Imperial Army in war, and for the troops of any one part of the Empire to be used in any other, without the necessity of special adaptation or the possibility of untrained troops being opposed to the trained and organised forces of any possible enemy.

The duties implied fall within the province of local sections of the Imperial General Staff, and as soon as the formation of the latter was seriously taken in hand, it was found that more definite agreement on various points was required. Accordingly a paper on detailed arrangements of loans, attachments, and interchanges of officers, etc., was drawn up under direction of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1910, and forwarded through the Colonial Office for consideration of the Governments concerned. The proposals have been accepted in principle by Canada and New Zealand. Arrangements with Australia were not in such a forward state, and the Union of South Africa is at present unable to enter into engagements (see *post* under *Defence Forces of the Dominions*, p. 208).

THE NAVY.

Administration: The Admiralty Departments; The Royal Marines; The Navy War Council; Finance; Admiralty Policy.

Organisation: Personnel; The Naval Commands; The Distribution of the Fleet; Matériel; Ships under Construction; New Shipbuilding Programme; Launches; Dockyard and Port Commands.

Miscellaneous: Changes in Commands; The Events of the Year.

Relative Strength and Cost.

Naval Forces of England and Germany at a Glance.

Administration.

The Admiralty Departments.

First Lord, Right Hon. Winston L. S. Churchill, M.P.

First Naval Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson.

Second Naval Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton.

Third Naval Lord and Comptroller, Rear-Admiral C. J. Briggs.

Junior Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden.

Civil Lord, George Lambert, Esq., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Sir W. Graham Greene.

Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Navy War Council, O. A. R. Murray, Esq.

Hydrographer, Rear-Admiral H. E. P. Cust.

Director of Naval Intelligence, Rear-Admiral A. E. Bethell.

President of War College, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson.

Director of Naval Mobilisation, Commodore A. L. Duff.

Director of Naval Construction, Sir William E. Smith.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Eng. Vice-Admiral Sir H. J. Oram.

Director of Dockyards, Sir J. B. Marshall.

Director of Stores, Sir J. Forsey.

Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Rear-Admiral A. G. H. W. Moore.

Inspector of Target Practice, Captain Montague E. Browning.

Accountant-General of the Navy, Alfred Eyles, Esq.

Director of Victualling, J. H. Brooks, Esq.

Director of Transports, Rear-Admiral H. W. Savory.

Director-General Medical Department, Surgeon-General Sir James Porter.

Director of Works, Colonel Sir E. Raban, R.E.

Director of Contracts, F. W. Black, Esq.

Librarian, W. G. Perrin, Esq.

Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon Hugh S. Wood.

Director of Naval Education, Prof. Sir Alfred Ewing, LL.D., F.R.S.

Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserve, Vice-Admiral Sir F. S. Inglefield.

Deputy Adjutant-General of Marines, Major-Gen. William C. Nicholls.

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board." The First Lord is the Minister

immediately responsible for the general efficiency of the Navy. Under the First Lord the direction of affairs rests in the hands of four Naval Lords, a Civil Parliamentary Lord, the Financial or Parliamentary Secretary, and the Permanent Secretary. The Senior Naval Lord, who is always an Admiral of high rank and general experience, practically fills the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. He is the chief naval adviser of the First Lord, and is especially responsible for the organisation and distribution of the Fleet for war. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for matters appertaining to the personnel of the Fleet.

The Comptroller of the Navy is the Naval Lord charged with the supervision of the whole of the matériel of the Navy, including the construction, repair, armament, general equipment and upkeep of every ship in the service. He is also responsible for the administration of the dockyards, and for the construction of ships and machinery by contractors; and in these matters he has the assistance and advice of the Director of Naval Construction, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and the Director of Dockyards. The Junior Naval Lord deals with transport, coaling, matters relating to pay, pensions and medals, naval prisons, and collisions. More detailed information on this subject will be found in a Parliamentary paper published in March 1905.

Under the Naval Lords and other members of the Board the several branches of administration are conducted by permanent officers, who, under the title of Directors, deal with naval construction, engineering, ordnance, hydrography, dockyards, stores, victualling, works, hygiene, and contracts. Formerly the Navy was dependent upon the War Department for armaments and ammunition, but the responsibility for this provision has now been transferred to the Admiralty.

The Royal Marines.

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in Naval Votes. Their motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of their duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a recruit depot, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring

Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, Taunton, and Wakefield. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in his Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc.

The Navy War Council.

The Navy War Council was established in Oct. 1909 for the purpose of co-ordinating the arrangements made in former years for the study of naval strategy and the working out of naval war plans. All its members are *ex-officio*. The President is the First Sea Lord as Chief of the Staff, or, in his absence, such other member of the Board of Admiralty as is performing his duty. The other permanent members are the heads of the Naval Intelligence Department and the Naval Mobilisation Department, and the Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty. The last-named also acts as Secretary of the Council. When considered necessary for the furtherance of the business of the Council, the President may summon any other officers to give their assistance and advice. Thus the flag-officer in command of the Royal Naval War College will attend and act as a member of the Council when the business is such as to require his presence. Similarly, the Director of Transports, the Hydrographer of the Navy, or any other Admiralty official; the Commanders-in-Chief of the active fleets, or retired officers of distinction and experience, may be called in and associated with the Council as members. The functions of the War Council are purely advisory, and provide for the adequate consideration of strategic problems and war plans, while its secretariat supplies a permanent record of its transactions, and maintains a continuity of policy.

The Naval Intelligence Department was established in Feb. 1887 on the basis of an existing Foreign Intelligence Committee, its first director being Capt. W. H. Hall, with a total staff of 15 naval officers and civilians, which number was increased from time to time, but especially in 1907, when it had a total strength of 42 members. Only one-fourth of this number are civilians. The Director is assisted by two officers, who are known as Assistant Directors.

The Naval Mobilisation Department was formed in 1909 on the nucleus of the section of the Naval Intelligence Department concerned with mobilisation duties and the preparation of war plans, Rear-Admiral H. G. King Hall being made its first Director. To it were transferred four officers from the Intelligence Department and one from the Royal Naval War College, which it also relieved of business relating to war plans and mobilisation.

The Royal Naval War College grew out of the Naval War Course inaugurated at Greenwich in 1900. It was transferred to Portsmouth in Nov. 1906, during the time that Capt. E. J. W. Slade held the position of President, and a year later this officer was succeeded by Rear-Admiral R. S. Lowry, since when the College has always been commanded by an officer of flag rank.

The Admiralty Library, consisting of some 50,000 volumes, was removed in Aug. and Sept. 1910 to more convenient apartments in the new

buildings over the entrance to the Mall; and at the same time steps were taken to provide a reading-room for officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, and for naval students obtaining permission to use the library. The reading-room was officially opened by the First Lord on Sept. 20th, 1911.

The Director of Transports is an Admiralty officer, although the responsibility for any expenditure by his department on Army Transport Service rests with the War Office, or on Indian Troop Service with the India Office. That on account of Navy Transport Service rests with the Admiralty.

The post of Inspector of Target Practice was created in March 1905, Rear-Admiral Percy M. Scott being its first occupant. The Inspector has a staff of naval officers to assist him, and is provided with an office in London (47, Victoria Street, S.W.). The duties of the Department consist in the organisation and supervision of the firing practice of the Fleet, both as regards the gunlayers' test and the battle-practice test, both of which are carried out by all ships annually, and the results tabulated and published for general information.

The headquarters of the Royal Marine forces are at the Admiralty, where its affairs are administered by the Deputy Adjutant-General.

The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord. The Department is concerned with the architectural and engineering works of the Navy ashore, such as docks, fortifications, and other Admiralty establishments, including coastguard buildings, both at home and abroad. There are three branches, the Engineering, Surveyors', and Lands and Coastguard Branch, the first-named being the most important.

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The Accountant-General of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. At one time the departments of the Admiralty were scattered in many buildings. The new Admiralty, at Whitehall, has now afforded accommodation for many of the outlying departments, and, when completed, all will be concentrated there. A wireless installation on the roof of the building enables telegraphic communication to be maintained direct with the fleets at sea.

Finance.

The Naval Estimates for 1911-12 totalled £44,392,600, being an increase of £3,783,800 on the previous year. This is the sum actually estimated as the cost of the Navy, including the non-effective services, but excluding other charges which fall under the Civil Service Estimates. The liability for new construction was £15,063,877, as against £13,270,830 for 1910-11; of this sum, £13,323,522 was allotted to the continuation of ships already under construction, and £1,738,645 on beginning new vessels.

The Estimates.

The following abstract shows the provision made under each separate vote:—

Votes.	Net Estimates. 1911-12.	Total Nos.
I. Numbers.		
A total number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines		134,000
II. Effective Services.		
1. Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines	7,511,500	
2. Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	2,618,800	
3. Medical Establishments and Services	270,900	
4. Martial Law	3,900	
5. Educational Services	150,500	
6. Scientific Services	72,000	
7. Royal Naval Reserves	388,000	
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.:—		
Sect. I.— <i>Personnel</i>	3,541,500	
Sect. II.— <i>Matériel</i>	4,955,400	
Sect. III.—Contract Work	14,305,300	
9. Naval Armaments	3,721,000	
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs at home and abroad	3,065,300	
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	532,000	
12. Admiralty Office	406,400	
Total Effective Services	£41,602,500	
III. Non-Effective Services.		
13. Half-Pay and Retired Pay	926,300	
14. Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,468,200	
15. Civil Superannuation, Compensation Allowances, and Gratuities	395,500	
Total Non-Effective Services	£2,790,000	
Grand Total	£44,392,500	

Naval Policy.

Some "Notes containing the Admiralty View of the Risk of Invasion" were published on Jan. 16th, 1911, as an appendix to the second edition of "Compulsory Service," by Sir Ian Hamilton, with an introduction by Lord Haldane. They were reprinted as a Parliamentary paper on Feb. 23rd, 1911 [Cd. 5539]. These notes as originally issued bore the initials of Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson, V.C., the First Sea Lord. They supply an authoritative statement of the basic principle of the policy of national defence.

Sir Arthur Wilson—acknowledged to be the most eminent naval strategist of his day—stated that under the then existing conditions an invasion of the British Isles, on even the moderate scale of 70,000 men, was "practically impossible." This conclusion was concurred in by the Admiralty Board, the Committee of Imperial Defence, and the Secretary of State for War. The last-named, in the course of the introduction to "Compulsory Service," said: "The primary proposition is that command of

the sea is the essential foundation of our strategy." The "command of the sea" which Lord Haldane thus asserts to be the basic principle of the Imperial policy of defence has been defined as the "control of maritime communications," that is to say, of the ocean paths which sea-borne commerce must traverse and along which belligerent expeditions must proceed. "The really serious danger that this country has to guard against in war," said Sir Arthur Wilson, "is not invasion, but interruption of our trade and destruction of our merchant shipping." It is essential to the security of an extensive Empire that it should maintain a naval force of sufficient strength so disposed along the ocean paths as to make it impossible for enemy ships in time of war to pass along them without challenge and suitable interruption. When this position is assured, the Power so situated controls the maritime communications and holds the command of the sea. Having the command of the sea, it can secure its commerce from molestation and bar the transit of hostile expeditions. It is the task of the Navy to secure the command of the sea, and the strength of our fleet is determined by what is necessary to do so; while, in the words of Sir Arthur Wilson, "if it is sufficient for that, it will be almost necessarily sufficient to prevent invasion, since the same disposition of the ships to a great extent answers both purposes." Lord Haldane said, "The Navy undertakes to protect British shores from invasion on a great scale," and he added that he had reason to believe that the Admiralty was then in a position to make this undertaking good, and that if we did not in our policy stray away from first principles, diverting our resources into a wrong direction, he saw no reason to doubt that the ability to afford this protection would continue. Lord Haldane said further that the complementary force required on land for home defence in these circumstances must be sufficient to compel "an enemy attempting invasion to face the dilemma of either having his force destroyed at sea, or of having any part of it that has a chance of slipping past the British Navy surrounded by greatly superior numbers and worn to pieces." It is only in time of war that "command of the sea" becomes operative, for no power can exert the pressure—whether static or dynamic—necessary to enforce it except as an act of war. It is the duty of the Admiralty to estimate the force necessary to establish the command of the sea in time of war and to advise the Government accordingly.

On March 9th the Navy Estimates for 1911-12 were published, together with the First Lord's Explanatory Memorandum (Cd. 5547). In the latter the First Lord referred to a Committee, under the presidency of Sir James Mackay, which had been appointed to inquire into the numbers and organisation of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors. He also mentioned that the Medical Consultative Board, the names of the members of which are given on p. 542 of the official Navy List, had been asked to investigate the problem of tuberculosis as it affects the Navy. The scales of pay for accountant officers has been revised, and the establishment of warrant officers increased by ninety. Recent changes in the warrant officers' ranks were noted, and the creation of a new warrant rank for Royal Marines, with the title

of gunnery serjeant-major, was announced. The candidates for this position completed a period of special duty at Whale Island in September preparatory to appointments in the Fleet. The system of detention as a form of punishment for offences under the Naval Discipline Act came into force on Jan. 1st for the Home and Mediterranean Squadrons, and on April 1st on foreign stations. Consequent on this change, the Portsmouth and Lewes naval prisons have been closed, Bodmin being the only naval prison. The memorandum further contained a reference to the work of the Fleet during the year, to the visits of ceremony which had been paid in foreign ports, and the visit of United States squadrons to Portland and the Thames.

The Navy Estimates were introduced in the House of Commons by the First Lord on March 16th, but three days before there had been a discussion upon the general defence of the Empire raised by Mr. Murray Macdonald. In this discussion Mr. McKenna remarked that he anticipated a reduction of expenditure in ensuing years, and Sir Edward Grey suggested as a better formula than the two-Power standard "a fleet sufficient to hold the seas against any reasonably probable combination." On the introduction of the Estimates, an amendment moved by Mr. G. Roberts, that "the increasing expenditure on the Navy is not justified by foreign events, and is a menace to peace and to national security," was lost by 54 votes to 216. The debate was continued on March 20th, when a motion to reduce the numbers vote by 1,000 men was moved by Mr. D. Mason and defeated by 233 to 21 votes. Naval matters were again discussed on July 4th on the vote for shipbuilding. The conversion of merchantmen into cruisers on the high seas, to which much attention had been directed in the three days' debate upon the Declaration of London, was the subject which attracted the most criticism. Mr. Balfour also dealt with the secondary armament of Dreadnoughts. The First Lord assured the house that the latter problem was receiving adequate attention, and that so far as the importance of safeguarding commerce at the outbreak of war was concerned, its importance had been fully recognised at the Admiralty.

In issuing the annual returns dealing with the gunnery practice of the ships of the Fleet, the Admiralty prefaced that dealing with the gunlayers' test with a note expressing their satisfaction that the standard of shooting had been maintained. The policy of the Admiralty in this connection remains unchanged. The tests for long-range firing have been made more stringent, and night practice against torpedo attack has been assiduously carried out. In May the first examination of midshipmen for the rank of lieutenant under the scheme of training introduced in 1903 was held at Portsmouth, and similar examinations are to be held three times a year, in January, May, and September. A change in the system of common entry and training for officers was announced in June, a number of entries for the Marine Corps being made direct from the shore. Circulars dealing with these matters, and with the pay and prospects of officers specialising, were issued. Various changes recommended by the Committee on the Naval Medical Service were made in July, new titles being given to the senior officers and increased

pay, with accelerated promotion, to others. The changes also included the establishment of a naval medical school at Greenwich, the revision and extension of the course for surgeons on entry, and of post-graduate instruction, as well as the recognition of the medical officer of the senior flagship as principal medical officer of a fleet.

Organisation.

Personnel.

The number of officers, seamen, and boys provided for the Sea Service in 1911-12 amounted to 106,245, the Coastguard to 3,100, and the Marines to 16,960. The number of officers, men, and boys under training or employed on particular service was 7,695; the number of officers on salary or half-pay 535.

The number of officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve was 21,094, of the Royal Fleet Reserve 24,700, and of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (efficient) 4,100. The number of pensioners (seamen and Marines) amounted to 7,973.

The grand total, active and reserve, estimated for in 1911-12 was therefore 192,402, an increase of 2,381 on the figures of 1910-11. The first-named total included 518 ranks and ratings on the Active List, Royal Fleet Reservemen, and pensioners lent for service under Colonial and Foreign Governments.

The following table shows the increase or decrease in the numbers of the personnel of the Fleet on the active service list as given under Vote A, Navy Estimates, for the last ten years:—

Estimates.	Sea Service.	Other Services.	Total.
Increase or Decrease.			
1900-1	+ 3,799	+ 441	114,880
1901-2	+ 3,502	+ 243	118,625
1902-3	+ 3,367	+ 508	122,500
1903-4	+ 4,722	- 122	127,100
1904-5	+ 4,463	- 463	131,100
1905-6	- 542	- 1,558	129,000
1906-7	+ 860	- 360	129,000
1907-8	- 30	- 970	128,000
1908-9	- 69	+ 69	128,000
1909-10	- 149	+ 149	128,000
1910-11	+ 2,686	+ 314	131,000
1911-12	+ 1,844	+ 1,116	134,000

The various classes of Reserves mentioned were established, the Royal Naval Reserve in August 1859, from seamen of the Mercantile Marine, fishermen, and the like; the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1901, from men who, after a short service afloat, accept employment in this Reserve under certain conditions regarding training, etc.; and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in April 1902, from landmen and others with a liking for a sea life. In regard to all these classes, whenever called

out by the Admiralty, they will be liable to serve either ashore or afloat, and anywhere that there may be need of their services.

The naval commands afloat are held as follows:—

Home Fleet.—First Division: Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse.
Second Division: Vice-Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan, Rear-Admiral H. G. King-Hall.
Cruiser Divisions: Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly, Rear-Admiral Sir G. J. S. Warrender. **Destroyers:** Commodore Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Captain Hon. H. G. Brand.

Home Fleet (Nucleus Crew Divisions).—Vice-Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, Rear-Admiral C. Dundas of Dundas, Rear-Admiral R. B. Farquhar (Devonport); Rear-Admiral A. Y. Moggridge (Portsmouth).

Atlantic Fleet.—Battle Squadron: Vice-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe, Rear-Admiral C. G. F. M. Cradock. **Cruiser Squadron:** Rear-Admiral Cecil Burney.

Mediterranean Fleet.—Battle Squadron: Admiral Sir E. S. Poë, Rear-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram. **Cruiser Squadron:** Rear-Admiral Sir D. A. Gamble.

Eastern Fleet.—Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe (China); Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. King-Hall (Australia); Rear-Admiral P. W. Bush (Cape); Rear-Admiral Sir E. J. W. Slade (East Indies).

Training Squadron.—Rear-Admiral E. E. Bradford.

Distribution.

The following was the distribution of the fleets in Nov. 1911:—

Home Fleet.—Battleships (16): First Division—*Neptune* (flag of Commander-in-Chief), *Bellerophon*, *Superb*, *Temeraire*, *St. Vincent* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Collingwood*, *Vanguard*, and *Dreadnought*. Second Division—*Hercules* (flag of Second-in-Command), *Colossus*, *Agamemnon*, *Lord Nelson*, *Hibernia* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Dominion*, *Hindustan*, and *Britannia*. **Armoured Cruisers (10):** First Cruiser Squadron—*Indomitable* (flag), *Inflexible*, *Invincible*, *Indefatigable*, and *Defence*. Second Cruiser Squadron—*Shannon* (flag), *Achilles*, *Cochrane*, *Natal*, and *Warrior*. **Attached Cruisers (4):** First Division—*Gloucester* and *Liverpool*. Second Division—*Falmouth* and *Bristol*. **Repair and Auxiliary Vessels (4):** *Cyclops*, *Assistance*, *Maine*, and *Surprise*. **Torpedo-boat Destroyers (49):** First Flotilla—*Swift* (special type), Ocean-going destroyers, "Tribal" class, oil-burning, 12; "Beagle" class, coal-burning, 12. Second Flotilla—Ocean-going destroyers, "Beagle" class, 4; "Acorn" class destroyers, 20. Ships attached to destroyers, scout-cruisers, 7; depot and repair ships, 2.

Home Fleet—Third Division (in commission with nucleus crews): The Nore—Battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 2; protected cruisers, 3. Portsmouth—Battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 2. Devonport—Battleships, 4; armoured cruisers, 4; protected cruiser, 1. Total, armoured ships, 17; protected, 2. **Torpedo Craft**—The Nore, 6; Portsmouth, 58; Devonport, 41; Queenstown, 4; Pembroke, 4.

Home Fleet—Fourth Division (in Special Reserve, with reduced crews): Battleships—The Nore, 6; Portsmouth, 1; Devonport, 7. Cruisers—The Nore, 2; Portsmouth, 11; Devonport, 6.

Submarine Flotillas.—Dundee, 12; Harwich, 9; Dover, 11; Portsmouth, 8; Devonport, 6.

Older Submarine Boats—at Portsmouth, 4; at Devonport, 4. **Minelaying Vessels**—The Nore, *Andromache*, *Iphigenia*, and *Intrepid*. Portsmouth—*Naiad*, *Latona*, and *Thetis*. Devonport—*Apollo*. Total, 7 ships.

Atlantic Fleet: Battleships (6)—*Prince of Wales* (flag of Commander-in-Chief), *Queen*, *London* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Formidable*, *Implacable*, and *Venerable*. **Fifth Cruiser Squadron (4)**—*Good Hope* (flag), *Black Prince*, *Duke of Edinburgh*, and *Argyll*. **Attached Cruisers (2)**—*Dartmouth* and *Venus*.

Mediterranean Fleet: Battleships (6)—*Exmouth* (flag of Commander-in-Chief), *Cornwallis*, *Russell*, *Duncan* (flag of Rear-Admiral), *Swiftsure*, and *Triumph*. **Sixth Cruiser Squadron (4)**—*Bacchante* (flag), *Aboukir*, *Lancaster*, and *Suffolk*. **Attached Vessels**—6; torpedo-boat destroyers, 11.

Eastern Fleet: China Squadron—Armoured cruisers, 3; protected cruisers, 3; torpedo-boat destroyers, 7; attached sloops and gunboats, 16. **Australian Squadron**—Protected cruisers, 9. **Cape of Good Hope Squadron**—Protected cruisers, 3. **East Indies Squadron**—Protected cruisers, 5; attached vessels, 4.

Fourth Cruiser Squadron (for training cruises on North America and West Indies Station): **Armoured Cruisers (4)**—*Leviathan* (flag), *Berwick*, *Essex*, and *Donegal*. **Attached Cruisers**—*Brilliant*, *Melpomene*, *Æolus*. **Cadets' Training-ships**—Armoured cruisers *Cornwall* and *Cumberland*.

Matériel.

The number of vessels of the British Navy completing, on the stocks, or projected on Nov. 30th, 1911, was as follows:—

	Under Com- pleting,	On the stocks,	Pro- jected.
Battleships	1	5	2
Armoured Cruisers	1	3*	1
Protected Cruisers, 2nd Class	2	1	4†
Unarm'd Cruisers	1	—	1
Torpedo-boat De- stroyers	20		23
Submarines	6		12

* Includes two for Colonial Governments.

† Includes two for Australia.

‡ For New Zealand Government.

Naval construction for the British Navy may be divided into three classes—armoured ships, cruising ships, and torpedo craft—each of which may be again divided into two. The armoured vessels building include, first, battleships of the *Dreadnought* design, and secondly, armoured cruisers of the *Invincible* type. Both of these classes follow the all-big-gun, one-calibre principle which has been almost universally adopted since the Russo-Japanese war by the chief naval Powers of the world, but in the latter the speed is increased by nearly 25 per cent., and the armament and defensive qualities correspondingly reduced. The cruising ships building also comprise two classes, known officially as protected and unarmoured cruisers; while as regards torpedo craft there are (1) ocean-going destroyers, and (2) submarines; the construction of torpedo-boats having ceased with the completion of the 1907-8 programme in Sept. 1909.

The armoured ships whose construction was begun in 1911 were the *King George V.*, *Queen Mary*, *Centurion*, *Ajax*, and *Audacious*, of the

1910-11 programme. The *King George V.* was begun at Portsmouth on Jan. 16th; the *Queen Mary* at Jarrow on March 6th; the *Centurion* at Devonport on Jan. 16th; the *Ajax* at Greenock on Feb. 27th; and the *Audacious* at Birkenhead on March 23rd. The beginning of the five ships in the 1911-12 programme, authorised by Parliament in the shipbuilding vote passed on July 4th, 1911, was delayed as usual until the last three months of the financial year. The following table shows the expected dates of completion of the armoured ships in hand:

Name.	Programme.	Where Building.	Date of Completion.
Conqueror . .	1909-10	Dalmuir	March 1912
Monarch . . .	"	Elswick	" "
Princess Roy. .	"	Barrow	" "
Thunderer . .	"	Poplar	" "
Australia . .	Colonial	Clydebank	Sept. 1912
New Zealand .	"	Govan	" "
King George V.	1910-11	Portsmouth	Jan. 1913
Centurion . . .	"	Devonport	" "
Ajax	"	Greenock	" "
Audacious . .	"	Birkenhead	" "
Queen Mary . .	"	Jarrow	Feb. "
"A"	1911-12	Portsmouth	Jan. 1914
"B"	"	Devonport	" "
"C"	"	Uncertain	—
"D"	"	"	—
"E"	"	"	—

The armoured ships passed into service in 1911 were the two of the 1908-9 programme and the earlier of the eight authorised in 1909-10. The first-named were the battleship *Neptune*, which commissioned at Portsmouth on Jan. 11th and subsequently relieved the *Dreadnought* as flagship of the Home Fleet, and the armoured cruiser *Indefatigable*, which commissioned at Devonport on Feb. 24th. Of the 1909-10 programme, the *Hereules* was commissioned at Portsmouth on August 1st to relieve the *King Edward VII.* as flagship of the Second Division of the Home Fleet, and the *Colossus* was put into commission for the same division on August 8th at Devonport.

The protected cruisers begun in 1911 were three in number, the *Chatham*, *Dublin*, and *Southampton*, the first-named being laid down in Chatham Dockyard on Jan. 3rd and the other two in private yards later in the same month. These ships formed the third series of the new "City" cruisers, of which a fourth group of three was authorised in the Navy Estimates of 1911-12. In addition to the *Chatham* and her two sisters, a further pair of protected cruisers, the *Melbourne* and *Sydney*, were begun at Birkenhead and Glasgow respectively for the Australian Government.

The activity in the matter of torpedo craft construction, which has been noteworthy during the past four years, was well maintained by the inclusion of twenty more destroyers in the 1911-12 programme, contracts for which were given out in the summer. Several of the twenty boats authorised in 1910-11 ("Acheron" type) were launched, while the twenty authorised in 1909-10 ("Acorn" type) were passed into commission for the Second Flotilla between December 1910 and September 1911. In the matter of submarines, while fewer boats were completed than in some previous years, great advances were made in the size, power, and radius of action of those whose construction was begun. They were known as the "E" class, and their displacement of about

800 tons was 200 tons heavier than that of the "D" class, of which only eight were built, and more than twice as heavy as that of the "C" class, the last vessels of which were completed in 1910.

The programme of ship-building for 1911-12 was five large armoured ships; three protected cruisers; one unarmoured cruiser; twenty destroyers; six submarines; two river gunboats; a depot ship for destroyers; and a hospital ship.

The following ships have been launched since the publication of the 1911 ANNUAL:

Battleships—*Thunderer*, at Blackwall, Feb. 1st; *Monarch*, at Elswick, March 30th; *Princess Royal*, at Barrow, April 29th; *Conqueror*, at Dalmuir, May 1st; *King George V.*, at Portsmouth, Oct. 9th; *Centurion*, at Devonport, Nov. 18th.

Armoured Cruiser—*Princess Royal*, at Barrow, April 29th.

Protected Cruisers—*Weymouth*, at Elswick, Nov. 18th; *Dartmouth*, at Barrow, Feb. 14th; *Yarmouth*, at Govan, April 12th; *Chatham*, at Chatham, Nov. 9th.

Unarmoured Cruiser—*Active*, at Pembroke, March 14th.

Destroyers—*Alarm*, *Brisk*, *Fury*, *Goldfinch*, *Martin*, *Minstrel*, *Nemesis*, *Nereide*, *Nymph*, *Sheldrake*, *Staunch*, *Acheron*, *Badger*, *Ferret*, *Foxtrot*, *Archer*, *Goshawk*, *Ariel*, *Beaver*, *Defender*, *Hind*, *Jackal*, *Lapwing*, *Lizard*, *Phoenix*, *Sandfly*.

Submarines—*D3-D6* (four boats), at Barrow; *D7-D8* (two boats), at Chatham.

Dockyards.

The public dockyards in Great Britain are situated as follows:—

Portsmouth.—One dock takes Dreadnoughts; four more take any other battleship or cruiser; one slip for building battleships up to 750 ft. in length; three large basins; ten small docks.

Devonport.—No docks able to take a Dreadnought; one takes ships up to 425 ft. in length, including battleships of *Duncan* and other types launched in 1901 or earlier; three small docks; two large slips.

Keyham.—Four docks take Dreadnoughts; three large basins.

Chatham.—One dock for Dreadnoughts; four take any pre-Dreadnought vessel; four small docks.

Sheerness.—Five small docks.

Pembroke.—One small dock.

Haubowline.—One dock able to take Dreadnoughts.

There are also the following British dockyards abroad:—

Gibraltar.—Three docks.

Malta.—Four docks, one single and one double dock building, one small slip.

Hong Kong.—Five docks.

Bombay (Royal Indian Marine).—Two docks, one building.

Singapore (headquarters, Eastern Fleet).—Two docks, one building.

Calcutta.—Seven docks.

Sydney.—Four docks.

The following ports have each one dock: Simon's Bay, Simon's Town, Durban (floating dock), Colombo, Auckland, Lyttleton, Bermuda (floating dock), Halifax, N.S., Quebec, Trinidad (floating dock), and Esquimalt; while there is

NAVY: DOCKYARDS.

also docking accommodation at Brisbane, Fremantle, Melbourne, Port Chalmers, and Wellington.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Feb. 17th, 1910, the First Lord gave the following list of twelve docks built and ten building or projected which are capable of taking the *Dreadnought*:

Docks built:

Admiralty Docks: Four at Keyham and one each at Portsmouth and Haulbowline.

Private Docks: One each at Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bristol, Southampton, Belfast, and Hebburn-on-Tyne.

Docks building and projected:

Admiralty Docks: Three each at Portsmouth and Rosyth, one at Sheerness.

Private Docks: One each at Liverpool, Glasgow, and Southampton.

Mr. McKenna added that some of these docks would not be capable of taking all ships of the *Dreadnought* class, but it is undesirable to discriminate between them, as confidential information as to the dimensions of ships would thereby be disclosed.

The construction of a new naval base and dockyard at Rosyth was decided upon by the Admiralty as the result of the conclusions of a special committee on the subject which sat in 1902. In March 1908 an official chart was issued showing the character of the new works, in which it was announced that the total area of land acquired by the Government was 1184 acres, with 285 acres of foreshore. The principal items in the proposals were: a basin with an area of 524 acres; entrance lock, available for use as a dock; straight river wharf, 2,733 ft. long; emergency exit, 110 ft. wide, from basin; double dry dock, 750 ft. by 100 ft.; boat slip, one half covered with roofing; basin for submarines, 600 ft. by 470 ft.; floating dock and jetties for twelve submarines and six destroyers; and a reserve space provided for two future docks parallel with the one about to be built.

Two floating docks were authorised to be built in the Navy Estimates of 1909-10, two more in the following year, and a fifth in 1911-12. All but the last are due to be completed by March 1912, and the first two available will be stationed at Portsmouth and the Medway.

Dockyard and Port Commands.

Under the Commander-in-Chief or other senior officer of the port or station, the affairs of each dockyard are administered by an Admiral-Superintendent. The following is a list of these officers (Nov. 1910):—

Portsmouth.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir A. W. Moore; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral A. G. Tate.

Devonport and Keyham.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir W. H. May; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral R. H. S. Stokes.

Chatham.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir R. Poore; Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral R. N. Ommanney.

Sheerness (under Chatham).—Captain-Superintendent, Captain R. J. Prendergast.

Pembroke (under Devonport).—Captain-Superintendent, Captain A. E. A. Grant.

Haulbowline.—Admiral-Superintendent, and Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland, Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Coke.

Malta.—Admiral-Superintendent, Vice-Admiral E. A. Simons.

Gibraltar.—Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral F. S. Pelham.

Hong-Kong.—Officer in charge, Commodore C. J. Eyres.

Bombay (under Royal Indian Marine).—Officer in charge, Captain A. W. McArthur, R.I.M.

Sydney.—Officer in charge, Captain J. P. Rolleston.

Simonstown.—Officer in charge, Commander M. H. H. Nelson.

Bermuda.—Officer in charge, Commander G. E. Corbett.

Miscellaneous.

Changes in Commands.

Home Fleet.—Admiral Sir F. C. B. Bridgeman succeeded Admiral Sir W. H. May as Commander-in-Chief on March 25th; Rear-Admiral H. G. King-Hall succeeded Rear-Admiral G. E. Patey as Rear-Admiral of Second Division on Oct. 19th; Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly succeeded Rear-Admiral the Hon. S. C. J. Colville in command of First Cruiser Squadron on Feb. 24th.

Home Fleet (Nucleus Crew Divisions).—Vice-Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir G. Neville in command of Third and Fourth Divisions on March 24th; Rear-Admiral A. Y. Moggridge succeeded Rear-Admiral A. H. Limpus in command of Portsmouth sub-division on Nov. 17th; Rear-Admiral R. B. Farquhar succeeded Rear-Admiral A. A. C. Galloway in command of Devonport sub-division on Jan. 5th; Rear-Admiral C. Dundas of Dundas succeeded Rear-Admiral W. L. Grant for special service on the staff of the Vice-Admiral commanding Third and Fourth Divisions on Nov. 2nd.

Atlantic Fleet.—Rear-Admiral C. G. F. M. Cradock succeeded Rear-Admiral S. H. Carden as Rear-Admiral of the Fleet on Aug. 29th; Rear-Admiral Cecil Burney succeeded Rear-Admiral F. T. Hamilton in command of Fifth Cruiser Squadron on Feb. 16th.

Australian Squadron.—Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. King-Hall assumed command in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir R. Poore on Feb. 23rd.

Cape Squadron.—Rear-Admiral P. W. Bush assumed command in succession to Vice-Admiral G. Le C. Egerton on Jan. 4th.

Training Service.—Rear Admiral E. E. Bradford succeeded Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar in command of Fourth Cruiser Squadron on Feb. 8th.

Portsmouth.—Admiral Sir A. W. Moore was appointed Commander-in-Chief, on the sudden death of Admiral the Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe, on March 13th; Vice-Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson succeeded Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly in command of the Royal Naval War College on Feb. 24th.

Plymouth.—Admiral Sir W. H. May succeeded Admiral Sir W. H. Fawkes as Commander-in-Chief on April 11th; Commodore J. de M. Hutchinson succeeded Commodore R. E. Wemyss in command of the Royal Naval Barracks on April 25th.

The Nore.—Admiral Sir Richard Poore succeeded Admiral Sir C. C. Drury as Commander-in-Chief on August 29th; Commodore S. E. Erskine succeeded Commodore C. F. Thursby in command of the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, on Aug. 1st.

Queenstown.—Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Coke succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Paget as Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland on April 18th.

Principal Events.

In the middle of January the Home and Atlantic Fleets proceeded to the coast of Spain for combined manœuvres with the Mediterranean Fleet, Admiral Sir W. H. May being in supreme command of the operations. On the 11th the Fourth Cruiser Squadron returned from its cruise to South American ports. The battleship *Neptune* left Portsmouth on the 21st for gunnery practice and experiments in the Mediterranean, the party of gunnery officers attached to her for the cruise including Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott. The vessel returned on March 20th.

On Feb. 7th there were published the results of the gunnery practices of the Fleet during 1910 (Admiralty, Gunnery Branch, Nos. 484-6). On the 10th three submarines left Devonport for China—the first British submarines to be sent on foreign service. Later in the year (on Aug. 14th) six more boats left Devonport, three to be stationed at Gibraltar and three at Malta. The battleship *Collingwood* struck an uncharted rock whilst entering Ferrol harbour with the Home Fleet on Feb. 12th, and sustained damage to her bottom which obliged her to return to Devonport for docking.

In March a joint naval and military expedition was despatched to the Persian Gulf for the suppression of the gun-running traffic there, in connection with which traffic the ships of the East Indies Squadron were continuously engaged during the year.

The first examination of midshipmen of the Selborne-Fisher scheme for the rank of lieutenant began on May 15th and lasted until the 26th, being resumed on June 5th, when the voluntary subjects were taken. Candidates who passed were promoted to sub-lieutenant, with seniority according to the time gained in the training colleges and cruisers. On May 22nd the naval airship was launched at Barrow, and experiments made to test her qualities of resistance to strong winds were attended with success. The vessel, however, met with an accident on Sept. 24th in being taken out of its shed, three of its seventeen gas-bags collapsing, but no lives were lost nor any one injured. A collision between the *Inflexible* and *Bellerophon* occurred on May 26th, both vessels being slightly damaged.

On June 14th and 15th the principal armoured ships arrived at Spithead for the naval review in honour of the Coronation, which took place on June 24th. There were present 165 vessels, including 32 battleships, 25 armoured and 8 protected cruisers, 4 unarmoured cruisers, 5 scouts, 2 mine-laying vessels, 2 destroyer depot-ships, 67 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, and 8 submarines. In addition to this number, 18 foreign warships were present, sent by 17 Powers in honour of the occasion. The Fleet was under the command of Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, whose flag was in the *Lord Nelson*, and there were 15 other flag officers present. After reviewing the Fleet, the King made the following signal: "I wish to express the gratification with which I have reviewed the Fleet to-day, and my highest appreciation of the admirable appearance of the ships and the marked precision of the lines." The naval brigade on duty in London on the occasion of the Coronation was commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

Naval manœuvres by the combined fleets followed the Spithead Review, in which reserve

ships from the Third and Fourth Divisions to the number of 13 battleships, 8 armoured and 2 protected cruisers, as well as the destroyers of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Flotillas, took part, the crews of these vessels being increased to full complement by men from the barracks and training schools. For the King's visit to Ireland, from July 7th to 12th, 16 battleships and 9 cruisers and attached vessels of the Home Fleet proceeded to Kingstown, and a brigade from the Fleet was present at the Phoenix Park review on the 11th. From August to October all ships were engaged in gunnery exercises and in carrying out battle practice, mainly off the east coast of Scotland. The Fourth Cruiser Squadron visited Norway from Aug. 19th to Sept. 8th. About the same time many cruises were made by the fleets on foreign stations, the Mediterranean Fleet visiting Gibraltar and calling at several Austrian, Italian, French, and Spanish ports *en route*; the Cape flagship cruising up the East African coast and in the Indian Ocean; the Australian flagship to Fiji and other Pacific islands; and the ships of the China Squadron, on concluding gunnery practice at Wei-hai-Wei, cruising independently in the Sea of Japan. No serious accidents occurred during these manœuvres or cruises.

It was announced on July 29th that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who had been rated a midshipman on the day of the Coronation of King George V., had been appointed to the battleship *Hindustan*. Capt. H. H. Campbell, which vessel he joined on Aug. 7th at Cowes. His cruise in the *Hindustan* lasted for three months, and was confined to the naval ports in the Channel and on the east coast of Scotland. His Royal Highness left the ship on Oct. 26th at Portland to spend a few days with his parents before they left for India. The King's second son, Prince Albert of Wales, passed into Dartmouth College from Osborne in Jan. 1911. Important circulars, prescribing new regulations for the Naval Medical Service and for the training of officers of the Selborne-Fisher system on passing for lieutenant, were issued on Aug. 11th and 14th (Nos. 24 and 25). The enlarged dock at Haulbowline was opened by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on Aug. 31st.

A collision between the cruiser *Hawke* and the liner *Olympic* occurred on Sept. 20th off Cowes, both vessels being injured, but no lives were lost. On this date the new Library and Reading-room at the Admiralty were formally opened by the First Lord of the Admiralty. Sir C. Inigo Thomas was succeeded as Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty at the end of September by Sir W. Graham Greene, and Mr. O. A. R. Murray succeeded the latter as Assistant-Secretary. Mr. J. H. Brooks was appointed Director of Victualling, in place of Mr. Murray.

On Oct. 24th Mr. Reginald McKenna was succeeded as First Lord of the Admiralty by Mr. Winston Churchill. *The Times*, in reference to the change, said: "Mr. McKenna, who, like every head of the defensive Services, especially under a Liberal Government, has had great difficulties to contend with, may be congratulated upon the firmness with which he has defended the claims of the Admiralty. Mr. McKenna has done a great deal for the internal administration of the Navy, and for the comfort and well being of its personnel, for which he will be gratefully remembered."

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD COMPARED.

1. Matériel.

A Parliamentary Return, dated May 5th, 1911, was published on May 20th, 1911, showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, United States of America, and Japan. The Return omits all battleships and armoured cruisers over twenty years old from date of launch; in the case of other classes all vessels are shown which still retain their armaments and are not for sale.

Built.

	Great Britain	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary	United States.	Japan.
Battleships	53	17	7	32	9	11	29	15
Coast defence ships, armoured	—	7	2	4	—	—	9	—
Cruisers, armoured	38	20	4	10	10	3	15	13
„ protected, 1st class	18	5	7	—	—	—	3	2
„ protected, 2nd class	36	5	2	24	2	3	16	11
„ protected, 3rd class	16	7	2	11	11	3	—	6
Unprotected cruisers	3	—	—	8	—	3	3	6
Scouts	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Torpedo-vessels	25	2	4	1	5	11	2	4
Torpedo-boat destroyers	177	63	97	92	23	12	36	57
Torpedo-boats	110	191	44	80	82	73	28	57
Submarines	62	58	30	8	7	4	18	9
	546	375	199	270	149	123	162	180

Building.

Battleships	10	8	7	9	4	5	6	2
Cruisers, armoured	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	1
„ protected, 2nd class	9	—	—	6	—	3	—	3
„ unprotected	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scouts	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Torpedo-vessel	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo-boats	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Submarines	12	23	—	?	13	2	17	4
	40	32	9	18	50	10	23	10

2. Cost.

A Parliamentary Return, dated March 31st, 1911 [269], was issued on Oct. 10th, 1911, showing the naval expenditure of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, and Japan in each of the last ten years, under separate headings—total estimated naval expenditure, the expenditure in each of the years named on new construction, and the amount of new construction expressed in tonnage.

It was pointed out in the Return that, to effect a comparison between the naval expenditure of this country and that of any other naval Power, it is necessary to eliminate from the total naval expenditure of Great Britain the expenditure relating to pensions, Coast Guard, Reserves, and steamship subsidies, as there are no votes for these services in foreign naval estimates, excepting France and Italy. This expenditure amounted in 1911-12 to an estimated sum of £3,921,200. On the other hand, certain expenditure provided for in the French, Russian, German, Italian, and Japanese estimates has no equivalent in the British Navy estimates, the estimated amounts being, for France, 1911, £796,432; Russia, 1911, £340,559; Germany, 1911-12, £541,732; Italy, 1911-12, £843,778; Japan, 1911-12, £9,600.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Subject to these deductions the following are the comparative tables:—

Total Naval Expenditure (Gross).

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	£	£	£	£	£		£	£
1900-1 . .	29,998,529	7,648,781	4,903,129*	13,385,574	—	1900 .	12,511,053	8,662,801
1901-2 . .	30,981,315	9,530,333	4,912,661*	16,012,438	—	1901 .	13,107,701	9,359,766
1902-3 . .	31,003,977	10,044,031	4,840,000	16,203,916	—	1902 .	12,271,948	10,446,392
1903-4 . .	35,709,477	10,401,174	4,840,000	16,824,058	—	1903 .	12,538,861	12,349,567
1904-5 . .	38,859,681	10,102,740	5,000,000	20,180,310	—	1904 .	12,513,143	11,949,066
1905-6 . .	33,339,600	11,301,370	5,040,000	24,444,948	—	1905 .	12,747,963	12,392,684
1906-7 . .	31,472,087	12,005,871	5,322,154	21,358,199	3,952,311	1906 .	13,003,238	12,490,444
1907-8 . .	31,251,156	14,227,006	5,661,822	21,260,732	8,248,222	1907 .	12,486,793	8,850,240
1908-9 . .	32,181,309	16,492,000	6,266,193	26,438,434	8,096,159	1908 .	12,797,308	10,222,733
1909-10 . .	36,059,652	19,702,685	6,537,118	28,990,592	7,202,823	1909 .	13,353,825	9,650,167
1910-11 (est.)	41,089,772	21,235,090	8,341,766	27,474,454	7,729,968	1910 .	15,023,019	9,723,574
1911-12 (est.)	44,882,047	22,031,788	8,379,940	26,584,571	8,803,015	1911 .	16,705,382	13,270,376

* Italy: an additional £640,000 was divided between these two years.

Amounts Voted for New Construction and Armaments.

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	£	£	£	£	£		£	£
1900-1 . .	9,788,146	3,401,907	1,156,921	4,344,127	—	1900 .	4,778,566	3,149,014
1901-2 . .	10,420,256	4,021,036	1,088,921	5,219,357	—	1901 .	4,990,987	3,068,139
1902-3 . .	10,436,520	5,039,725	1,254,787	4,701,121	—	1902 .	5,389,383	2,904,096
1903-4 . .	11,473,030	4,929,110	1,183,338	5,327,367	—	1903 .	5,722,760	3,268,755
1904-5 . .	13,508,176	4,644,862	1,121,753	6,539,990	—	1904 .	5,636,732	4,480,188
1905-6 . .	11,291,002	4,968,738	1,714,556	11,374,876	—	1905 .	5,739,230	4,576,370
1906-7 . .	10,859,500	5,342,466	1,362,207	8,600,774	752,595	1906 .	5,702,267	4,576,583
1907-8 . .	8,849,589	6,285,225	1,308,111	6,783,705	3,233,298	1907 .	5,132,494	2,846,268
1908-9 . .	8,521,930	7,795,499	1,866,358	6,227,874	2,967,918	1908 .	4,193,544	2,703,721
1909-10 . .	11,076,551	10,177,062	2,190,707	7,976,807	2,345,572	1909 .	4,517,766	1,758,487
1910-11 (est.)	14,741,474	11,392,856	2,181,200	6,889,005	2,692,260	1910 .	4,977,682	1,424,013
1911-12 (est.)	17,566,877	11,710,859	2,277,302	5,343,789	2,997,493	1911 .	5,876,659	4,318,045

New Construction in Tonnage.

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
1900-1 . .	137,785	35,840	14,470	30,576	—	1900 .	39,976	62,862
1901-2 . .	139,940	62,640	21,080	38,574	—	1901 .	42,487	57,854
1902-3 . .	89,465	39,119	650	37,445	—	1902 .	45,956	52,265
1903-4 . .	155,225	64,340	12,425	84,206	—	1903 .	31,142	45,010
1904-5 . .	85,880	44,072	13,373	161,150	—	1904 .	45,318	5,138
1905-6 . .	105,360	33,936	14,555	74,000	—	1905 .	31,381	20,416
1906-7 . .	83,260	53,180	16,016	37,283	39,870	1906 .	19,338	80,860
1907-8 . .	119,937	33,985	19,510	20,633	56,450	1907 .	33,602	31,461
1908-9 . .	77,202	104,971	21,021	69,341	1,620	1908 .	21,205	1,834
1909-10 . .	92,957	83,184	2,404	80,822	Nil	1909 .	96,308	4,371
1910-11 . .	176,582	101,830*	19,642	75,935	43,900	1910 .	21,860	6,130
1911-12 . .	223,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Submarines not included.

NAVAL FORCES OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY AT A GLANCE.

Effective Fleets, Nov. 1911.

Class.	Great Britain.			Germany.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Date.	No.	Tonnage.	Date.
Battleships						
of doubtful value . . .	6	84,900	1891-92	8	44,106	1891-95
Pre-Dreadnoughts . . .	40	589,385	1894-06	20	262,065	1896-06
Dreadnoughts completed . . .	11	214,030	1906-10	7	141,200	1908-09
Armoured Cruisers . . .	38*	477,300	1899-09	11†	133,884	1897-10
Protected Cruisers . . .	74	403,780	1889-10	35	127,656	1887-09
Destroyers . . .	187	103,206	1893-11	92	45,613	1898-10
Torpedo-boats . . .	110	16,246	1885-09	80	11,100	1883-98
Submarines . . .	63	20,680	1901-11	12	2,832	1906-10
	531	1,909,527	—	265	768,456	—

* Includes the Dreadnought-cruisers *Indefatigable*, *Invincible*, *Inflexible*, and *Indomitable*.

† Includes the Dreadnought-cruisers *Moltke* and *Von der Tann*.

Dreadnoughts building.

British.

Conqueror (a).
Monarch (a).
Princess Royal (a).
Thunderer (a).
King George V. (a).
Centurion (a). Ajax (b).
Audacious (b).
Queen Mary (b)
5 ships (c)

German.

Oldenburg (a).
Kaiser (a). [(a).
Friedrich der Grosse
Ersatz-Hagen (b).
Ersatz-Ägir (b).
Ersatz-Odin (b).
Ersatz-Weissenburg (c).
Ersatz-K. F. Wilhelm
"S" (c). [(c).
Goeben (a).
"J" (b). "K" (c).
(a) Launched; (b) laid
down; (c) ordered.

Home Fleet, British.

Battleships.

- 11 Dreadnoughts.
- 2 Lord Nelsons.
- 3 King Edwards.

Total, 16.

Armament.

- 13·5-in. guns, 10.
12-in. " 120.
9·2-in. " 32.
6-in. " 30.

Weight of Broadside.

- 13·5-in. guns, 12,500 lb.
12-in. " 90,100 "
9·2-in. " 6,080 "
6-in. " 1,500 "
Total, 110,180 lb.

Armoured Cruisers.

- 4 Invincibles.
- 2 Minotaurs.
- 4 Achilles.

Total, 10.

Armament.

- 12-in. guns, 32.
9·2-in. " 32.
7·5-in. " 36.

Weight of Broadside.

- 12-in. guns, 27,200 lb.
9·2-in. " 9,120 "
7·5-in. " 3,600 "
Total, 39,920 lb.

Totals: Battleships and Armoured Cruisers.

Great Britain.

Heavy guns (8·2-in. and above) 226
Smaller guns 66
Weight of broadside . . . 150,100 lb.

Germany.

158
248
102,807 lb.

High Sea Fleet, German.

- 3 Helgoland.
- (Dreadnought type).
- 4 Nassaus.
- (Dreadnought type).
- 5 Deutschlands.
- 4 Braunschweigs.
- Total, 16.

- 12-in. guns, 36.
11-in. " 84.
6·7-in. " 162.
5·9-in. " 48.

- 12-in. guns, 20,640 lb.
11-in. " 44,948 "
6·7-in. " 12,936 "
5·9-in. " 2,400 "
Total, 80,904 lb.

- 1 Moltke.
- 1 Von der Tann.
- 1 Blucher.
- 2 Roon.
- Total, 5.

In Service or Reserve.*

(Those marked "f" are fully manned.)

British.

Home Fleet, Third Division.

10 battleships. | 8 armoured cruisers.

Atlantio Fleet.

6 battleships (f).
4 armoured cruisers (f).

Trial or Refit.

2 battleships. | 3 armoured cruisers.

Foreign Service.

6 battleships (f).
7 armoured cruisers (f).

Training Service.

3 battleships.
6 armoured cruisers.

Special Reserve.

14 battleships.
Totals: 57 battleships.
38 armoured cruisers.

German.

High Sea Fleet Reserve Division.

6 battleships. | 4 armoured cruisers.

Foreign Service.

2 armoured cruisers (China).

Special Reserve.

13 battleships.
Totals: 35 battleships.
11 armoured cruisers.

GERMAN NAVY LAW, 1907.

To lay down each year from 1908 to 1911 three battleships and one armoured cruiser; and each year from 1912 to 1917 one battleship and one armoured cruiser; also each year from 1908 to 1917 two protected cruisers and twelve destroyers.

THE ARMY.

Army Headquarters and Administration: The Army Council; Inspector-General of the Home Forces; The Mediterranean Command and Oversea Forces; The Army General Staff; The Selection Board.

Army Organisation: COST OF THE ARMY; Establishments and Effectives—Whole Army.

First Line: THE REGULAR ARMY; Organisation by Arms; The Army Commands; The Expeditionary Force; The Striking Force; Regular Establishments; Recruiting; Distribution; Terms of Service; The Army Reserve; The Special Reserve.

Second Line: THE TERRITORIAL FORCE; The County Associations; Advisory Council Organisation; Command and Control; Training; Officers' Training Corps; Territorial Reserve.

The Indian Army.

Special Army Matters: Supply of Officers; Special Reserve Changes; Territorial Force—Situation, Establishment, Strength; Indian Army Expenditure.

The Defence Forces of the Dominions.

Army Headquarters and Administration.

The Army Council.

The Army is administered and controlled, under the authority and responsibility of the Cabinet, through the Secretary of State for War, who is President of the Army Council. The Board created under this name by a patent dated Feb. 6th, 1904, consists of the Secretary of State, as President, four military members, and two civil members. The members of the Council act in a dual capacity: (a) as colleagues of the Secretary of State at the Council table; (b) as superintendents of the several branches into which the business of the War Office is divided.

The **Military Members** are, under the patent, the organising and administrative heads of the War Office, each responsible with the Secretary of State for the work of the War Office, and each for the efficient working of the branches under his individual control. Their several duties are indicated below. By an Order in Council dated Aug. 10th, 1904, the duties of the members of the Army Council were defined, a disparity being set up between the new Order and the Patent, owing to the Secretary of State being made responsible for "all the business of the Army Council." The first Military Member (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), the second Military Member (**Adjutant-General**), the third Military Member (**Quartermaster-General**), and the fourth Military Member (**Master-General of the Ordnance**) are under the terms of this Order "responsible to the Secretary of State for the administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, *personnel*, armament, and maintenance of the Army as shall be assigned to them or each of them from time to time by the Secretary of State." The **Finance Member** is responsible for the Finance of the Army and for other business that may be committed to him, and in the same way the Civil Member is responsible for the non-effective votes and for any other business assigned to him.

The Secretary of State (Lord Haldane) is responsible to the Crown and Parliament as indicated above, and has general direction and supervision of all War Office business.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff (Gen. Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., to succeed Gen. Sir W. Nicholson early in 1912), **First Military Member**, has the direction and control of the General Staff of the Army (see below), and deals with preparation and organisation for war, intelligence, the training of the forces, their use in war, manœuvres and the allocation of funds for them, the education of officers, drill books, training manuals, and much other business. He has also very im-

portant new duties in connection with the formation and operations of the sections of the Imperial General Staff, which are being organised in the Dominions. The duties are discharged under his authority by the **Director of Military Operations** (Brig.-Gen. H. H. Wilson, C.B.), the **Director of Staff Duties** (Brig.-Gen. L. E. Kiggell, C.B.), and the **Director of Military Training** (Major-Gen. Sir A. J. Murray, K.C.B.).

The **Adjutant-General** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart, K.C.B.), **Second Military Member**, is concerned with the raising and organising of the military forces, the maintenance of the Army abroad, the distribution of units, regulations for placing units on a war footing, medical and sanitary matters, discipline, ceremonial matters, administrative arrangements connected with training, and the selection and administration of the Departmental Staff. The heads of the branches are the **Director of Organisation and Recruiting** (Brig.-Gen. F. R. C. Carleton), the **Director of Personal Services** (Brig.-Gen. C. F. N. Macready, C.B.), the **Director-General, Army Medical Service** (Surg.-Gen. Sir W. L. Gubbins, K.C.B.), and the **Inspector of Medical Services** (Col. W. M. O'Keefe, M.D.).

The **Quartermaster-General** (Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. G. S. Miles, K.C.B.), **Third Military Member**, deals with organising and training the Transport, Remount, and Supply Services; registration of horses; veterinary services; the settling of reserves of food, clothing, equipment, etc., to be held in depots, garrisons, and mobilisation stores, and the scales on which articles are to be supplied to the troops; the holding and issuing of military stores, the administration of departmental services, and the selection of officers for employment in them. The heads of the branches are the **Director of Transport and Remounts** (Major-Gen. C. E. Heath)—under whom are Assistant-Directors of the two branches and the **Director-General, Army Veterinary Service** (Major-Gen. R. Pringle, C.B.)—the **Director of Movements and Quarterings** (Brig.-Gen. G. V. Kembell, C.B.), the **Director of Supplies** (Brig.-Gen. G. P. Bourcicault), and the **Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores** (Major-Gen. Sir F. E. Mulcahy, K.C.B.). In this department are also the **Inspector of the Army Service Corps** (Brig.-Gen. F. W. B. Landon, C.B.) and the **Inspector of Army Ordnance Services** (Brig.-Gen. T. P. Battersby).

The **Master-General of the Ordnance** (Major-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B.), **Fourth Military Member**, is concerned with armament, including mines and lights; coast defences; reserves of arms of all kinds and ammunition; patterns; provisions and inspection of guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc.; the

direction and financial control of manufacturing departments except clothing; inventions; construction and maintenance of fortifications; stores, buildings, and ranges; the *personnel* of manufacturing and inspection staffs; technical questions affecting artillery and engineer services; contracts for guns, ammunition, and stores. The principal officers in the department are the **Director of Artillery** (Brig.-Gen. S. B. von Donop), the **Director of Fortifications and Works** (Brig.-Gen. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B.), and the **Director of Barrack Construction** (Mr. H. B. Measures, F.R.I.B.A.).

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, being the **Civil Member of the Army Council** (Col. J. E. B. Seeley, D.S.O.), has special duties in relation to non-effective votes and other matters. The **Director-General of the Territorial Force** (Major-Gen. J. S. Cowans, C.B.) has been brought into the department of the Civil Member of the Army Council.

The **Financial Secretary and Finance Member of the Council** (Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P.) is a colleague of the Military Members, and has as his executive officer the **Assistant Financial Secretary** (Mr. Charles Harris). The duties of the Assistant Financial Secretary are connected with the financial administrative departments of the Army, and through the **Director of Army Accounts** (Mr. J. A. Flynn) he administers the pay services and cash accounting at the War Office. The Assistant Financial Secretary has also charge of the audit of cash and store accounts of the Army. On Jan. 1st, 1910, the pay services and cash accounting in the Army Commands was taken over from the Army Accounts Department by the Army Pay Corps, which has now an independent existence. See below, **Army Commands**.

The **Secretary of the Army Council** and of the **War Office** (Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State) is the former Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and the work of his department is conducted through several branches. He is charged with the interior economy of the War Office and the preparation of all official communications of the Army Council.

The **Chaplain-General** is the Right Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith.

The **Judge Advocate-General** is Mr. T. Milvain, K.C.

Inspector-General of the Home Forces.

An important reorganisation took place in 1910. When the Commander-in-Chief disappeared from the military hierarchy in 1904, the creation of a new office—that of **Inspector-General of the Forces**—became necessary. The Inspector-General has the duty of inspecting every branch of military work and reporting to the Army Council. He is to review generally and report on the practical results of the policy pursued, and for that purpose to inspect and report upon the training and efficiency of all troops under the control of the Home Government, on the suitability of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications and defences, and generally on the readiness and fitness of the Army for war. Under an Order in Council of Aug. 2nd, 1910, the inspectional duties are now limited to the United Kingdom and the adjacent islands, and the holder of the office is designated **Inspector-General of the Home Forces**. This change of

function was in association with new duties assigned to the **Mediterranean Command**. Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, G.C.B., has been appointed to succeed Sir John French in this important office. On the Inspector-General's staff are the Inspectors of Cavalry, Horse and Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry.

Mediterranean Command and Oversea Forces.

This command is exercised by an officer known as the **General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean**, and **Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces**. The office is now held by General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B. Briefly it may be said that the Colonial administration and the local military administration rest with the respective Governors. For the latter they are directly responsible to the War Office, except that the G.O.C.-in-C. may determine what matter shall be submitted. He deals with questions of strategy, defence, training, and tactics, in communication with the War Office and the subordinate commanders. In addition to the duties within the area of the Mediterranean Command, the inspectional functions of the G.O.C.-in-C. in the Mediterranean and Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces cover those portions of the Empire, outside the United Kingdom, where troops under the control of the Home Government are stationed. He is to form a judgment on every question that affects the readiness of the forces for war. He submits an annual report to the Army Council. His duties in regard to the forces of the self-governing Dominions have been carefully defined. His inspections of these forces "can only take place on the invitation of the Governments concerned." The Committee of the Imperial Conference at the War Office (June 1911) approved the rules laid down.

The Army General Staff.

The General Staff of the Army, further organised by an Order in Council of Sept. 20th, 1909, falls into two principal divisions: (a) the General Staff at the War Office; (b) the General Staff in Commands and Districts. The functions of the former are to advise on the strategic distribution of the Army, to supervise the education of officers, the training and preparation of the Army for war, to study military schemes, offensive and defensive, to collect and collate military intelligence, "to direct the general policy in Army matters," and to secure continuity of action in the execution of policy. The function of General Staff officers in Commands and Districts is to assist in promoting military efficiency, especially in regard to the education of officers and the training of troops, and to aid in carrying out the policy prescribed by the Army Council. Appointments to the General Staff are for a term of four years, including a probationary year, and officers selected are as a rule chosen from among those who have graduated at the Staff College, Camberley, or who have proved their ability and qualifications on the staff in the field. At home and in the dominions or colonies appointments to the General Staff are made by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Chief of the General Staff, being submitted to the King for approval. In India staff officers enter through the Staff College at Quetta. The General Staff is working by interchange of officers with the sections of the Imperial General Staff, which are being formed in the self-

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governing Dominions, where it is proposed to create Staff Colleges on the model of Camberley and Quetta. The Chief of the Army General Staff is now designated Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and is in relation by direct semi-official correspondence on routine and other subjects with the Chiefs of Sections of the Imperial General Staff in the Dominions.

The Selection Board.

The duty of the Board is to select officers for commands and appointments, and for extra-regimental and accelerated promotion, and generally to regulate and advise upon matters relating to promotion. It consists of the military members of the Army Council, the Inspector-General of the Forces, and the Generals commanding in Ireland and in the Eastern, Aldershot, and Southern Commands, and the senior officer present is the president. The Secretary of the Selection Board, who is also Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, is Lieut.-Gen. W. E. Franklyn, C.B.

Army Organisation, Cost, and Establishments.

The British Army was formerly organised in three lines: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve; (2) the Militia; and (3) the Auxiliary Forces (Yeomanry and Volunteers). It is now

organised in two lines only: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve and Special Reserve (the latter replacing the old Militia); and (2) the Territorial Force, constituted out of the Yeomanry and the former Volunteers. The scheme under which this reorganisation has been brought about was worked out by the General Staff; was sanctioned, so far as the institution of the Special Reserve and the creation of the Territorial Force was concerned, by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907; and has been progressively carried to completion. The object of the First Line is to furnish garrisons for India, Egypt, South Africa, and other places; to maintain at home a sufficiency of troops to supply drafts for the troops serving abroad, one battalion supplying drafts for its sister battalion abroad, with depôts for cavalry and artillery; and out of the troops at home to constitute an Expeditionary Force, to be completed to war strength by the Reserve, while the Special Reserve takes up the work of making good the wastage of war. The object of the Second Line is to provide a force for home defence, with no obligation to serve abroad, but with the possibility that by volunteering trained men may be available for foreign service in case of hostilities.

The total of Army Estimates for 1911-12 were £27,690,000, being a reduction of £70,000. There was a saving of £304,000 resulting from an-

	Net Estimate, 1910-11.	Net Estimate, 1911-12.
I. Numbers.		
Number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India	Total Numbers. 184,200	Total Numbers. 186,400
II. Effective Services.		
Pay, etc., of Army	£ 8,733,000	£ 8,648,000
Medical Establishments: Pay, etc.	452,000	437,000
Special Reserve	833,000	742,000
Territorial Forces	2,660,000	2,766,000
Establishments for military education	147,000	147,000
Quartering, Transport, and Remounts	1,589,000	1,641,000
Supplies and Clothing	4,397,000	4,295,000
Ordnance Department, establishments and general stores	533,000	581,000
Armaments and Engineer stores	1,482,000	1,472,000
Works and Buildings	2,598,000	2,591,000
Miscellaneous effective services	74,000	73,000
War Office	429,000	436,000
Total Effective Services	£ 23,927,000	23,829,000
III. Non-effective Services.		
Non-effective charges for officers, etc.	1,789,000	1,808,000
Non-effective charges for men, etc.	1,890,000	1,900,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances	154,000	153,000
Total Non-effective Services	£ 3,833,000	3,861,000
Total Effective and Non-effective Services	£ 27,760,000	27,690,000
Repayments by Government of India, included as appropriations in aid of Army estimates; other than stores, etc., issued on repayment		
Deduct,—Contribution from Army funds towards cost of garrison of Aden and sea transport	1910-11. £ 1,941,614	1911-12. £ 1,949,511
	230,000	230,000
	£1,711,614	£1,719,511

nilities falling in under the Barrack Loan, but it was mostly absorbed by military expenditure at the Coronation (£80,000), by a net increase of the Territorial grant of £106,000, by new artillery ranges, etc.

The increase of 2,200 men is mainly due to the need of meeting exceptional conditions of recruiting due to changes in terms of enlistment after the South African War. The principal increases are: £106,000 for Territorial Forces, £52,000 for quartering, transport, etc., and £48,000 for Ordnance Department charges. The principal decreases are: £85,000 for pay, etc., £91,000 for the Special Reserve, and £102,000 for supplies and clothing.

The following has been the military expenditure during the past five years:

1907-8 . . .	£27,141,642
1908-9 . . .	27,459,000
1909-10 . . .	27,435,000
1910-11 . . .	27,760,000
1911-12 . . .	27,690,000

Establishments and Effectives—Whole Army.

The following table showing the number of officers and men on the regimental establishments of the Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserves and Territorial Forces, all ranks, is from the Army Estimates, 1911-12:

	Establishments.		Effectives.
	1911-12	1910-11	Jan. 1, 1911
Regular Forces (Regimental), Home & Colonial (including Regular Establishment of Special Reserves)	168,239	168,233	166,331
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,871	8,580	8,353
Army Reserve	139,000	138,000	136,337
Special Reserves (excluding Regular Establishment)	91,219	86,539	63,758
Militia, U.K.*	—	—	2,722
Militia, Reserve Division*	500	700	517
Militia, Channel Islands.	3,166	3,163	3,108†
Militia, Malta and Bermuda, and Bermuda Volunteers	2,894	2,864	2,699
Territorial Force	317,106	315,408	269,334
Isle of Man Volunteers	126	—	118
Officers' Training Corps (Officers and Permanent Staff)	946	823	658
Total Home and Colonial Establishments.	732,067	724,340	653,935
Regular Forces (Regimental) on Indian Establishment	75,884	75,884	77,804
Total	807,951	800,224	731,739

* Forces dying out. † Oct. 1st, 1910.

The First Line.

The Regular Army.

The following is the Organisation of the Regular Army by arms:

Cavalry.—There are 31 regiments, divided into 3 of Household Cavalry, 7 of Dragoon Guards, 3 of Dragoons, 6 of Lancers, and 12 of Hussars. The recruit training, the posting and drafting of men, is worked through 6 depôts. Of the regiments serving at home 12 are formed in 4 brigades, the 1st Brigade at Aldershot, the 2nd at Canterbury, the 3rd at the Curragh, and the 4th at Colchester. The regimental establishments have been increased to 696 men and 528 horses.

Artillery.—Of the 99 field batteries at home, 72 belong to the Expeditionary Force (including 6 new howitzer batteries), 18 to the 6 training brigades, and 9 are to assist in training the Regular Reserve. The Horse, Field, and Mountain Artillery are formed in 6-gun batteries, except that the heavy batteries and training batteries have but 4 guns. There is an ammunition wagon for each gun going into action, independent of the first-line wagons. Certain of the batteries at home are on a higher and others on a lower establishment. The Garrison Artillery are divided into companies. The total number of service batteries and companies at home and abroad is 28 Horse, 150 Field, 8 Mountain, and 99 Garrison companies, including 12 heavy batteries.

Infantry.—The Brigade of Guards consists of 4 regiments, comprising 9 battalions. The Infantry of the Line consists of 67 regiments and 2 Rifle Regiments, with a total of 148 battalions. The normal composition of a Line regiment is 2 battalions, but several have a larger establishment. Usually for every battalion serving abroad there is a battalion at home. Each regiment also has a depôt and a Special Reserve battalion, but 27 other Special Reserve battalions are divided amongst the regiments, so that some of them have two of these battalions.

Royal Engineers.—Exclusive of India there are 83 troops, companies, and other formations—field, bridging, telegraph, balloon, searchlight, railway, survey, fortress, and other.

Army Service Corps.—The Corps is organised in 84 companies—75 Transport, 5 Supply, and 4 Remount. The Transport companies are stationed in large garrisons at home and in a few places abroad, and the Supply companies at Aldershot and in other large garrisons.

In addition to these are the Royal Army Medical Corps' Department, the Army Ordnance Department, the Army Pay Corps, the Army Veterinary Service, and the Army Chaplains' Department.

The Army Commands.

The United Kingdom is divided into seven commands:—

- I. Aldershot Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- II. Southern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B.
- III. Eastern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. Grierson, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.
- IV. Irish Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- V. Scottish: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bruce Hamilton, K.C.B.
- VI. Northern: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K.C.B.

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VII. **Western**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K.C.B.

The Aldershot Command being held ready as part of the first force for expeditionary purposes is not territorialised, but the other commands are subdivided into districts for the localisation of the infantry.

London forms an independent district apart from the commands (Major-Gen. A. E. Codrington, C.V.O.).

In each command the General Officer commanding in chief is responsible for training, efficiency, discipline, and administration, and is assisted by officers of the General Staff. An officer styled Major-General (or Brigadier) in charge of administration is entrusted with the administrative services, and exercises delegated authority in these matters.

The duties of a General Officer commanding in chief have to do mainly with the work which is classified as preparation for war; and special instructions have been issued for officers commanding the London district, and commanding divisions, brigades, coast defences, grouped regimental districts, etc.

The major-general or brigadier in charge of administration does not correspond directly with the War Office on questions of policy or principle, but is responsible to the Army Council that money voted is properly expended.

The Command Paymaster (replacing under Royal Warrant, Oct. 20th, 1909, the Chief Accountant) acts as financial adviser to the general in charge of administration in matters relating to the pay and cash accounting services. He also commands the reconstituted Army Pay Department and Army Pay Corps within his area. The administrative general may, if necessary, obtain independent financial advice by consulting the local auditor, who is an officer of the Financial Secretary at the War Office.

The following are the principal Commands abroad, excluding India (for which see page 203.)

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and Inspector-General of Oversea Forces: Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B.

Gibraltar: Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B.

Malta: Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, G.C.B.

Egypt: Major-Gen. Sir J. C. Maxwell, K.C.B.

South Africa: Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B. (to succeed Gen. Lord Methuen in April 1912).

1. The Expeditionary Force.

Apart from the supplying of drafts for India the formation of the Expeditionary Force is the principal feature of the Army Scheme as it concerns the First Line. This force is to consist of one Cavalry Division (4 brigades and divisional troops), six Infantry Divisions (each of 3 brigades and divisional troops), and Army Troops, with the military administrative services. The immediate object is to maintain this force in an efficient condition for mobilisation, and in the field for a period of at least six months. The six divisions absorb 6 battalions of Guards and 66 of the Line, these being exclusive of 52 battalions in India and others in the Colonies. The four cavalry brigades constituting the Division will comprise 12 regiments. The Artillery of the Expeditionary Force is to consist of 78 horse, field, and howitzer batteries, and 6 garrison batteries of heavy 60-pounders.

The numbers required to mobilise the Expeditionary Force have been given as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
General Officers and Staff	307	664
Cavalry (14 regiments, 14 squadrons)	425	10,107
Horse and Field Artillery (78 batteries)	730	30,235
Garrison Artillery (6 heavy batteries)	36	1,542
Royal Engineers	262	7,468
Foot Guards (6 battalions)	174	6,498
Line Infantry (69 battalions)	2,161	77,769
Army Service Corps	361	15,222
Army Medical Service	872	8,859
Army Veterinary Service	113	628
Army Ordnance Service	74	1,583
Pay Service, etc.	150	1,056
Total	5,665	161,631

Of these, 4,992 officers and 61,977 men would be drawn from the Regular peace establishment (including Reserve officers) and 85,023 men from the Reserve, while 757 officers, 7,359 men of the Special Reserve, and 7,272 men intended to be drawn from the Territorial Force would be non-Regulars. The numbers here given to mobilise the Expeditionary Force are exclusive of any provision for waste in the field or home employment, but the war wastage for six months has been estimated at 56,285, and there not being enough Regulars and Reservists, men on a non-Regular basis are required to make up the number from a section of the Special Reserve. The numbers are subject to alteration.

2. The Striking Force.

Independently of the Expeditionary Force, but formed out of its ranks, and chiefly from the Aldershot Command, means exist for organising a Striking Force, of which the strength has not been indicated, the object being without general mobilisation to send out a sufficient force at short notice for special service. The Striking Force was rendered inadequate by the shortage in the number of available Reservists, and therefore the A Reserve is intended to be increased to 6,000, to create an element which will enable us to mobilise a Striking Force of larger dimensions capable of more rapid mobilisation. The Striking Force has no official existence.

Regular Establishments.

The following table, based on the Army Estimates, 1911-12, shows the number of all ranks on the establishment of the Regular Army, including India, with corresponding figures for the previous year:

	1911-12.	1910-11.
Cavalry	20,377	20,378
Royal Artillery	48,615	48,263
Royal Engineers	10,198	9,989
Infantry	149,721	149,824
Army Service Corps	6,698	6,696
Army Medical Corps	4,954	4,961
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,871	8,580
Departmental Corps	3,560	3,465
Excess numbers	3,700	1,850
Total	256,694	254,006

In addition are: Permanent Staff of the Territorial Force, 3,010; Staff and Departments,

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1,114; and miscellaneous establishments, 1,466—making the grand total voted, exclusive of India, 186,400.

Recruiting the Regular Army.

It appears from the Annual Report of Recruiting (March 1911) that in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1910, 26,434 recruits joined. This was a decrease of 7,503 as compared with the previous year, but the smaller number was mainly due to fewer recruits being required to keep the Army up to establishment, combined with the results of improved trade in one period of the year. In the finding of skilled tradesmen for the Royal Engineers there was continued difficulty. In the Artillery the standards were raised.

Distribution of the Regular Army, all ranks.

At home—	Oct. 1st, 1910.
England and Wales	94,765
Scotland	4,610
Ireland	26,651
Jersey	822
Guernsey and Alderney	940
Total	127,788
In the Colonies, Egypt, China, and Cyprus	46,668
Indian Depôts in Colonies	413
In commands in the East Indies—	
Northern Army	42,066
Southern Army	35,352
Particular Services, etc.	399
Total	77,817
General Total at Home and Abroad	252,686

The above figures are "strengths" from the General Annual Report, 1911. In the Army Estimates 1911-12 the total "establishments" are: Home, 131,782; Colonies, Egypt, etc., 45,031; India, 75,884; total, 252,697.

Terms of Service.

The requirements as to age and height are varied from time to time, and may be obtained at any recruiting station. The standards have been improved, and the particulars are given in the Recruiting Regulations. Enlistment is for 12 years, of which the following periods are spent with the colours and the rest with the Reserve: Cavalry, 7 years; Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery, 6 years (5,000 for 3 years); Royal Garrison Artillery, 8 years; Foot Guards, 3 years; Line Infantry, 7 years; Royal Engineers, 7 years, and for certain trades 3 years. There are special arrangements for boys. On completing these periods of service a soldier serving abroad is liable to be retained with the colours for a period not exceeding one year.

3. The Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is a vital element in Army organisation, and with the new Special Reserve, formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, will become still more important. The Reserve men are liable by the terms of their agreement to general service with the arms in which they were enrolled with the colours. Owing to the large number of men enlisted for three years under the old system who have passed to the Reserve, and to the increased number of men who have been

passed into it prematurely, the Reserve is still greatly inflated, and the establishment on the Estimates of 1911-12 is 139,000. The Reserve comprises Sections A, B, and D. Section A consists of men who undertake in their first year of Reserve service to join the colours if required without a general mobilisation. They are for special expeditionary purposes. Section B, with which Section C was embodied, is the ordinary Reserve, comprising all who have enlisted for short service and have discharged their active duties. Section D consists of men who re-engage in the Reserve.

The last report on Recruiting (March 1911) showed that during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1910, Section B decreased by 1,016, and Sections A and D rose by 92 and 2,080 respectively. The total strength of the Army Reserve, therefore, increased by 1,156, and on Oct. 1st, 1910, stood at 135,712. The only arms or branches showing a net decrease were the Foot Guards, 198; Infantry, 1,615; and Colonial Corps, 10. The most important net increases were Cavalry, 876; Horse and Field Artillery, 1,016; and Army Service Corps, 733. In the Infantry the whole loss took place in Section B, and was to be traced to the transition from the three years' term of Army service, introduced in 1902, to the nine years of 1904 and the seven years of 1906, from which it resulted that the only men who were passing into this Section in any numbers were those originally enlisted for three years who had extended their service to eight years with the colours. The Infantry Reservists in Section D increased by 2,335 during the nine months of 1910, but by only 1,293 during the twelve months.

4. The Special Reserve.

In Part III. of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, powers are given to enlist men into the first class of the Army Reserve under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, who have not served in his Majesty's Regular Forces. This was an entirely new feature, and the men so engaged are called Special Reservists. There are two categories of the Special Reserve available on mobilisation: (a) Those who undergo training as soldiers and receive instruction in technical methods which cannot be acquired in civil life, such as men required for Infantry, Artillery, and for Siege and Railway Companies of the Royal Engineers; (b) those whose duties in the Service are cognate to their occupations as civilians, and who consequently need little instruction as soldiers—such as men of certain branches of the Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Railway Corps, and the Army Post Office Corps. For the Infantry organisation of the Special Reserve (a) third battalions have been formed for the 74 existing pairs of Regular Infantry battalions, and in some cases there is a fourth or "extra reserve" battalion. These "extra reserve battalions," 27 in number, are intended to replace regular battalions in garrisons overseas, or to join the expeditionary force on lines of communication. To enable them to undertake this duty their establishment is being raised in 1911 from 580 to 750. It is officially stated that the Force does not attract attention, as was hoped, and that junior officers are wanting. The Special Reserve recruit training is of 6 months in all branches and the annual training 15 days, with an addition of 6 days' musketry in the Infantry

The establishment of the Special Reserve, including Regular staffs, in the Estimates of 1911-12, is 92,419, as compared with 87,827 in the previous year. This figure includes (1911-12) 7,516 Special Reserves of the (b) class, of whom it must be observed that they are obtained from the Territorial Force, being supernumerary to the establishment of that force. The (b) Special Reserve is still in a rudimentary state, but enlistment has progressed; and on Oct. 1st, 1910 (General Annual Report, 1911) the numbers were 77 for the Army Service Corps and 791 for the Army Medical Corps. Exclusive of the (b) category of Special Reservists, a return made up to March 1st, 1911, showed that the officers, with the exception of subalterns, were above establishment. The Recruiting Report, 1911, showed a net decrease of 7,294 men, and that there was a noticeable falling off in the numbers re-enlisted. The men concerned were mostly Militiamen, who had transferred to complete their service in the Special Reserve.

The Second Line.

The Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force came into existence, under the provisions of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, on April 1st, 1908, when the units of the Volunteer Forces and Imperial Yeomanry were transferred to the new organisation. The object was to bring into existence a Force of 14 Divisions, 14 Mounted Brigades, a proportion of Army Troops, and Special Troops for defended ports consisting of such artillery and engineers as could not be provided by the Divisions. In order that this might be accomplished changes had to be made in some existing corps, and other corps which did not exist had to be created. The organisation of the Territorial Force was placed in the hands of the County Associations.

The County Associations.—The Lord-Lieutenant of the County or other person selected by the Army Council is president of each Association, which also has a chairman and vice-chairman. Officers representative of all arms and branches of the Territorial Force number not less than one-half of the whole number in an Association. There are also representatives of county and county borough councils, and universities, and co-opted members, including representatives of the interests of employers and workmen; and among other provisions it is noted that general officers of any part of His Majesty's forces may be deputed to attend the meetings of the Associations and to speak, but not to vote. There is a Council of County Associations for the discussion of inter-related affairs.

In accordance with the scheme each County Association has the duty of making itself acquainted with and conforming to the plan of the Army Council for the organisation of the Territorial Force within the county, and it is to ascertain the military forces and capabilities of the county, and to render advice and assistance to the Army Council. The Associations organise the units of the Territorial Force, their administration and maintenance, except when they are called out for training or actual military service, or when embodied. It is their duty to recruit the Territorial Force; to provide and maintain

rifle ranges, buildings, magazines, and sites of camps, and to facilitate the provision of manœuvring areas and arrange with employers of labour as to holidays for training; to establish and assist cadet battalions and corps and also rifle clubs ("provided that no financial assistance out of money voted by Parliament shall be given by an Association in respect of any person in a battalion or corps in a school in receipt of a Parliamentary grant until such person has attained the age of 16"); to provide horses for the peace requirement of the forces and accommodation for the safe custody of arms; to supply requirements on mobilisation; and in other ways to facilitate the administration of the Territorial Forces.

A Territorial Force Advisory Council at the War Office has Col. J. E. B. Seeley, D.S.O., Civil Member of the Army Council, as its president, and Major-Gen. J. S. Cowans, M.V.O., Director-General of the Territorial Force, as its vice-president. The members include General Sir John French, Lord Derby, Lord Escher, Sir Frederick Treves, and a number of officers representing the Territorial Force.

Organisation.—The principle on which the Territorial Force is organised is that the military districts of Great Britain, with the exception of London and Nos. 3 and 5 Districts, are divisional areas, from each of which a complete division, in addition to other troops (being the 14 Mounted Brigades, the Army Troops, and Special Troops for defended ports), are drawn. Districts Nos. 3 and 5 are each subdivided into two divisional areas, each furnishing a division; the London District also furnishes two divisions. The main points in which the organisation of the Territorial Force differs from that of the late Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteers are: (1) That it is divided into units organised in Divisions, Mounted Brigades, and Army Troops, with the special Artillery and Engineers for the defended ports; (2) that Horse, Mountain, and Field Artillery have had to be raised; (3) that certain Royal Engineer units, such as wireless, cable, and air-line Telegraph Companies and a Balloon Company have been established; (4) that Infantry battalions consist uniformly of eight companies; (5) that Cyclist Battalions have been formed, no Cyclist Companies or sections forming part of an Infantry Battalion; (6) that Mounted Infantry companies or sections are not maintained; (7) that transport and supply columns for Divisions and Mounted Brigades are required; and (8) that Field Ambulances and the organisation of General Hospitals are a part of the scheme. In 1909 a scheme was set on foot for organising a Territorial Nursing Service under an Advisory Council (80, Pall Mall, S.W.), with the aid of the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society. Queen Alexandra is President, the Duchess of Montrose Vice-President, and Surg.-Gen. Sir W. L. Gubbins, Chairman.

The following is the organisation of the Territorial Mounted Brigades and Divisions under the several Army Commands. Eastern Command: Eastern Mounted Brigade, East Anglian Division, South-Eastern Mounted Brigade, Home Counties Division. London District: London Mounted Brigade, 1st and 2nd London Divisions. Northern Command: Yorkshire Mounted Brigade, Northumbrian Division, West Riding Division, Notts and Derby Mounted Brigade,

North Midland Mounted Brigade, North Midland Division. Scottish Command: Highland Mounted Brigade, Highland Division, Lowland Mounted Brigade, Lowland Division. Southern Command: 1st and 2nd South Midland Mounted Brigades, South Midland Division, 1st and 2nd South-Western Mounted Brigades, Wessex Division. Western Command: West Lancashire Division, East Lancashire Division, Welsh Border Mounted Brigade, South Wales Mounted Brigade, Welsh Division.

Command and Control.—Each Division of the Territorial Force is under command of an officer of the Regular Army, assisted by an officer of the General Staff and various other officers. The Special Troops for defended ports are under the Coast Defence Command, and the General Officer commanding-in-chief in each command has under his orders the Coast Defence Commander, the General Officer commanding the Territorial Division, and the Mounted Brigade Commander. Important changes were made in 1911 by providing that henceforth commanders of mounted and infantry brigades and of divisional artillery shall usually be colonels or lieutenant-colonels of the Regular Army appointed from half-pay.

Training.—In the Territorial Yeomanry, officers attend 40 drills, of which 20 before the annual training, as recruit training, or 14 days with a regular unit, and subsequently as annual training 10 drills, a period in camp, and annual courses of musketry. The rules for the men are similar, but the drills before camp are 20. Similar arrangements are made for the Territorial Artillery, but the recruits' training includes 45 drills, and there are 20 drills annually with an annual training in camp, which includes gun practice. In the Engineers, officers and men have 45 drills as recruit training, with 15 annual drills and a training in camp. The Infantry have 40 drills as recruit training, 10 drills annually, and the camp training. Courses of musketry are also provided for, and arrangements are made for the training of transport and supply columns, and the Territorial Medical Corps. Winter work is arranged for in all the brigades. For **Establishment and Strength** and special matters, see page 207.)

Officers' Training Corps.—This organisation has been formed with the object of providing students at Universities and Public Schools with such knowledge of military duties as will enable them eventually to become Special Reserve or Territorial officers. Young men who have certificates of proficiency in the Officers' Training Corps are exempted from part of the probationary training, and from certain examinations. The Training Corps is outside the Territorial organisation and the County Associations, and is brought directly under the War Office and the Chief of the General Staff. The Senior Division consists of University units and the Junior Division of Public School units. The University Volunteer Corps not transferred to the Territorial Army and University Companies have been transferred to the Senior Division, and in the same way the Volunteer Corps and Companies and the Cadet Companies of Public Schools to the Junior Division. The Training Corps is a great success, and its contingents, Senior Division, now number 19, and Junior Division over 150. The strength is now well over 22,000, and is expanding. The University of London's contingent is over 1,000 strong. The permanent staff for the Senior Division

includes 12 adjutants and 50 sergeant-instructors, and additional staff for new units.

Territorial and National Reserves.—A Reserve for the Territorial Force has been formed, and regulations were approved March 1910. The function of this Reserve is to fill vacancies in the establishment of Territorial Force units on mobilisation, and to replace casualties among officers, N.C.O.'s, and men subsequent to mobilisation. Appointments to the new Reserve may be granted to individual officers, N.C.O.'s, and men by County Associations acting on the recommendation of the Commander of the unit to which it is proposed to attach the reservists. There is also a new **National Reserve**, in which are embodied veteran soldiers of all the land forces.

The Indian Army.

The system of administration in the Indian Army underwent fundamental changes during the period of Lord Kitchener's command. Formerly the Army was represented on the Viceroy's Council by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Military Member, the latter having an equal position with the former, and, as many thought, a greater influence. With the object of doing away with dual control, the Military Member was abolished at the instance of Lord Kitchener, and on the recommendation of a committee, which included amongst its members Lord Roberts, Sir George White, and Sir Edward Law, and in his place a Member of Council in charge of a Military Supply Department was created. This officer had limited responsibilities rather of a civil than of a military nature, concerned with the control of Army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, and other matters. He was specially directed to assist the Commander-in-Chief to render the Army fit for war "within the limits of financial considerations." The appointment of the Supply Member was considered to be a compromise; and early in 1909 a further step was taken by Lord Morley, who, against the advice, but with the acquiescence, of the Government of India, suppressed the Supply Member, thus concentrating everything in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief.

Under this revised system the Commander-in-Chief (General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.) is Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the Army Department. The Division of the Chief of the Staff includes the Military Operations Section (Intelligence, Mobilisation, and Strategic Branches) and the Staff Duties Section (Training and Staff Duties Branches). In the Division of the Adjutant-General (Major-Gen. Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B.) are the General Section (with Recruiting, Judge-Advocate-Generals, and Army Clothing Branches) and the Inspection Section. The Division of the Quartermaster-General (Major-Gen. G. C. Kitson, C.V.O.) includes the Movements, Quarterings, and Cantonments, the Supply and Transport, the Army Remount, and the Veterinary Sections. The other Divisions at Headquarters are those of the Director-General of Ordnance (Major-Gen. R. C. O. Stuart), the Director-General of Military Works (Major-Gen. J. E. Dickie, C.B.), and the Principal Medical Officer (Surg.-Gen. F. W. Trevor, C.B.).

The Indian Army is organised on the Divisional system, as in the British Army, replacing

INDIAN ARMY—SUPPLY OF OFFICERS.

the old system of commands and subordinate districts. The object is to be able to mobilise and place in the field 9 Infantry Divisions and 8 Cavalry Brigades (180,000 men), each complete, with its General and Staff and adequate supply and transport organisation. In order that trained staff officers should be available in adequate numbers, the Staff College at Quetta was instituted, on the lines of the Camberley College, and is now in full work. Lord Morley sanctioned the application of the Imperial General Staff scheme to the Indian Army, and regulations were framed in April 1910.

The Army in India consists of British Regular Forces, Indian Regular Forces, the various local corps, British volunteers, Indian Army Reserves, Imperial Service Troops, and Military Police. The establishment of the British regiments serving in India in 1911-12 is 75,884, including the following units and branches: 9 regiments of cavalry, 11 horse artillery batteries, 42 field batteries, 3 howitzer batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 21 garrison artillery companies, 6 heavy batteries, 21 ammunition columns, 52 battalions of infantry, details of Royal Engineers, R.A. Medical Corps, etc.

The Indian Army reorganisation has included the grouping of forces in larger cantonments upon lines of railway communication, and the artillery have been re-armed with quick-firing guns and reorganised, and ammunition columns supplied. Factories are being developed, transport has been reorganised, reserve equipments are being formed, and hospitals have been equipped. In the Estimates of 1911-12 a sum of £100,000 was set aside for re-armament of mountain batteries, and £75,000 for the purchase of rifles. During recent years Indian military expenditure has averaged about £10,500,000 annually. (See *post*, **Special Army Matters**.)

The two great commands are—

Northern Army (Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Willcocks), with divisions at Peshawur, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut and Lucknow, and brigades at Kohat, Derajat, and Bannu.

Southern Army (Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edmund Barrrow, G.C.B.), with divisions at Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Secunderabad, and Burma, and a brigade at Aden.

Recruiting is for both long and short service, and the whole country is divided into recruiting districts.

The Indian Forces of the second line are: the Volunteers, about 35,400 strong; the Imperial Service Troops, maintained by the Native States; the Frontier Militia on the north-west frontier; and the Military Police on that frontier and in Assam and Burma. The Militia and Police are under the civil power.

The units of the Native Army are as follows: 3 regiments of Body-guards, 39 regiments of Cavalry and the Aden troop, the Corps of Guides, 12 Mountain Batteries, 1 Frontier Garrison company, 26 companies of Sappers and Miners, 117 Infantry battalions, and 20 battalions of Gurkhas. The Auxiliary Forces, which have been alluded to, consist of 66 Volunteer corps, 33 Imperial Service corps, 6 Militia corps, and 21 Military Police corps.

The Imperial Service Troops, under the superintendence of British officers, are trained for service by certain feudatory princes. The

plan of embodying "**Imperial Service troops**," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. A splendid reserve has been created, numbering about 21,000 men. Thirteen states keep up forces of cavalry, eight infantry, three sappers, two camel corps, and six transport corps. Some of these troops have displayed the utmost hardihood and courage in the Frontier operations. Outside these are the large armies of the Native States, which may be described as irregulars, and are of uncertain value. The local corps of Central India and Rajputana are really police under military supervision, while the **Military Police** are under civil control.

In the following table of the aggregate strength of military forces available in India, the figures must be considered as approximate to some extent, because there may have been some alteration in authorised establishments since the figures were made up:—

British Regular Forces	75,884
Indian Regular Forces	162,000
British Volunteers	35,400
Indian Army Reserves	25,000
Imperial Service Troops	21,000
Local Corps	5,000
Military Police	28,500
Total	352,784

The Staff College at Quetta is under command of Brigadier-General W. P. Braithwaite, C.B.

Special Army Matters.

The Supply of Officers.

For a long time past it has been known to the authorities that there was a considerable slackening in the competition for Army commissions, and in his memorandum on the Army Estimates Lord Haldane referred to the disquieting lack of elasticity in the supply of candidates for Sandhurst. It is proposed to restore the course from its present length of two terms to its normal length of three; and to make this change without retarding the supply of officers, it will be necessary to enter increased numbers of cadets. In order to increase the supply while maintaining the standard, certain facilities and advantages are offered.

The present two entrance examinations (qualifying and competitive) will be combined into one, and certain alterations will be made in the syllabus and the age-limits. It was decided to institute a number of prize cadships, both at Woolwich and Sandhurst, to be awarded at the entrance competitions, beginning with that of November 1911. These prizes reduce the civilian parent's contributions (now £150 a year) to the rate of £80 a year, the highest rate now paid by a naval or military officer, and will carry, to the son of officer and civilian alike, complete remission of the present charges for outfit of cadets and a grant of £65 for outfit on obtaining a commission in the British Army. A practical token of the increased interest in military matters now taken by the Universities is shown by the marked improvement, both in numbers and standard, in the supply of University candidates for commissions.

ARMY: TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Special Reserve Changes.

Some important changes are being made in the organisation of the Infantry Special Reserve. As is explained above, this arm comprises seventy-four "Reserve" battalions, corresponding to the seventy-four pairs of battalions of Line Infantry and closely associated with their depots, and twenty-seven "Extra Reserve" battalions, which latter are destined in case of need to replace Regular battalions in overseas garrisons or to join the Expeditionary Force for duty on lines of communication. The establishments assigned to these two classes of battalion were practically identical (580, exclusive of officers and permanent staff); but this will no longer be the case. The establishment of the Extra Reserve battalions is being raised to 750, to enable them to embark at an adequate strength for their duties in war. But, since the whole of the work of training Line recruits falls to the seventy-four Reserve battalions, the twenty-seven Extra Reserve battalions do not require the services of the same numbers of Regular officers; and four officers are therefore being withdrawn from each of them. This change enables each Regular Infantry battalion at home and in the Colonies to be provided with an extra subaltern officer for machine-gun duties.

The terms of enlistment in the Special Reserve have been modified to admit of the entry of men who have left the Regular Army and have been debarred from the Special Reserve by age.

The present annual period of twenty-one days for field training and musketry combined has been found too short to enable the necessary work to be got through, and it is intended to increase it to twenty-seven days, at the same time shortening the period of recruit drill from six to five months. It is the unanimous opinion of the General Officers Commanding who have watched the improvement in the men of the Special Reserve since the changes of 1908 that this change will increase efficiency. In the case of the twenty-seven battalions, it is the opinion of the authorities that in view of the considerable stiffening of ex-Regulars which it is intended to introduce, and of the rôle assigned to these units, a reduction of the period of recruit drill to three months is justified.

The Territorial Force.

The outlook of the Territorial Force, as will be seen below, is not encouraging to those who hoped to see it expanding into a great national force. Great numbers of men are taking and about to take their discharges, and at the same time there is a lack of expansive force in the recruiting. Strong efforts are therefore being made to encourage men to enter. Sanction has been given to the expenditure of nearly a million on drill-halls, riding-schools, and other buildings. In the matter of ranges much has been done, but a great deal more is required. A new artillery range is being provided on Salisbury Plain, and land has been bought for another in Northumberland. The funds at the disposal of the County Associations are to be supplemented by special grants.

In the matter of training there is marked improvement. The earlier camps were an unqualified success, and larger numbers of

Territorials were at work than during recent years. There is, perhaps, little room for advance by the infantry, in view of their restricted opportunities. This year's training has been devoted mostly to company work. The artillery showed improvement during the work of the great August concentrations. These were reasonably successful, but parts of the programmes had to be modified owing to the excessive heat. There are great difficulties in bringing about fully satisfactory results at the annual trainings, consequent on the unsatisfactory attendance at parades in many cases and at certain times of the year, and also to the uncertainty of getting the same men together on each occasion, making it necessary to begin field work from the beginning on the opening day of camp. Nevertheless, wonders were accomplished, and if it were not for the uncertainty felt as to the future of the Force, much better work could be done.

The Territorial Force—Establishment and Strength.

The following table shows the establishment and strength, excluding permanent staff, of the Territorial Force, all ranks, the former as given in the Estimates 1911-12, and the latter the strength on Jan. 1st, 1911:

	Establishment.	Strength.
Cavalry	26,111	24,651
Artillery	46,045	39,111
Engineers	15,627	12,848
Infantry	202,573	169,690
Army Service Corps	8,875	7,685
Medical Corps . .	15,102	12,770
Veterinary Service .	212	97
Total	314,545	266,352

These figures are exclusive of officers of the Officers' Training Corps who hold Territorial commissions (884 establishment, 506 strength), and of 20,000 Territorial Force Reserve and of 7,516 Special Reservists (b category) borne supernumerary to Territorial units. The strength fell below that on the corresponding date in 1910 by 5 officers and 4,880 men. The outlook is doubtful, owing to the fact that engagement of N.C.O.'s and men will expire in 1911-12 to the number of 60,985, in 1912-13 of 105,108, and in 1913-14 of 45,287. On Oct. 1st, 1911, 1,779 officers and 47,746 non-commissioned officers were required to complete, and it was admitted that late returns showed a decrease of 284 officers and 2,645 men during the year. Officers and men attending camp had declined by 129 and 12,735 respectively. The number of officers and men absent from camp during the full period had increased from 25,995 in 1910 to 33,511 in 1911.

Indian Army Expenditure.

At the time of the presentation of the Indian Army Estimates considerable discussion took place concerning the projects of the Government, and the subject of reduction was in the air. Economies are regarded as inevitable, and the Government of India had pledged itself to overhaul expenditure on all departments. The question of possible savings on the Army reached an initial stage only. There has never been any thought of a reduction of the British garrison. Any reductions pro-

DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS.

posed in the Indian Army will relate to regiments which are not up to the standard of modern requirements, the material in the ranks being inferior and drawn from classes which have not true fighting qualities. In the spring of 1912 General Sir William Nicholson will proceed to India to preside over a committee which is to inquire into possible economies.

The Indian Government aims at having a native Army composed of the best material, the reduction in the numerical strength being counterbalanced by securing the highest efficiency in all units, while the most modern standard of equipment in armament and scienti-

fic appliances of warfare for both British and Indian forces is to be insisted upon. The local administrations must, of course, be consulted, as the maintenance of internal order is of the highest importance, and due provision must be made for the inland garrisons when the field Army is mobilised on or beyond the frontier.

Any scheme propounded by India would be submitted to the Home Government, Imperial as well as local considerations being weighed before any material reduction in the strength will be sanctioned. The existence of the Anglo-Russian agreement must be an important factor in regulating the decision.

THE DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS.

Colonial Military Systems are all framed primarily for home defence, no man being liable for service outside his country. Under the scheme outlined above (Dominions and Imperial Defence—Military) the organisation and training of the forces is to be assimilated to the system at Home, under the direction of the Imperial General Staff by sections of that staff constituted in the Dominions.

Canada.

The Officer Commanding the Marine Service of Canada is Rear-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, who retired from the British Navy on Sept. 12th, 1908. He accepted the appointment on his promotion to Rear-Admiral in May of that year. He is assisted by Commander H. Thompson, R.N. (retired), who was appointed in Sept. 1909, while Commander E. H. Martin, R.N. (retired), took up the post of Captain of Halifax Dockyard and in command of the Naval Cadets' College in Oct. 1910. To assist in the founding of the new Canadian Naval Service, a number of British officers were lent by the Admiralty for a period of two years. In addition to those appointed to the *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, which are commanded respectively by Commanders W. B. Macdonald and Walter Hose, five others, including a commander, two lieutenants, one engineer officer, and a fleet paymaster, were appointed for duty on the headquarters staff at Ottawa.

The cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, purchased from the British Government to act as training ships, arrived at Halifax and Esquimaux respectively on Oct. 21st and Nov. 7th, 1910, manned by crews composed of naval pensioners and reservists who volunteered for a term of service in Canada, with about 90 active service ratings as instructors. The *Niobe* went ashore on the south-west ledge at Yarmouth, N.S., on July 29th, 1911, badly damaging her false bottom; but she was refloated after a few hours and repaired at Halifax. The conduct of the 190 Canadian recruits on board at the time of the accident was commended by Rear-Admiral Kingsmill. On November 9th, 1910, two days after the *Rainbow's* arrival at Esquimaux, the dockyard was formally transferred to the Canadian Government with impressive ceremonial.

A company was formed on the initiative of Sir Robert Perks in Sept. 1910, for the construction of dry docks at Levis, opposite Quebec, and St. John, N.B., which will be subsidised by the Canadian Government. In April 1911 a contract was entered into between the Canadian Government, the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, and Messrs. Vickers, of Barrow,

for the construction by the latter firm of a floating dock with 27,500 tons' lifting capacity, to be erected at Long Point, at the eastern end of Montreal Harbour. An area of 30 acres was allotted to Messrs. Vickers for the erection of ship-repairing plant. The dock is to be completed in May 1912. Tenders were delivered for the construction in Canada of the cruisers and destroyers of the Dominion naval unit on May 1, 1911. Among the firms who were reported to have made preparations for ship-building were those of the Canadian Shipbuilding & Dock Co., of Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton, N.S., which was incorporated in July 1911 with a capital of £2,250,000, and in which the British firms of John Brown and the Fairfield Co. are interested; Messrs. Denny & Bros., of Dumbarton, who were reported to have established a branch of their works at Esquimaux, for the construction of the ships intended for the Pacific seaboard; and Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., whose managing director announced in Aug. 1911 that negotiations were proceeding for the establishment of a shipyard at St. John, N.B.

There are 24 small vessels, eight of which fulfil fishery protection duties, three are used on the Great Lakes, two are icebreakers, four are detailed for lighthouse duty, and the remainder are used in the revenue and surveying services.

The changes which are being made in the Canadian military forces are not so marked as those in the Navy. A Canadian section of the Imperial General Staff is in process of organisation from the existing staff, in accordance with proposals of the Department of Militia and Defence (Canada), 1909. The Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Militia Council in Major-Gen. C. J. Mackenzie, C.B. The Kingston Military College is likely to be developed into a staff college, associated with colleges in other parts of the Dominion. The Dominion Government invited Sir John French to report on the situation of the forces and the changes that were desirable. He pointed to a state of great military unreadiness, due to the want of a sound peace organisation and of a well-trained staff, and said, taking the standard of 100,000 men considered necessary for defence, the military establishments fell short of the requirements, while the organisation was entirely faulty, and could not conduce to rapid mobilisation or co-operation. In accordance with his recommendations eight new military divisions have been created, and in 1911 eight British officers were appointed to assist in the organisation.

Under the provisions of the Canadian Militia Act 1904 every Canadian between the ages of

18 and 60 is liable to military service. The existing forces are the Permanent Force (approximating to Regulars) and the Active Militia. The Permanent Force is to be the means of instruction. Establishment: 3,000 men. Active militia: authorised establishment, 4,611 officers and 51,430 men, of whom in 1910 3,358 officers and 39,232 men trained in distinct camps or at local headquarters. The permanent force is totally inadequate for its many duties, and owing to the great demand for labour there is difficulty in many districts in securing a sufficient number of men and getting the men to train. The proposed war strength is: officers, 5,000; rank and file, 100,000; horses, 17,500. Rifle clubs: active members, 14,000. These figures are subject to qualification.

Australian Commonwealth.

The Naval Forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Board composed as follows: President, the Minister of State for Defence (*ex-officio*), Senator the Hon. G. F. Pearce.

First Naval Member, Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G. (retired lieutenant R.N.).

Second Naval Member, Captain B. M. Chambers, R.N.

Third Naval Member, Engineer-Captain William Clarkson.

Finance and Civil Member, Staff-Paymaster H. W. E. Manisty, R.N. (also acts as Naval Secretary).

Director of Reserves, Captain F. Tickell, C.M.G.

The first Navy Orders for the information and guidance of the Commonwealth Naval Forces were issued by direction of the Board at Melbourne, April 11th, 1911. In these orders it is stated that the appointment of a Board of Administration, to be called the Naval Board, is made under the powers conferred by sect. vii. of the Naval Defence Act, 1910. Under statutory rule No. 32 of 1911, the powers and functions of the Naval Board in its relation to the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth are thus defined: The Naval Board shall, subject to the control of the Minister, be charged with the administration of all matters relating to the Naval Forces. The members of the Board shall act as a whole, its orders being issued over the signature of the Naval Secretary. All orders, etc., for the Naval Forces will in future be issued by the Naval Board through their Secretary, and are to be obeyed accordingly. Such orders will be issued to or through the Director of Naval Reserves, Naval Commandants, or the Officer in Charge of the Destroyer Service; and these officers may communicate direct with the Naval Board, addressing their communications to the Naval Secretary, Navy Office, Melbourne.

Each State has also a Naval Commandant—New South Wales, Commander F. H. C. Brownlow; South Australia, Captain C. J. Clare, C.M.G.; Queensland, Commander G. A. H. Curtis; Victoria, Captain J. T. Richardson.

Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson's Report and Recommendations in regard to the general administration, organisation, distribution, etc., of the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth were published by authority in March 1911 as a Blue-book in Melbourne (C. 940). He suggests the form of Board of Administration,

which has since been adopted. He mends the building of a fleet within 22 to consist of 8 Dreadnought cruiser protected cruisers, 18 destroyers, and 12 marines, 3 depot ships for flotillas, and 1 fleet repair ship, the total cost to be £23,000,000. When the fleet is complete, the annual cost of maintenance involved will be £1,226,000, and the ultimate *personnel* required will be 15,000 officers and men. The Admiral calculates further annual charges of £1,242,000 as a depreciation fund, and £2,226,000 for the *personnel*. A further addition will be the initial and annual charges for naval works, such as docks, etc. In his report Sir Reginald Henderson says that the primary object of the Commonwealth Navy is to support the Empire's command of the sea, and the secondary object to protect Australian ports and shipping from hostile raids. He recommends that construction be divided into quinquennial areas, and that the Commonwealth, by the establishment of Government workshops and the encouragement of private enterprise, should build up the plant and power necessary to manufacture in course of time all the requisites for a fleet.

The officers of the Navy and the Naval Militia number 100, the present number of men being just over 1,000. It is calculated that by the time the ships of the first fleet unit are completed a *personnel* of 4,384 will be required, made up of 2,501 officers and men for manning the fleet, 1,137 for the harbour establishments, and 746 for additions to the fleet, to be ready by 1918. Of the 2,501 ranks and ratings required for the first fleet unit, it is proposed to obtain, with the concurrence of the British Admiralty, 1,623 in the Old Country, including 144 officers and 816 seamen ratings, lent from the Royal Navy.

Before the ships of the new fleet unit were begun the vessels of the Commonwealth were eleven in number, and are distributed as follows: *Queensland*—*Gayundah* and *Pahma*, harbour defence vessels of 360 tons, one second-class torpedo-boat, and one picket-boat. *South Australia*—*Protector*, small cruiser of 920 tons displacement, and one second-class torpedo-boat. *Victoria*—*Cerberus*, armour clad ship of 3,420 tons, two first and two second-class torpedo-boats.

The ships of the first fleet unit are all to be completed by Sept. 1912. The large armoured cruiser of the improved Indomitable type being built by Messrs. J. Brown & Co., Clydebank, was launched on October 25th, 1911, and named the *Australia*. Of the three second-class protected cruisers, two are being built in Great Britain, one, to be named the *Melbourne*, at Messrs. Cammell, Laird's yard, Birkenhead, and the second, to be called the *Sydney*, at the yard of the London & Glasgow Shipbuilding Co., Glasgow. The third protected cruiser will be constructed in the shipyards of the New South Wales Government, which has agreed to build this cruiser and three destroyers at a cost of £700,000, to be completed in 26 months. Of the six destroyers in the programme, three are those to be built by the New South Wales Government, and the other three are the *Parramatta* and *Yarra*, which were built on the Clyde and went out to Australia under their own steam, and the *Warrego*, the materials of which were built in Great Britain and the boat put together at Cockatoo Island, the shipyard of the New South Wales Government. This

last-named boat has been launched. Of the submarines, two were ordered from Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., in February 1911, to be ready for delivery in 1912 and 1913.

The Commonwealth section of the Imperial General Staff was created in Aug. 1909 with Major-Gen. Sir J. C. Hoad, K.C.M.G., as Chief of the General Staff and of the Commonwealth section of the I.G.S., and Director of Defence Organisation, Military Training, and Intelligence. The Commonwealth Military System at present consists of an elastic framework capable of expansion to receive additional fighting material. Establishment: Garrison force, 12,000 for peace and war. Field force: peace strength, half war strength. Peace establishment: light horse, 6,500, with 24 guns; infantry, 7,500, with 36 guns. War establishment: light horse, 13,000, with 36 guns; infantry, 15,000, with 40 guns. Total: war, 28,000 all ranks, with 84 guns; peace, 14,000, with 60 guns. Including garrison troops, gross strength: peace, 26,000; war, 40,000. Partially trained: light horse (approximately), 7,000; cadets, 9,103. Rifle club members, 28,721. Grand total of all forces: officers, 2,400; other ranks, 60,000.

The Australian Defence Acts, 1909 and 1910, amended the Acts of 1903 and 1904 and was a measure having for its object to enforce compulsory service on all able-bodied males—cadet training from 12 to 14 (junior) and 14 to 18 (senior), and thence onward to 26 service in the National Guard. Lord Kitchener's report recommended the establishment of an army of a peace strength of 80,000, divided into a garrison force of 40,000 and a mobile force of 40,000, the army to consist of 84 infantry battalions, 28 light horse regiments, 224 guns, 14 engineer companies, and departmental troops. This force will be provided from trained men of from 19 to 25 years of age who have passed through the previous cadet training. Trained men of 18 and 19 years old and of 25 and 26 years old will be called up in war time and will raise the strength of the force to a total of 107,000. In addition to the training provided for by the Act, there will be six clear days' training, not including Sundays, every year for the men between 20 and 25 years of age. For the purposes of organisation and training the country is to be divided into areas, each providing a definite proportion of the fighting unit, in charge of a permanent instruction officer. Ten areas will make a group under a superior officer, who will be a brigade-major in war time. The whole of Australia is to be divided into 215 areas, giving two town or three country areas for each infantry battalion. The officer in command of the area will be the keystone of the citizen force. The operation of the new law on compulsory service began in June 1911. At the present time only that part of the scheme which relates to senior cadets has been put actually in force, and something like 150,000 lads have been enrolled. There is initial difficulty in dealing with large numbers, exemptions and exclusions have been on a large scale, and in the beginning of September 1911 87,389 youths were actually under training. Training is going on in 500 different localities, and the drill-hall question is becoming very prominent. In virtue of a further recommendation, a Royal Military College was opened in July 1911 at Dunbroon. This is the Sandhurst of Australia.

The total cost of the army scheme in the seventh year after its inauguration will be £1,884,000. During the transition period the working out of the scheme is to be placed in the charge of officers who thoroughly understand the scope and spirit of the proposed system. The report carries with it the eventual abolition of the voluntary Militia. A small-arms factory is being constituted at Lithgow.

New Zealand.

The armoured vessel offered to the Imperial Navy by the Dominion of New Zealand, which is to serve as flagship of the China Squadron when the British forces in the Pacific are remodelled, was laid down on June 20th at the yard of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co. She was launched on July 1st, 1911, and named *New Zealand*.

The only ships at present belonging to New Zealand are the *Amokura*, gunboat, used as a training-ship for boys, four torpedo boats built in England in 1884, one small yacht, two mining vessels, and a cable and special service ship. Tasmania also has a torpedo boat similar to those of New Zealand. The naval subsidy to the Imperial Navy was increased in Oct. 1908 from £40,000 to £100,000. The Dominion forces are commanded by Maj.-Gen. Godley, C.B., and the Dominion Section of the Imperial General Staff was organised in Dec. 1910, with Lieut.-Col. E. S. Heard as Director of Military Training and Staff Duties.

The Military Establishments of New Zealand are undergoing reorganisation. Strength: officers, 750; other ranks, 15,200. Proportion of trained men to total capable of bearing arms, 10·2 per cent., being the largest in the empire. The rifle club movement is very progressive, and the cadet movement very extensive.

The principle of compulsory military training was adopted by the Defence Act of 1909. Then came Lord Kitchener's visit to New Zealand, and the report he presented on the defence of the Dominion exercised a great effect upon the organisation of the forces. The principal proposals will receive effect in the Defence Act of 1910, which amended its predecessor. The leading idea is to bring about better training and the adoption of a system homogeneous with that of Australia, and possibly New Zealand cadets may be sent to the Australian "West Point." There is to be a staff corps of 100 officers, and the total cost of the whole scheme after it has been in operation seven years will be £470,000 per annum. The junior cadets (12 to 14) and senior cadets (15 to 18) are expected to number 38,521, and to be trained for the equivalent of 16 days. The Territorial recruits will have a strength of 10,006, with 16 days' training, of which 8 is camp. Trained soldiers (19 to 25) will have a total strength of 65,000, training as recruits in their first year, and subsequently in camp for 6 days yearly. The total peace establishment of the Territorial Force will be: officers, 1087; rank and file, 18,800; officers' training corps at universities, 486; total, 20,373. Up to April 29th, 1911, 15,835 persons between the ages of 14 and 21 had been registered. Posting and enrolling are still in progress (Nov. 1911). There are also 459 permanent troops, including permanent staff and Royal New Zealand Artillery.

South Africa.

A sum of £46,000 annually is contributed by the Cape Colony towards the general maintenance of the British Navy. There is also a Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, numbering about 1,000 men.

The naval subsidy of Natal is £35,000. The colony also maintains a Naval Volunteer Force.

In a speech in Sept. 1910 the following statement upon the subject of defence was made by General Botha, the premier of the United States of South Africa:

"Our policy will be to see that no able-bodied man will grow up in the country who will not be able, should the necessity unfortunately arise, to take his fair share in the defence of the country and to do so efficiently. The time has not arrived yet when we can, like Canada and Australia, begin in establishing a navy for our coast defence, for which we shall have to depend for some time still entirely on the Imperial Navy. Annually a certain contribution has been made by South Africa towards the Imperial Navy, and my Government will continue this contribution. I am aware that this contribution is but like a drop in a bucket of water by comparison to the enormous expense involved in the maintenance of the British Navy. It is the principle more than the actual amount which is of importance, and for that reason our contribution, however modest, should remain. When we have

reached that stage, I shall be the first to endeavour to follow the footsteps of the older Dominions to assist the Mother-Country in maintaining her naval supremacy."

There is a lack of recruits for the old military forces, and the development of the new scheme is awaited with interest. The Government will bring forward their new defence proposals early in 1912.

In anticipation of the loan, attachment, and interchange of officers under the new Imperial Staff Scheme, the Chief of the General Staff, S.A., became Chief of the Imperial General Staff, S.A., in Nov. 1909, but progress in staff organisation has not yet made much progress.

Newfoundland.

Towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, Newfoundland contributes £3200. The strength of this force in 1910 was 600 men, 320 of which were qualified and the remainder ordinary seamen. Opportunities for drill, etc., are given in the Imperial vessels on the West Indies station.

An exhaustive article dealing with the history of the movement in the Colonies for supplying their own naval defence, and with the present resources of the Dominions for warship construction and equipment, will be found in Lord Brassey's *Naval Annual* for 1910.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The Bombay Marine Service originated in the needs of the Honourable East India Company for coast and commerce protection. In 1751 it was first regulated on a permanent footing, with instructions and articles of war, and in 1754 the force became subject to the Mutiny Act. In 1761 the officers were given uniform. In 1772 it undertook regular surveying work, and in 1779 a hydrographer was appointed. In 1798 the Court of Directors revised the marine regulations, conferring on the officers relative rank and a fixed scale of pay and pension. The force then became a regular naval service for war purposes only, and a superintendent, marine board, and commodore were appointed, while a master attendant was placed in charge of the dockyard at Bombay. The titular change of the force from Bombay Marine to Indian Navy was made in 1830. In 1777 the Bombay Marine Battalion was raised,

and in 1861 it was incorporated as a line regiment under the designation of "Twenty-first Regiment of Native Infantry or Marine Battalion." In 1862 the Indian Navy was abolished, and on April 30th, 1863, it ceased to exist with the hauling down of the Indian Jack on the ships in Bombay Harbour. The record of the Honourable Company's service was one of continuous gallant work against the national enemy and pirates, as well as the more peaceful but not less arduous duty of surveying.

The Royal Indian Marine as it now exists is administered by a Director (Captain Walter Lumsden, R.N., retired), a Deputy Director, and an Assistant-Director. It consists of 34 commanders, 50 lieutenants, 31 sub-lieutenants, 9 chief engineers, 40 engineers, 26 assistant-engineers, and 20 gunners. It has dockyards at Bombay and Kidderpur.

NAVAL AND MILITARY COLLEGES.

Royal Naval Colleges. The Regulations for the entry of Naval Cadets are given in the Navy List published quarterly by H.M. Stationery Office. Candidates must be of pure European descent, and the sons either of natural-born or naturalised British subjects. Every candidate has to be interviewed separately by a Committee appointed by the Admiralty, and appointments are made by the First Lord from among candidates recommended by the Committee, subject to the candidate also passing a qualifying literary examination. The age limits are between 12 years and 8 months and 13 years. The period of training is 2 years at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, 2 years at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and 6 months on board a special training cruiser.

Three nominations to cadetships in the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, are granted annually to the *Conway* training-ship of the Mercantile Marine. The Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, is under Capt. Hugh Evan-Thomas, M.V.O. The Headmaster is Mr. Cyril E. Ashford, M.A. The Royal Naval College, Osborne, is under Capt. the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, M.V.O., D.S.O. The Headmaster is Mr. Charles Godfrey, M.A. The Royal Naval College, Greenwich (see GREENWICH HOSPITAL), is open to officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and the Royal Indian Marine and Mercantile Marine; to probationary Assistant Constructors; and to private students of Naval Architecture. It is organised to provide for the instruction of Naval and Marine officers in all branches of

theoretical and scientific study bearing upon their profession. The President is Admiral Sir John Durnford, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is for candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Admission is by open competitive examinations held each year in June and November. The age for admission is between 16½ and 19½ (the half-year being reckoned by calendar months). Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on June 1st for the summer examination. A candidate pays £150 per annum while at the Academy. Reductions are, however, made in the case of sons of officers, etc. The charge for uniform, books, etc., for each cadet other than a King's cadet, on first joining is £35, and £15 at the beginning of the third term, and each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. Medical examination takes place after the competitive examination, and no candidate is accepted unless recommended as physically fit for H.M. service. The Commandant is Colonel A. Graham Thomson, C.B.

Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for

commissions in the Cavalry, Infantry, Army Service Corps, Indian Army and West Indian Regiments. Admission is by open competitive examinations held in June and November. The age for admission is between 17½ and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on June 1st for the summer examination. Candidates for commissions in the West Indian Regiment may be admitted up to the age of 21. The son of a civilian pays £150 per annum while at the College, but reductions are made in the case of officers' sons. The charge for uniform on first joining is £35. Each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. The medical examination follows the competitive examination for admission. King's Cadets, honorary King's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour are admitted after a qualifying examination. The length of a course of instruction is two years, divided into four terms (temporarily 12 months). A candidate for a commission must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty. Commandant, Col. L. Stopford. Postal Address, Camberley, Surrey. Telegrams "Training,"

National Defence Association. Formed in 1906 to assist in the maintenance and co-ordination of the land forces adequate to the needs of the Empire. President, Rt. Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G.; Sec., Major S. H. Godman, D.S.O., 15, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Navy Records Society. Sec., Prof. Sir J. Knox Laughton, King's College, London.

National Artillery Association, 52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. President of Council, Col. the Earl of Stradbroke, A.D.C., C.B., V.D.; Hon. Sec., Lieut.-Col. E. T. Lea.

The Navy League was founded in 1895, and is a non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by educational propaganda in public and other schools. *The Navy*, the official organ of the League, is published monthly. President, R. A. Yerburgh; Secretary, Commander W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R. (retired). Offices, 11, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W. Established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. The Museum, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, recently restored, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6d. daily, 10 to 5. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Chairman of Council, Major-Gen. H. H. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., Director of Military Operations, War Office. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. Leatham.

British Red Cross Society. Founded 1905. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1908. Its primary object is to furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war, supplementary to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy, Army and Territorial Force. The Society offers such additional comforts and such general help as may be beyond the reasonable scope of the official bodies. It further examines, systematises and co-ordinates all offers of aid, and so prevents waste and overlapping. The Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition to the Society as the organisation responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the empire. Pursuant to the War Office "Scheme for the Organisation of Voluntary Aid in England and Wales," the Society undertakes the raising and training of Men and Women's Voluntary Aid Detachments wherever their formation is delegated by the County Associations. The Society has already raised 876 Detachments which are registered and numbered by the War Office. Lists, by counties, of registered Detachments are published half-yearly in Army Orders. Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.M. Queen Alexandra; Chairman of Council, Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.; Chairman Executive Committee, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sec., Mr. Frank Hastings. Offices, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

St. John Ambulance Brigade. This Brigade, which is a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association (which see), comprises 18,340 members of all ranks available for the ordinary civil first-aid work. It also provides, for national service in time of war, 8 bearer companies, a royal naval sick-berth reserve (strength 757), a military home hospitals reserve (at full strength), and is now furnishing under arrangement with the County Associations a number of St. John Companies for service with the Territorial Forces in case of invasion. The Brigade furnished more than 2,000 hospital orderlies in the South African War. Headquarters, St. John's Gate, E.C.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse. The offices of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground. It should be noted that Rifle Clubs consisting of not fewer than twenty members can be formed in affiliation with this Association. Rifles and ammunition are issued to such affiliated clubs at special rates. Application should be made for full information to the Secretary N.R.A.

The following are the chief results of the 1911 meeting at Bisley:

King's Prize (three stages): 1st stage (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards), bronze medal, Cpl. J. Trainer, Royal Canadian Regt., 101; 2nd stage (10 shots at 300 and 600 yards), silver medal, Pte. A. G. R. Garrod, Oxford University O.T.C., 193; 3rd stage (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards), gold medal, badge, and £250, Pte. W. J. Clifford, Canada, 319.

Queen Mary's Prize: Queen's gold medal, Lance-Cpl. J. A. Clarke, 5th Lincoln, 155; N.R.A. silver medal, Cpl. J. Gebbie, 4th Royal Scots Fusiliers, 154; N.R.A. bronze medal and prize of £15, Sergt. Nockles, 8th London, 153.

Prince of Wales's (7 shots at 300 and 10 shots at 600 yards), Pte. W. J. Clifford, Canada, 81.

Alexandra (7 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Pte. D. J. Morris, 6th Welsh, 69.

Chancellor's Challenge Plate (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Cambridge University, 748; Oxford University, 743.

Halford Memorial (15 shots at 1,000 and 1,100 yards): Mr. M. Blood, I.R.A., 144.

Edge (10 shots at 900 and 1,000 yards, and 15 at 1,100 yards): Mr. M. Blood, I.R.A., 168.

Albert (15 shots at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards): Sergt. J. Tippins, 5th Essex, 215.

Empire Day Challenge Trophy: 2nd Royal Fusiliers, Jubbulpore, India, 3,604; 2nd Hampshire Regt., Wynberg, 3,428; 10th Hussars, Rawal Pindi, 3,218.

Brinsmead Challenge Shield, S.R.: 2nd team H.M.S. *Excellent*, 43.

Eloho Shield (15 shots at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards): England, 1,644; Ireland, 1,619; Scotland, 1,583.

National Challenge Trophy (Territorials) (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): England, 1,873; Scotland, 1,845; Ireland, 1,800; Wales, 1,746.

Mackinnon Challenge Cup (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards): Canada, 1,581; England, 1,569; Ireland, 1,544; Scotland, 1,540; New Zealand, 1,509; Guernsey, 1,499; Union of South Africa, 1,485; India, 1,436.

Kolapore Cup (7 shots at 300, 500, and 600 yards): Mother-country, 759; Canada, 759; South Africa, 733; Guernsey, 733; New Zealand, 729; India, 608.

United Service Challenge Cup: Royal Navy, 844; Royal Marines, 803; Territorials, 788; Yeomanry, 745. The Army did not enter.

Donegal Challenge Cup (7 shots at 300 and 10 at 600 yards): Mr. W. W. Fielding, Stock Exchange R.C., 81.

St. George's Challenge Vase (15 shots at 600 and 900 yards): Pte. T. A. Sparks, late 21st London, 143.

"Daily Telegraph" Cup: Pte. J. Elder, 5th Royal Scots.

"Daily Graphic": Pte. W. C. Luff, late 5th London.

"Graphic": Lce.-Cpl. Clark, 7th Scots Rifles. Imperial Tobacco, S.R. (10 shots at 1,000 yards): Dr. C. D. Somers, late Inns of Court, 45.

Astor County Championship Cup, S.R. (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Benenden (Kent), 367; Reading, 363; Midland Railway, 362.

Waldegrave (10 shots at 900 and 1,000 yards): Mr. P. K. Whitehead, Bury, 99.

Bass (10 shots at 1,000 and 1,100 yards): Mr. M. Blood, I.R.A., 93.

Wimbledon Cup, M.R. (15 shots at 1,100 yards): Mr. M. Blood, I.R.A., 71.

Wimbledon Cup, S.R. (10 shots at 600 yards): Mr. E. Holtby, Hull R.C., 49.

Grand Aggregate: Sergt. J. E. Martin, 9th Highland L.I., 328.

Territorial Aggregate: Lieut. F. H. Morris, Canada, 135.

Elkington Challenge Cup, S.R.: Dr. C. D. Somers, Inns of Court, 134.

Universities' Snap-shooting Match, S.R.: Cambridge, 44.

All-comers' Aggregate: Lance-Cpl. G. Gray, 5th Scots Rifles, 167.

S.R. Championship Aggregate: Sergt. J. Tippins, 5th Essex, 571.

Public Schools' Veteran's Challenge Trophy, S.R.: Rugby, 223.

"Daily Graphic" Medals, S.R.: Gold medal, Cpl. E. I. Dunn, Berkhamsted, 28.

Schools' Rapid Firing, S.R.: Denstone, 147.

Aldershot Challenge Cup: H.M.S. *Excellent*, 724.

Special Colonial Prize: Dulwich Hill, New South Wales, 120.

Cadet's (Junior O.T.C.) Challenge Trophy: Cheltenham, 121; bronze medals—Malvern, 121; Eastbourne, 118; Lancing, 117.

The "Spectator" S.R.: Reading, 324.

Barlow, S.R.: Cpl. F. G. Jeffries, R.M.L.I., 108.

"Hopton" Challenge Cup, M.R.: Mr. M. Blood, I.R.A., 785.

"Mappin" Challenge Cup, S.R.: 1st team H.M.S. *Excellent*, 203.

Duke of Westminster's Challenge Cup, S.R.: R.M.L.I., Portsmouth, 214.

Vizianagram Challenge Cups: House of Commons, 450; House of Lords, 418.

Yeomanry Inter-regimental Challenge Cup, S.R. (15 shots at 600 yards): Middlesex Yeomanry, 246.

Loder Challenge Cup, S.R.: Sergt. W. H. Richards, Royal North Devon Hussars.

Roberts Challenge Cup, S.R.: R.M.L.I., Portsmouth.

"Entente Cordiale" Challenge Cup: R.M.L.I., Plymouth, 256.

The County Championship (200, 500, and 600 yards): County of London, 757; City of London, 740; Essex, 735; Staffordshire, 731; Yorkshire, 729.

Humphry Cup (15 shots at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards): Oxford University, 722; Cambridge University, 714.

Ashburton Shield (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Edinburgh Academy, 495.

Spencer Cup (7 shots at 500 yards): Sergt. R. S. Heath, Dulwich College, 33.

Cadet's Trophy (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Cheltenham, 121.

Conan Doyle Challenge Statuette, S.R.: Mr. C. F. H. Bayly, Dartford R.C., 134.

Stock Exchange (S.R.): Lce.-Cpl. G. Gray, 5th Scots Rifles, 102.

United Hospitals Challenge Cup: Guy's, 217.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE MOVEMENT.

The aim of the National Service League is to add the principle of compulsion to the Territorial Army Scheme. The League urges that (1) Subject to certain exemptions, a training in the ranks of the Territorial Army up to a fixed standard, based on the general principle of one continuous training of four months in camp for the infantry (with longer periods, not exceeding two additional months, for the other arms), shall be compulsory on all able-bodied youths between the ages of 18 and 21, without distinction of class or wealth, such training to be followed annually by a musketry course and a fortnight's training in camp for the next three years. (2) The men thus trained shall be liable to be called out for service in the Territorial Army, for home defence only, in a time of grave emergency, so declared by Parliament, up to the age of 30. (3) Military and physical training shall be compulsory for all youths between the ages of 14 and 18, and such training shall be carried out either (a) as part of the curriculum of all secondary and public schools, or (b) in affiliated cadet corps, or (c) in organisations for boys' training duly selected and authorised. The League maintains that, under the system outlined above, the Territorial Army would, in the fourth year after the system had been introduced, consist of fully 400,000 men on the active list, with 150,000 recruits undergoing their training of four months; and that behind, and in addition to, this Territorial Army, there would grow up a reserve of men trained to arms which, before the expiration of their liability for service, would amount to some 600,000 men.

The movement has been conducted with great vigour under the able generalship of Lord Roberts, and with the support of Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, and other men of weight in the counsels of the nation. On July 12th and 13th, 1909, a debate upon the subject took place in the House of Lords, the occasion being the consideration of the "National Service (Training and Home Defence) Bill." The Bill was introduced by Lord Roberts, who reiterated his conviction that "our present military policy involves a wilful gambling with the safety of the country and the empire." It was seconded by the Duke of Norfolk, and supported by Lord Milner and other influential peers. It was opposed by the leaders of both parties in the House, and was rejected by 123 votes to 103.

The main arguments adduced in support of national service are: (1) that it would secure immunity from invasion and from scares, and would give increased liberty of action to the fleet; (2) that the compulsory training and discipline would contribute to the moral and physical welfare of the British youth. For the latter reason Lord Roberts's Bill was supported by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Other peers, among them the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Crewe, contested this ground. The Duke doubted whether any moral advantage would be attained if, "at the command of a bureau which had no soul to be saved and no body to be kicked, and, so far as he knew, no aptitude for the training of youth, and without regard to the wishes of the parents, boys of all characters and classes were thrown together — at an age when passion was strongest, and experience, judgment, and principle were weakest, an imitative age when lasting impressions were easily made—in the close and uninterrupted intercourse of barrack-

room, barrack-square, and canteen." Lord Crewe argued that the youths most in need of physical training would fail to pass the medical test of fitness for service in a national army.

On April 3rd and 4th, 1911, a debate took place in the House of Lords on a motion introduced by Lord Roberts to the effect that, "in view of the altered strategic condition in Europe, this House views with grave and growing concern the inadequate military arrangements of his Majesty's Government for the defence of this country and of his Majesty's Oversea Dominions." The debate incidentally raised the subject of compulsory military service as advocated by the League, and the motion was supported by several members of the League, among them Lords Milner, Newton, Amptill, Cranbrook, and Stanhope. In this case the voting was mainly on party lines, and the motion was carried by 99 votes against 40.

Against the purely military arguments for national service it is urged that compulsion of any kind is hateful to the British temperament, and that compulsory military service would weaken the national patriotism and independence; that the warship is in every respect the cheapest arm an island power can wield; and that if our defence is insufficient, it would be better to spend money on strengthening the Navy than upon the creation of a conscript force of riflemen, who could not concentrate at the point of peril as quickly as a fleet, and who if the Navy were defeated might be starved into surrender without the opportunity of firing a shot. It is also urged that the institution of national military service would divert the national mind from the importance of a paramount Navy as well as reducing the resources for its maintenance.

The National Service League contends that the cost of its scheme "will not exceed four millions, whether it is calculated upon the basis of the cost of the regular soldier, with all accompanying charges under the various heads given in the Army Estimates, or upon Lord Haldane's figures for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army." A War Office Memorandum (101), presented to the House of Lords in view of the debate on Lord Roberts's Bill, avers that the methods by which the League's estimate is arrived at are fallacious. The War Office estimates the cost at nearly eight millions. "This estimate," it adds, "is purely for the normal annual upkeep of the force, and includes nothing for capital expenditure of any kind. One item in particular must be taken into consideration in this connection. At present the Territorials largely depend, for manœuvre areas and artillery ranges, on those maintained for the Regulars. These would not suffice to accommodate the larger force proposed. There are no data on which to estimate what the cost of provision would be; but it would certainly be very large."

The growth of the movement in favour of the principles advocated by the League is attested by the following facts. In 1903 there were in the House of Commons only 3 members who were known to support National Service; in 1911 there were 177. The number of subscribers to the League in the former year was 550, and is now close on 100,000.

The Offices of the National Service League are at 72, Victoria Street, S.W. President, Lord Roberts, V.C., K.G.; Secretary, Colonel W. J. B. Bird.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST ITS RATIFICATION.

A conference of the chief Naval Powers was held in London (December 1908-February 1909) with the view of arriving at an agreement as to the rules of prize in naval warfare, the object being to draw up a definite code—following the precedent of the Declaration of Paris 1856—for the use of the International Prize Court to be established in accordance with one of the Conventions of the second Hague Conference in 1907. The result was the present Declaration of London, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, as well as those of other great Naval Powers.

Provisions of the Declaration.

Blockade is dealt with in a manner substantially in agreement with the historical practice of this country; the chief points being that to be binding on neutrals it "must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy's coast-line," and that "neutral vessels may not be captured for breach of blockade except within the area of operations of the warships detailed to render the blockade effective."

As regards contraband, various mutual concessions had to be made. What constitutes "absolute" contraband is shown by a sample list of articles exclusively or mainly used in war. Another list (including foodstuffs and fuel) enumerates articles which illustrate "conditional" contraband, as capable of being used either for warlike or peaceful purposes. "Conditional" contraband is liable to capture only "if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government department of the enemy State." Such a presumption arises, for instance, "if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy, or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy." It may, however, be rebutted. Other articles of a similar nature may be added to either category of contraband if duly notified to neutrals. But "articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contraband of war." A sample list of such non-contraband goods is given, including the raw materials of various manufactures which should prove a special protection to the trade and shipping of neutrals. A compromise had to be made with reference to the doctrine of "continuous voyage." This doctrine, which considers the destination of the cargo rather than that of the ship, is to be maintained as to "absolute contraband, but not as to "conditional" contraband. The latter, therefore, is not liable to capture, whatever its ultimate destination, if it is to be discharged from the ship at some intervening neutral port, unless the enemy country has no seaboard. The destruction of neutral prizes or of their cargo is not permitted unless it can be justified by reason of "exceptional necessity," and the captor must subsequently prove such necessity, or else pay compensation.

The question of the enemy character of ship or cargo depends upon the flag of the ship and the ownership of the cargo; but the definition of owner's character is purposely left unde-

cided, as some wished to make his domicile the test, and others preferred his nationality.

Further articles of the Declaration deal with unneutral service of neutral ships—such as the conveyance of troops or of individuals belonging to the armed forces of the enemy; the transfer to a neutral flag of enemy merchant ships, before or after the beginning of hostilities; neutral vessels under convoy, which are to be immune from search, subject to a declaration as to the ships and their cargoes from the commander of the convoy; resistance to search; and compensation to injured neutrals.

No agreement could be reached on the question of the conversion of a merchant ship into a warship on the high seas. The representatives of Great Britain were prepared to compromise by conceding such a right subject to certain limitations; but those of other Powers claimed the unlimited exercise of the right. For full details concerning the Conference and the resulting Declaration, *Bluebook Cd. 4554* should be consulted.

The Question of Ratification.

The Declaration has evoked some strong criticism in this country. In last year's issue of the *ANNUAL* were noted the reasons given by the London Chamber of Commerce for opposing its ratification. Similar objections multiplied in 1911, particularly on the part of several other British Chambers of Commerce. For instance, a resolution passed by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom gave the following reasons against ratification:

"(1) Owing to the insular position of Great Britain, every one of her ports might be deemed to be a base of supply for the armed forces, and consequently food supplies for the peaceful population by neutral ships could be condemned as conditional contraband; (2) it sanctions the destruction of neutral prizes at sea; (3) it shifts the *onus* of proof of destination from the captor to the owner of the property captured or destroyed; (4) it does not include a provision forbidding the conversion of merchant vessels into men-of-war on the high seas; (5) it binds the Oversea Dominions in a matter deeply affecting their interests before their opinion thereon has been obtained."

An emphatic protest from the Navy League laid special stress upon the absence of a provision to prevent the conversion of merchant vessels into commerce-destroyers on the high seas.

A large number of Admirals, who assembled at a conference over which Lord Charles Beresford presided, passed a unanimous resolution as to the menace offered us, particularly owing to the sanction of the sinking of neutral prizes, and the failure to secure the prohibition of the conversion of merchant vessels on the high seas. A great meeting at Cannon Street Hotel also strongly opposed the ratification. Representatives of various important interests were present, and Mr. Balfour delivered an address.

The Imperial Maritime League presented a petition to the King asking for the Royal

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Assent to the ratification to be withheld until the Declaration had been reconsidered by a Royal Commission or an expert committee. This petition has been signed by many leading representatives of commerce, politics, and law.

On the other hand, at the Imperial Conference a resolution was passed—the Commonwealth of Australia abstaining—approving the ratification, on the understanding that the satisfactory definition of such terms as “enemy” and “base of supply” would be made a condition precedent. During the debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Naval Prize Bill it was argued by the Opposition that the proposed Declaration involved additional risk to our food-supply in time of war, the new rules being particularly unfair to Great Britain as an island compared to the Continental countries, which could always freely import through neutral ports. Mr. Cave enumerated four ways in which “the area of conditional contraband was widened and the risk of seizure increased.” And Mr. Balfour expressed his opinion that, as a consequence, “it is impossible to assert with any confidence that any cargo whatever before coming to this country is not conditional contraband.” That extension, taken in conjunction with the absence of a rule about commissioning ships at sea, would make it profitable for a belligerent to create predatory cruisers by converting merchant ships, and at the same time to instruct their captains not to use undue exertions to make it convenient to bring a captured vessel into port. As to this sinking of neutral prizes, the effect of the rule, said Mr. Cave, was that “execution might come first and trial afterwards.” Mr. Balfour, too, made a special point of his complaint that, in future, neutrals would practically be debarred from bringing “diplomatic pressure” to bear upon belligerents unduly stretching their rights against them. Redress would have to be waited for till the time came to make an appeal to the International Prize Court. There ought to be an immediate method of stopping such outrages, as now, by the intervention of the Foreign Office.

On behalf of the Government, Sir E. Grey took care to emphasise the fact that “if on some other points we have made concessions which might be inconvenient for us in time of war, they are far outweighed by the agreement we have secured with regard to blockade.” That was why our two naval delegates at the Conference had willingly signed the Declaration. And that was why—added Mr. Asquith—“four if not five successive Directors of Naval Intelligence, and the two perhaps most eminent First Sea Lords we have ever had, are heartily in favour of the ratification.” Dealing with the question of food-supply, Sir E. Grey eventually laid down the broad proposition that “if we can keep the sea free for the British flag in time of war, we can keep it free for neutrals. If the British flag is driven from the sea, we cannot save ourselves from starvation by dependence upon neutrals.” As regards the destruction of neutral prizes, a compromise had been made, and it was only sanctioned under stringent conditions. If merchant vessels were converted into warships on the high seas, we should, now as formerly, do our best to destroy them wherever found. Mr. Asquith pointed out that, in addition to securing substantially what we wanted in reference to the right of blockade, we had also gained both as neutrals and belligerents in

having a definition of contraband and also a list of free articles. And, finally, there was nothing to prevent a neutral Power from using “its natural weapons of offence and defence by way of diplomatic pressure,” if a belligerent should grossly pervert the provisions of the Declaration.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the Report Stage of the Bill, the International Prize Court was criticised. Various amendments were moved by the Opposition, such as to reduce the number of Judges representing the smaller Powers, and to limit the jurisdiction of the Court to questions dealt with by the Declaration of London. It was argued that Great Britain was not sufficiently represented by one Judge out of fifteen. Also that the Court might sanction the conversion of merchant ships on the high seas. On behalf of the Government it was pointed out that the Court must be drawn from a wide area so as to command the confidence of the civilised world; that it would, at any rate, be composed mostly of neutrals; and that it could not by any decision curtail our rights as belligerents when dealing with belligerents.

Nearly all the leading British legal authorities on this subject are in favour of the provisions of the Declaration, as being—to quote Mr. A. Cohen, K.C.—“on the whole, as far as they went, partly a very able exposition of existing laws, and partly a very fair and equitable compromise of divergent views.” Lord Lindley, in a special letter to the *Times*, expressed his approval of ratification on condition that M. Renault’s report is incorporated with the Declaration. Noting the chief criticisms, he considers that (1) as regards food-supply, “the real truth is that the starvation of this country in case of war will not depend upon the Declaration, but on whether we can protect our sea-borne commerce”; (2) as to the destruction of neutral prizes, the resulting compromise is better than leaving each nation to enforce its own law, and it has, at any rate, the advantage of throwing on the belligerent the burden of justifying any such destruction; and (3) with reference to the conversion of merchant vessels on the high seas, as this can be done at present by any belligerent prepared to take the consequences, to refuse to ratify the Declaration because this point is not dealt with will not improve matters, for they will simply remain as they are. On the other hand, Sir T. E. Holland objects to the ratification either of the Convention or the Declaration until they have been considered by “a Commission of representative experts.”

Looking broadly at the whole question, Sir E. Grey claims that “the true test of the Declaration of London is to compare it, not with what we ourselves would like perfect international law to be, but with what, as a matter of fact, has been the previous practice amongst nations generally. . . . Where we have given up anything it is something for which we have contended before, but which other nations have not recognised; and if you look into the Declaration of London and the history of the Conference, who will find that there was not a single country which took part in that Conference which has not in the Declaration given up something of its own preconceived ideas of what it thought might most suit itself. That is necessary in every international agreement.” (See also Imperial Conference, p. 179.)

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

CRISES AND QUESTIONS IN 1911.

The New Year found the international situation free from any particular object of anxiety, although confidence in the stability of treaty obligations had not recovered from the rude shock of the Bosnia annexation. In addressing the Austrian Delegation Committee at Budapest on Jan. 30th, Count Aehrenthal declared that there existed for the moment no question dangerous to the Peace of Europe, and that the Great Powers were occupied chiefly with internal problems and with the improvement of their relations to each other. An equally favourable opinion was expressed in the House of Commons on March 13th by Sir Edward Grey, who, however, took occasion to emphasise the paradox that the progress of international amity was contemporaneous with an unprecedented expenditure upon arms and munitions of war. Count Aehrenthal, in the speech referred to, defined the Near Eastern policy of Austria-Hungary as "furtherance of the independence and pacific development of Turkey, and full sympathetic support of the independence and peaceful development of the other Balkan States." He stated that he had reason to believe that the relations of Austria with Russia, "good to-day, will continue to assume a satisfactory character."

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Following upon the Potsdam interview, in November 1910 (see 1911 ed., p. 213), negotiations were opened between Germany and Russia for the execution of an agreement regarding the Khanikin section of the Baghdad Railway and its junction with a prospective system of railways in Northern Persia (see art. ENGINEERING SCHEMES). The negotiations were conducted in secret, but their progress was loyally reported by the Russian Government to the Governments of France and Great Britain. The fact that negotiations were taking place excited keen interest in England and France. M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, in defining the attitude of France toward the Baghdad Railway, stated in the Chamber on Jan. 17th that "it is not the business of any country except Turkey to say that this or that line of railway shall or shall not be constructed in the Ottoman Empire." He went on, however, to repeat the declaration which he had made in 1909, that "the French Government would assent to the participation of French capital in the enterprise only if it obtained advantages equivalent to those secured by the most favoured nation." Debates upon the subject took place in both Houses of the British Parliament. On March 8th Sir Edward Grey, in reply to criticisms of the Government, said: "The Baghdad Railway is a German concession in Turkish territory, and as such we have no right to object to the German *cessionnaires* and the Turks carrying it out in accordance with the concessions in Turkish territory. But when we are asked to give our consent to provide further sources of revenue to the Turkish Government, then we do come in, because we have a right to demand that before we agree to those increased burdens the Turkish Government should make it clear

that the revenue is going to be applied to the purposes to which we wish to see it applied—namely, the good government and strengthening of the Turkish Empire—and is not going to be used to construct railways which for strategical or other reasons the Turkish Government may be very anxious to have, but which may incidentally prejudice the interests of British trade." With regard to the prospects of an extension of the railway to Koweit, Sir Edward said, "If the Baghdad Railway is to proceed farther than Turkish territory, then of course our diplomatic position in the matter becomes a very different one."

Lord Morley spoke to the same effect in the House of Lords a fortnight later. Meanwhile, in March, the Imperial Baghdad Railway Company renounced their right to the section of the Baghdad Railway between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf and their right to construct a port at Busra, on condition that they received a certain share in any new company—which, presumably, would be a Turkish company—formed to carry out that section. The Turkish Government thereupon approached the British Government with proposals for the construction of the line from Baghdad to the Gulf. In reply to a question as to the nature of these proposals, Sir Edward Grey stated on Aug. 17th that negotiations had been in progress for some time respecting the terms upon which his Majesty's Government would agree to an increase of the Turkish Customs duties from 11 per cent. to 14 per cent. *ad valorem*; and, incidentally, these negotiations bore on the Baghdad Railway question. His Majesty's Government had made proposals to the Turkish Government to secure economic equality on the railway, and a definite settlement as regarded the region of the Persian Gulf; but the details must remain confidential till the negotiations were concluded. The Russo-German negotiations already referred to were concluded on Aug. 19th by an Agreement, for effect of which see art. ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

MOROCCO.

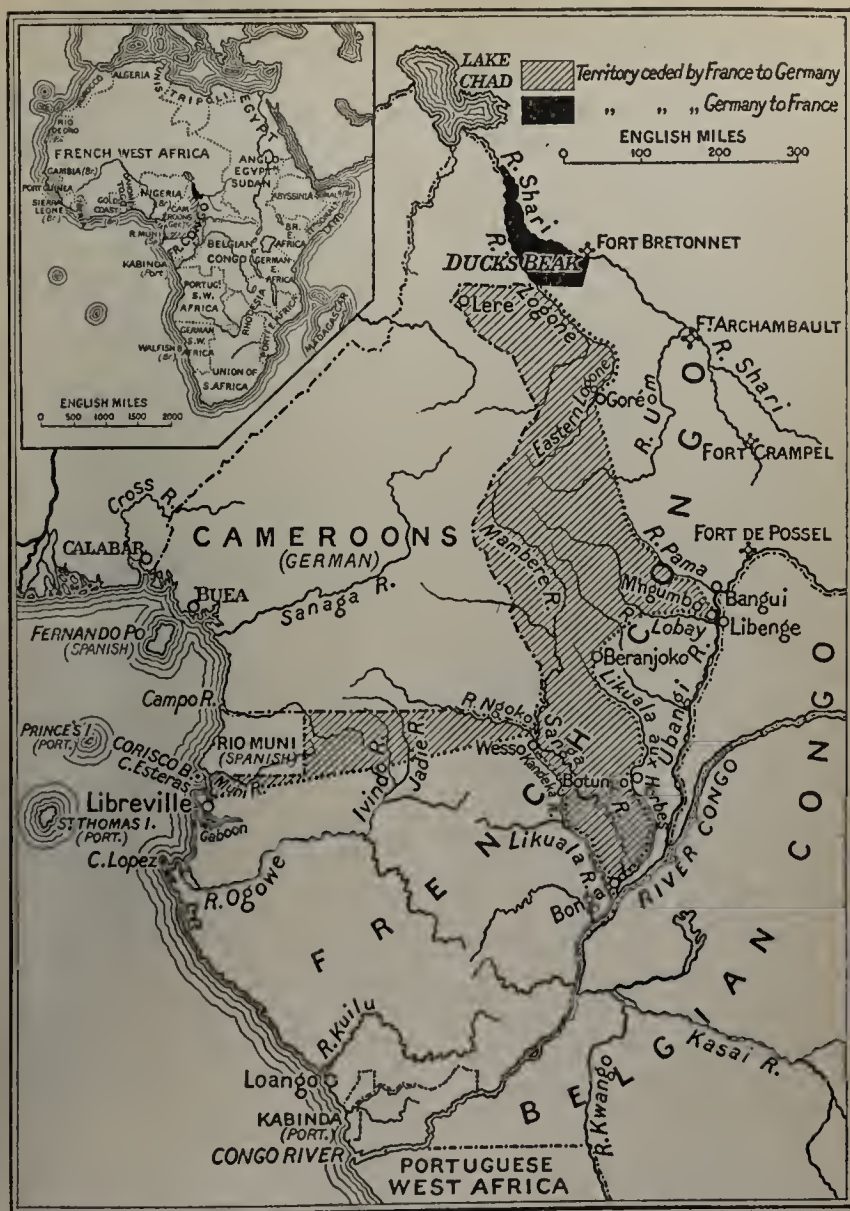
Morocco occupied a very prominent place in international politics. An agreement with Spain for the settlement of outstanding differences was ratified by the Sultan on Jan. 2nd. In the middle of March a formidable revolutionary movement broke out among the Berbers, and the French Government decided to strengthen the French forces in Casablanca with a view to the maintenance of order in the ports and the protection of friendly tribes. It was also decided to afford the Sultan facilities for procuring financial resources for the organisation of a native military force, and for promoting the economic development of the country. M. Cruppi stated in the French Chamber on March 24th that "the prosperity of Morocco can best be ensured by promoting the genuine independence of the Sultan." By the beginning of April, however, the independence and even the life of the Sultan were in danger. He was besieged in Fez by the revolting tribesmen, and appealed to France to send a force to his assistance. The lives of many European residents in Fez, as well as

the stability of the Sultan's throne, were at stake, and the French Government, with remarkable promptitude, organised a mixed relief expedition of French and native troops. The relieving forces began to set out from Buznika, on the Atlantic seaboard, on April 23rd—within a week of the receipt of the Sultan's appeal—and concentrated at El Kunitra, whence the first column started on May 11th. Ten days later the beleaguered city was relieved, and all the European residents were found to be safe. The French force was not withdrawn, its presence being necessary, it was claimed, for the pacification of the district. Speaking in the House of Commons on May 3rd, Sir Edward Grey said that the Powers had been informed by the French Government of the measures being adopted for the succour of Europeans in Fez. They were assured that the action taken by France was not intended to alter the political status of Morocco. Sir Edward added that "His Majesty's Government could not see why any objection should be taken to it." No formal objection, indeed, was taken to it at the time. The Spanish press was querulous, a Spanish offer to co-operate in the relief expedition having been declined. The attitude of Germany, though distinctly unsympathetic, was not avowedly antagonistic to the expedition. Early in June, on the pretext of avenging the murder of an alleged Spanish subject, the Spanish Government landed troops at Larache and proceeded to occupy that town and Alcázar. This was regarded in France as a breach of treaty obligations, and remonstrances were addressed to Madrid. The incident was still under discussion when it was suddenly thrown into the shade by a more surprising coup. On July 1st, Germany, without warning or adequate explanation, informed the Sultan's representative at Tangier and the Powers that she had despatched a warship to the "closed" port of Agadir "to safeguard the persons and property of German subjects." As there were no German subjects at Agadir, and as in the previous December Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter had stated in the Reichstag that "the opening of one of the closed ports can take place only by act of the Sultan with the agreement of all the Treaty Powers," it was clear that the incident was deliberately intended to reopen the whole Morocco question. A grave crisis ensued. The French Government sought the views of the British and Russian Governments, and was assured of their support in the maintenance of treaty obligations. On July 7th Mr. Asquith made in the House of Commons a statement which was obviously intended for a more distant audience. "I wish it," he said, "to be clearly understood that His Majesty's Government consider that a new situation has arisen in Morocco, in which it is possible that future developments may affect British interests more directly than has hitherto been the case. I am confident that diplomatic discussion will find a solution, and in the part that we shall take in it we shall have due regard to the protection of those interests and to the fulfilment of our treaty obligations with France." The French Government asked the German Government for explanations, and it soon became apparent that Germany desired material "compensation" for the increase of French influence in Morocco. "Conversations" followed in Berlin between

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter. The negotiations were conducted in secret, but it was generally understood that the German demands were of an exorbitant character. It was reported that they included special privileges in Morocco as well as the complete cession by France of the coast and interior of the French Congo up to the Sanga River, together with the rights of pre-emption held by France over the Congo State. For a fortnight these demands were pressed with an insistence which compelled France to decline to negotiate further. The views of the British Government were voiced by Mr. Lloyd George in a speech at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London to the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England on July 21st. In a passage prepared presumably by the approval of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George said (we quote the *Times* report): "I believe it is essential in the highest interests, not merely of this country, but of the world, that Britain should at all hazards maintain her place and her prestige amongst the Great Powers of the world. Her potent influence has many a time been in the past, and may yet be in the future, invaluable to the cause of human liberty. It has more than once in the past redeemed Continental nations, who are sometimes too apt to forget that service, from overwhelming disaster and even from national extinction. I would make great sacrifices to preserve peace. I conceive that nothing would justify a disturbance of international good will except questions of the gravest national moment. But if a situation were to be forced upon us in which peace could only be preserved by the surrender of the great and beneficent position Britain has won by centuries of heroism and achievement, by allowing Britain to be treated where her interests were vitally affected as if she were of no account in the Cabinet of nations, then I say emphatically that peace at that price would be a humiliation intolerable for a great country like ours to endure."

A week later, on July 27th, Mr. Asquith read in the House of Commons a statement which equally reflected the gravity of the situation. The Moroccan question, he said, had reached a point at which it would become increasingly difficult, anxious, and embarrassing unless a solution was found. It was the desire of His Majesty's Government that the conversations should result in a settlement honourable and satisfactory to both parties, and of which it could cordially be said that it in no way prejudiced British interests. They believed that that was quite possible, and they earnestly desired to see it accomplished. Outside Morocco, in other parts of West Africa, His Majesty's Government had no right or desire to interfere with the territorial arrangements considered reasonable by those more directly concerned. "We have thought it right from the beginning," continued Mr. Asquith, "to make it quite clear that, failing a settlement such as I have indicated, we must become an active party to the discussion of the situation. That would be our duty as a signatory to the Treaty of Algéiras; it would be our obligation under the terms of the Agreement of 1904 with France; and it might be our duty in the defence of British interests directly affected by further developments. In our judgment, it would have been a grave mistake to let such a situa-

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.



Stanford's Geog. Estab., London.

Map showing the Territory ceded by France to Germany, and by Germany to France in West Africa.

tion drift until an assertion of our interest in it might, owing to our previous silence, cause surprise and resentment at the moment when this assertion became most necessary and imperative."

Mr. Asquith was followed by Mr. Balfour, who assured the Prime Minister of the support of the Opposition in this matter. Mr. Balfour

said (we again quote the *Times* report): "If there be any observers or critics outside these walls who have counted upon our differences and our absorption in the bitter home disputes of the moment in the hope that they will make easy a policy which under other circumstances they thought this country might object to—if there are any who suppose that we are wiped

out from the map of Europe because we have our own differences at home—it may be worth while saying, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that they have utterly mistaken the temper of the British people and the patriotism of the Opposition, whether the Opposition be drawn from one side of the House or from the other side of the House."

In France these ministerial statements were received with lively expressions of approval. The press of Berlin, on the other hand, bitterly attacked England, as an interloper and a marplot. Popular feeling in Germany was further excited by the publication at the end of August, in the *Neue Freie Presse*, of some outspoken criticisms of German policy, which were attributed by that journal to "an English diplomatist." The German press unanimously identified the author with the British Ambassador in Vienna, and violently attacked Sir Edward Cartwright and the Government which he represented. The controversy was embittered by the misdirected enterprise of a Continental news agency which, having concocted some remarks calculated to wound German susceptibilities, distributed them to the German Press as having been spoken by Mr. McKenna, the then First Lord of the Admiralty. Both these incidents were deemed of sufficient importance to justify an exchange of communications between the Governments of Berlin and London.

Germany's original demands were withdrawn at the beginning of August, and negotiations were soon afterwards reopened. The "conversations" in Berlin proceeded, with frequent references to Paris and with varying prospects of an agreement. German proposals were met with counter-proposals from the French Government. A smart fall in prices on the Berlin Bourse in the middle of September, and a persistent run on the municipal savings banks in the provinces, possibly increased the readiness of the German Government to terminate the crisis, and by the end of the month the two Powers had arrived at the basis of an agreement to be submitted to the other signatories of the Act of Algiers. Details of the Agreement still remained to be discussed, as well as the "compensations" to be given to Germany in the French Congo. The principle of give and take required that every modification in the one scheme should be accompanied by a modification in the other and thus the game of diplomatic battledore and shuttlecock was further prolonged. On Oct. 11th the part of the Convention which dealt with Morocco was initiated by M. Jules Cambon and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, who then proceeded to devote their energies to the settlement of the Congo question. The treaty relating to these negotiations was initiated on Nov. 2nd. On Nov. 5th both treaties were formally signed.

The Morocco Treaty took the form of a supplement to the Franco-German Agreement of 1900. Germany, reiterating the statement that her interests in Morocco were purely economic, undertook not to hinder the establishment of a French Protectorate. France, on the other hand, undertook that no differential taxation or mining dues should be imposed to the disadvantage of other nations. A system of arbitration under French supervision was provided for the settlement of civil disputes, pending the institution of regular courts. Germany promising to agree ultimately to the

abolition of consular jurisdiction. France undertook to recommend the opening of a number of closed ports.

The main results of the Colonial Treaty will be seen from a glance at the accompanying map. In consideration of the recognition of a French Protectorate in Morocco, France ceded to Germany a strip of territory overlapping at its western end the eastern and southern limits of Spanish Guinea—which is thus encircled, except on its coastline, by German territory—and touching at its eastern end the River Sanga, a tributary of the Congo. France also ceded another and larger strip of territory running north and south, the effect of the two cessions being to enlarge the Cameroons on its southern and eastern borders, and to give Germany access to the Congo and its tributaries, the Sanga and Uhangui.

The only territorial cession by Germany to France was a three-cornered strip at the junction of the Shari and Logone Rivers, but in addition France secured the right to use the Benue River and to establish warehouses and other commercial accommodation on its banks, so as to open a trade route into the French Congo through Northern Nigeria. It was further agreed that each party should have the right to construct railways and telegraphs across each other's territory, thus reducing for France the disadvantage of having her territory completely divided by the extension of German territory to the Congo.

An Agreement made it obligatory upon both Powers to submit to arbitration at the Hague all disputes or differences arising out of the Treaties. This agreement also admitted the readiness of France to contemplate "associations of interest" in enterprises for which nationals of either country may secure contracts.

The treaties were subjected to some criticism in France, but by unprejudiced observers the settlement was regarded as greatly enhancing the reputation of M. Jules Cambon. In Germany, the resignation of Herr von Lindequist, the head of the Colonial Office, was significant of the dissatisfaction of the Colonial Party—a dissatisfaction more directly exhibited in the debate in the Reichstag on Nov. 9th, when a bitter attack upon England by Herr von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, was cheered to the echo by his party.

One of the accompaniments of the treaties was an undertaking that neither of the parties would interfere with the negotiations of the other with Spain concerning pending questions in Morocco. A surmise as to the nature of the "compensations" claimed by Germany for the recognition of Spanish claims in Morocco is suggested by the position of Spanish Guinea on the revised African map. The Franco-Spanish negotiations were of a complicated character. France asked for compensations in exchange for practical recognition of Spain's northern sphere of interest; Spain contended that recognition had already been recorded in a secret Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1904 and supplementary agreements; France retorted that Spain violated her treaty privileges by the occupation of Larache and Alcazar, and demanded the evacuation of those towns as a preliminary to the reconsideration of the question. The negotiations were still in progress at the end of November. The secret Treaty of 1904 was published by the *Matin* on Nov. 8th.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Scarcely had the Moroccan crisis passed out of its acutest stage when a new cloud rose upon the European horizon. The avowed aspirations of Italy in Tripoli had excited in the Turkish authorities a jealousy or nervousness resulting in the adoption of various irritating restrictions upon European and especially upon Italian enterprise. The treatment of Italians had for a long time formed the subject of recurring protests from the Quirinal, but until September 1911 there was no apparent reason why the friction between the two countries should not be removed by friendly negotiations. In December 1910 the Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, had said: "We desire the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and we wish Tripoli always to remain Turkish." In June 1911 he said: "Our policy, like that of the other Great Powers, has for its foundation the integrity of the Ottoman Empire." Less than five months later Tripoli had been annexed to Italy by Royal Decree.

What had happened in the meantime? On July 1st the *Panther* went to Agadi, and this demonstration of international ruthlessness seems to have awakened grave anxiety in Italy as to the security of her interests in Tripoli.

It has been stated, apparently with authority, that early in July the Italian Government communicated to the Powers her desire to have these interests more clearly established, and that Austria advised the Porte to avert a crisis by opening negotiations with Rome. No public warning of the storm was given, however, until five or six weeks later. In the early days of September, when there was a prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Morocco question, a section of the Italian Press began to call attention to the treatment of Italians in Tripoli and to hint at the desirability of drastic remedies. Little notice was taken, outside Italy and Turkey, of this newspaper campaign. The Turkish Government responded to it by deciding, on or about Sept. 12th, to strengthen the garrison and fortifications of Tripoli. On the 23rd Italian consuls at Ottoman ports warned Italian vessels to leave forthwith, and the Italian Government called out some of its reservists. This action was due, Reuter reported, "to the insufficient number of soldiers new with the colours." It was immediately followed by the establishment of a strict censorship upon news telegrams.

The crisis thus revealed was particularly unwelcome to Germany and Austria. Germany was in an embarrassing position between "her Italian ally and her Turkish friend," while she could not be expected to view without anxiety the absorption, in possibly long and costly operations, of the military energies of one of the parties to the Triple Alliance. Austria, on the borders of the Balkan powder-magazine, viewed with anxiety the prospect on the one hand of a collapse of the Young Turk regime, on the other of the adoption by Turkey of a militant policy of any sort. Both Powers, directly or indirectly, appealed to their ally and to Turkey, but to no purpose. On September 24th Italy presented a note to Turkey, complaining of alleged attempts to rouse the Arabs of Tripoli against the Italians and "recommending" the Porte to abandon its intention of sending arms and ammunition for the garrison. This was followed on the 26th

by an ultimatum in which the Italian Government, after recounting the grievances of Italian subjects in Tripoli, announced its intention of occupying the town, and requested the Porte to withdraw its garrison. An answer was required in 24 hours. At the same time a note was addressed to the Italian legations and consulates in the States bordering on the Turkish frontier informing them that Italy did not wish to encourage any movement against Turkey in the Balkan peninsula and would use her best efforts to prevent anything of the sort from happening.

The Porte's reply to the ultimatum declined to recognise the Italian occupation of Tripoli, and appealed to the good feeling of the Italian Government and the other European Powers. The 24 hours' limit expired at 2.30 p.m. on Sept. 29th. Italy declared war, and the other Powers issued the customary proclamations of neutrality.

The War began, as stated, on Friday, September 29th, when the Italian Fleet made the naval forces of the enemy its objective. One division threatened the Turkish Fleet at Beyrout, to another was allotted the blockade of the Tripolitaine coast, while a third dealt with the privateering menace of the Turkish small craft in Albanian waters. The Turkish Fleet fled to the shelter of the Dardanelles, the blockade was at once made effective, the Turkish destroyers at Preveza were disabled or captured, and within twenty-four hours the Italian naval commander-in-chief, Admiral Aubry, was able to report that the passage to Tripoli for the transports was secure against molestation.

At 3 p.m. on Tuesday, October 3rd, the acting governor of Tripoli having refused the surrender of the town, a division of Italian warships under Rear-Admiral Faravelli began a bombardment of the forts, which was continued intermittently until 4 p.m. on Thursday, October 5th, when two battalions of seamen and marines (about 1,600 rifles) were landed and took possession of the place.

Tobruk was captured by land forces disembarked under cover of the fire of the men-of-war on Tuesday, October 10th, these troops having left Italy on Thursday, October 5th, for that purpose.

Derna was bombarded by ships on Monday, October 16th, after being summoned to surrender. The sea was too rough on that and the next day, but on the 18th troops were landed to occupy the place.

Iloms was bombarded on the 17th and 18th, and captured by a force which left Tripoli on the 16th and was landed on Saturday, October 21st, having had to wait for fair weather.

Bengazi refused to surrender on Wednesday, October 18th, and was bombarded on the 19th, when 2 battalions of marines, and 4 battalions of infantry (about 4,800 men), with 2 batteries of mountain artillery, were landed under cover of the guns of the warships. Much fighting took place on the 19th, but resistance ceased on the 20th, and the place was occupied.

Meanwhile, the mobilisation of the expeditionary force, which had begun about September 24th, was completed by the end of that month. It consisted of about 35,000 men in two divisions, the first division, under Lieut.-General Pecori-Giraldi, and the second division under Lieut.-General Ottavio Briccola, the

whole force being under the command of General Carlo Caneva.

Each division consisted of 2 brigades of infantry, or 4 regiments, 3 squadrons of cavalry, and 6 batteries of artillery. There were also supplementary troops, consisting of 2 regiments of Bersaglieri, 1 battalion of an Alpine regiment, several machine gun companies, some garrison artillery, a battalion of engineers, telegraphists, an air section, the medical corps, &c.

Each infantry regiment had 3 battalions of 4 companies, each of 200 rifles. Thus the strength of each regiment was 2,400 rifles. Each squadron of cavalry consisted of 120 sabres, and each battery of artillery of 6 guns. The total strength in infantry was, therefore, 20,000 rifles, with 720 sabres, and 84 guns, in addition to the supplementary troops.

For the conveyance of the troops, horses, cattle, fodder, field-kitchens, tents, stores, and the like, between 40 and 50 transports had been prepared. The different units embarked at the nearest ports to their stations, and the point of assembly was Augusta, in Sicily, where the conveying men-of-war were in readiness.

The first transports to get away left secretly on Oct. 5th, with the detachment for Tobruk, which was occupied on the 10th. General Caneva, with his staff, and the first batch of transports for Tripoli, left Naples on Oct. 7th, and 18 or 19 more transports followed from that port on the next day. From the 4th to the 11th, transports were leaving for the port of assembly, from Palermo, Genoa, Ancona, Brindisi, and Taranto.

On Oct. 11th the first transports arrived at Tripoli and began the disembarkation there. On the 12th more transports arrived, and by the 14th the fine weather enabled all the troops to be put on shore. The subsequent landing of stores, etc., delayed somewhat by the heavy swell, was completed by the 20th. It was stated that 20,000 men and 2,400 horses were carried in 34 transports.

The 35,000 men in the two divisions and supplementary troops appear to have been allotted, 20,000 to Tripoli, 8,000 to Bengazi, and the remainder to other ports.

Preparations were at once made for the despatch of a third division. The strength of this force was unknown even to many of the officers, and that the exact destination, date of departure, and number of transports, were also uncertain.

The majority of the troops at Tripoli were, on landing, pushed forward to the outpost line which extended in a crescent, about five miles long, round the desert side of the town. The extremities of the line rested on the sea; its curve included a suburban oasis, five or six square miles in area, which was thickly populated with Arabs.

An attempt had been made to disarm the Arabs in the town, but, for some reason or other it had been carried out very imperfectly. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the fact that several thousand rifles were known to have been distributed in the town by the Turks, the Italians do not seem to have realised the danger from this quarter. On the morning of Oct. 23rd parties of Arab and Turkish cavalry appeared out of the desert and made attempts to penetrate first the right and then the left of the Italian line on the edge of the oasis. About midday the attack was pressed with renewed vigour upon a position

defended by a battalion of Bersaglieri, and suddenly, as if by signal, fire was opened upon the rear of the Italian line by the Arab residents of the oasis, who, from the cover of their mud houses and gardens, shot numbers of the Bersaglieri in the back and picked off at short range everybody approaching the outpost line from the town. Some of the bolder spirits among the Arabs made for the town itself; there was a general call to arms, and a panic of the wildest description set in among the civilian population. In half an hour the Italians had regained the upper hand, but in that time two companies of Bersaglieri had been exterminated. The position was serious, for a repetition of the Arab rising in the oasis simultaneously with a Turkish attack in force might conceivably result in the wiping out of the invaders.

In these circumstances General Caneva took a step the consequences of which troubled the conscience of the civilised world. He issued an order that the portion of the oasis in which the rising occurred was to be cleared of its population, and that Arabs "taken in arms against the Italians" were to be shot upon the spot. The definition seems to have been interpreted none too precisely, and the most restrained of the narratives of impartial witnesses admits that "the flood-gates of bloodlust were opened." For three days the hunting and shooting of the miserable Arabs was prosecuted with relentless pertinacity. The passions of Italian soldiers had been inflamed by what they regarded as the treacherous murder of their comrades, and by allegations of horrible barbarities practised by the Arabs on wounded prisoners. It is said that in the three days 4,000 Arabs were killed in cold blood within the area of the oasis. This wholesale execution, in the course of which, it is alleged, many innocent of both sexes perished with the guilty, created a profound sensation among the friends of Italy, as well as in the Moslem world. The Italian Government deemed it desirable to issue an explanation of the circumstances; the Porte addressed to the Powers signatory to the Hague Convention of 1907 a protest based upon the protection accorded by that document to "inhabitants and belligerents."

The anticipated Turkish attack in force was delivered on Oct. 26. It was repelled as gallantly as it was delivered, but General Caneva seems to have considered it necessary to shorten his line of defence by abandoning two forts to the east of the town. These positions were immediately occupied by the Turks, and were not recovered by the Italians until Nov. 7th. On Nov. 5th a Royal Decree published in Rome proclaimed Tripolitania and Cyrenaica under the full sovereignty of the Kingdom of Italy. Before the end of the month the Italians had established their control of the coast towns. The most difficult part of the enterprise—the advance into a waterless and roadless desert—was still to be undertaken.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The revolt of the Malissori upon the Montenegrin frontier and the measures undertaken by the Turkish Government for their repression (see TURKEY, p. 314) constituted a serious menace to international peace. In response to friendly representations made by Russia in May, the Porte protested that it had no inten-

tion of attacking Montenegro, but it must insist upon the duty of the Montenegrin Government to disarm all insurgents who crossed its borders. The fighting on the frontier was protracted for many weeks, and continued to cause grave anxiety to the Powers by reason not only of the unrest which it occasioned in the neighbouring kingdoms, but also of the indignation excited in Western Europe by the outrages alleged to have been committed by Turkish troops. In the course of a debate in the House of Commons on July 27th, Sir Edward Grey, while deploring the excesses which had been committed, said that any steps which could be taken to limit the area of disturbance could not be initiated by Great Britain, and could only have British support if they were adopted by other Powers. "It must be remembered," he said, "that intervention would mean the destruction of the new régime in Turkey and the hopes founded upon it, and would mean that Europe had made up its mind Turkey was going to relapse into the same state in which it had been under the old régime." In August the Turkish Government were induced, by the personal efforts of King Nicholas of Montenegro, to make peace with the insurgents.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE—THE SAVARKAR CASE.

The questions arising out of the escape of the Indian prisoner Savarkar from a P. & O. steamship at Marseilles were referred, as stated in the 1911 edition, to the Hague Court. The case was argued in February, Great Britain being represented by Mr. Eyre Crowe. The award, which was delivered on Feb. 24th, was in complete accordance with the contentions of the British Government, the Tribunal holding that, although an irregularity had been committed in the arrest of the escaping prisoner, every one concerned had acted in good faith. The court recognised, moreover, that there is no rule of international law imposing, in the circumstances of this case, any obligation on the Powers which has in its custody a prisoner to restore him because of a mistake committed by the foreign agent who delivered him up to that Power. The Court consisted of M. Beernaert (President), Lord Desart, M. Lous Renault, M. Gram, and Jonkheer de Savornin Lohman. (See also p. 145.)

CRETE.

Crete continued to be one of the sore spots of Europe, though less inflamed than in previous years. In May the Christian population worked itself into a great state of excitement over a futile proposal of the Turkish Government to nominate *Kadis* for the Moslems of the island. In September, in reply to a communication from the Porte, the Protecting Powers announced that they had decided not to prolong the mandate of M. Zaimais as High Commissioner of the island, nor to fill the post on his retirement, but they did not consider the moment favourable for any attempt to arrive at a final settlement of the *status* of Crete.

THE ELBE AND RHINE.

Some international questions arose out of the proposal of the German Government to impose shipping dues on the Elbe and Rhine. An article of the German Constitution declared

that fluvial navigation was to be free. In Nov. 1910, however, a Bill providing for the modification of this article was submitted to the Reichstag. The proposal directly affected the economic interests of Holland and Austria, and touched the treaty rights of a number of other Powers. The German Government considered that "it was desirable to pass the Bill before approaching the foreign States concerned," and it was in due course presented to the Reichstag.

THE FORTIFICATION OF FLUSHING.

A question of somewhat similar nature was raised by the Coast Defence scheme of the Netherlands Government—a scheme involving the expenditure of about £3,170,000, of which £436,000 was to be devoted to the fortifications of Flushing. The apparent anxiety to renew the coastal defences of Holland, while leaving the eastern frontier to take care of itself, exposed the scheme to some unpleasant interpretations in the foreign press. It was alleged that the scheme had been brought forward under pressure from Germany in order to prevent the use of the Netherlands as a base for a British war-fleet operating against Germany, or to protect the flank of a German army in the event of Germany disregarding Belgian neutrality and directing an attack upon France through Belgium. In other quarters it was suggested that, the existing coastal defences of Holland being amply adequate to secure these ends, the supposed action of Germany in maintaining the contrary must be merely the provision of a pretext for the occupation of the Netherlands in the event of war with Great Britain. The Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, however, declared that there had been no interference in the internal affairs of the Netherlands by any foreign Power. The Defence Bill, he said, was "not aimed at any special Power, but only against the eventual menace to Dutch independence." In Belgium considerable alarm and hostility were excited by the proposal to convert Flushing into a place of arms dominating the only practicable approach by sea to the port of Antwerp. It was maintained that the Scheldt was an international river which must remain neutral, and that Holland, having signed the Treaty of 1839 securing the neutrality of Belgium, could not take any action likely to affect that neutrality. Questioned on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 16th, M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that opinions in Holland were very much divided, and it was possible that the scheme would not be maintained. "In any case," he continued, "I can only agree with the view that a scheme of this kind entails conversations between the Powers which have guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. These are quite friendly conversations which can nowhere be misinterpreted and to which I will willingly lend myself." Sir Edward Grey, a month later (Feb. 16th), said that "no statement of the views of His Majesty's Government seems called for upon measures taken by a foreign Government to fortify its own frontier, in so far as these measures are purely defensive. If any international treaty rights or obligations were to be affected, the question would be one for friendly discussion between the Powers who were parties to the treaty before any of them could pronounce an opinion."

WHITE SEA FISHERIES.

The White Sea Fisheries Protection Bill introduced into the Russian Duma by the Minister of Agriculture on Jan. 5th provoked vigorous remonstrances from Great Britain, Germany, Japan, the United States, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The Bill proposed to forbid foreigners to fish in the White Sea within a distance of twelve miles from any point in the Government of Archangel or in any of the surrounding islands. The attitude of the British Government was described by Viscount Morley in the House of Lords on Feb. 15th. "Last summer," he said, "the Russian authorities arrested a British trawler off the north coast for illegal trawling outside the three-mile limit—they considered it illegal. In default of legislation on the subject of territorial waters they had to release, and his Majesty's Government have, so far as this particular case is concerned, handed in a claim for compensation. It was this probably that made the Russian Government anxious to vindicate what they thought was their position and to regulate trawling on the northern coast without any further delay. But," added Lord Morley, "it is not only fishery interests that are concerned. There are also very important national interests. In time of war those interests might be of the most serious kind, and before, therefore, we could agree to any extension of the present three-mile limit we must have better reasons than have yet been presented. We are protesting, and we shall protest, if necessary, again. We are alive to all the considerations that are involved in this new departure—we understand why it was made—and we shall certainly defend every right and every interest, whether narrow or broad, which is involved in the matter." The Duma Committee to which the Bill was referred approved the retention of the twelve-mile principle, and passed the measure with but slight alteration on May 8th. Its further progress was, however, postponed.

JAPAN'S TREATIES.

Consequently upon the promulgation of her new tariff (see 1911 ed.), Japan entered into new Commercial Treaties with some of the Western Powers. A Treaty with Great Britain was signed at London on April 3rd. Its nature was indicated in the following prefatory note to the Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 5556, price 2½d.] in which the Treaty was published:

"The Treaty is the result of negotiations between Great Britain and Japan consequent upon the denunciation on July 16th, 1910, by Japan of the existing Treaty of 1854 between the two countries. This denunciation, which will take effect on July 16th, 1911, followed the promulgation of a new Japanese Tariff to take effect on July 17th, 1911. It is intended that the new Treaty shall remain in force for twelve years certain. There is, however, special provision in Article 8 to meet the contingency of either contracting Power desiring to revise the tariff schedule appended to the Treaty before the end of that period. Should notice of such desire be given at any time after the Treaty has been in force for not less than a year, negotiations are to be entered into for the purpose, and should they prove unsuccessful within six months, the party which gave notice of revision would then be free to give a further six months' notice to terminate the

Tariff Article separately without prejudice to the other stipulations of the Treaty. Part I. of the Schedule annexed to the Treaty provides for reductions of duty as compared with the rates of the new Japanese Tariff on certain important classes of manufactured articles, mainly textile and iron and steel goods, of special interest to British trade on importation into Japan. . . . Broadly speaking, the effect is that, in the case of cotton tissues of the classes which specially interest British trade, the new duties on grey tissues are reduced by proportions varying from one-third to one-fourth, with consequential reductions on other kinds; in the case of the more important classes of tissues of pure wool, by proportions varying from one-fourth to one-fifth; in that of tissues of wool and cotton mixed, and of linen yarns, by about one-fifth; in that of certain classes of iron and steel plates and sheets, including galvanised sheets and tinned plates, by amounts varying from two-ninths to two-fifths; in that of pig iron, by about one-sixth; and in the case of paints, by one-third. The imports of the above articles from the United Kingdom into Japan are valued at about £3,500,000 per annum, or over 80 per cent. of the imports of the like articles from all sources. Part II. of the Schedule enumerates certain articles of Japanese production which, subject to the provision of Article 8 as to revision, are to continue to be admitted free of duty into the United Kingdom. These articles are either materials for industry or specialities of Japanese manufacture. The total value of these articles imported into the United Kingdom from Japan is about £2,150,000 per annum.

The Canadian Government entered into a separate and temporary arrangement, to hold good for two years, pending the conclusion of a more permanent agreement.

A new Commercial Treaty with the United States (ratified by the Senate on Feb. 24th) is noteworthy from the fact that it omitted the clause of the old Treaty whereby each of the signatories reserved to itself the right of regulating immigration from the territories of the other.

(The revised Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Japan is dealt with on p. 280.)

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

In consequence of the alleged disregard by China of the Treaty concluded with Russia in 1881, concerning the Ili district of Chinese Turkestan, the St. Petersburg Government, on Feb. 16th, presented a peremptory demand for the immediate recognition of Russia's rights on six specified points, and threatened, in the event of the Chinese Government failing compliance, to occupy the Ili region with troops. The crisis thus created was prolonged for several weeks, to the grave anxiety of the friends of both disputants. On March 24th Russia presented an ultimatum demanding a satisfactory answer within three days. The required assurances were immediately given, and the incident ended as abruptly as it began.

The negotiations with an American syndicate in the autumn of 1910 for a five-per-cent. loan of £10,000,000 resulted in an agreement (signed April 15th, 1911) with banking representatives of Britain, Germany, France, and the United States, each of these countries taking a fourth share of the loan. Mr. Knox, the United States

Secretary of State, defined the aim of American policy as the enlistment of the financial interests of the Great Powers in the maintenance of the political integrity of China. The objects of the loan were the reform of Chinese currency and the industrial development of Manchuria, and repayment was secured upon Manchurian revenues. Another international loan of like amount, secured upon specified revenues of Hunan and Hupei, and providing for the construction of railways in China under British, German, and American engineers, was signed on May 20th.

EAST AND WEST.

An Agreement was executed on July 6th between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of various outstanding pecuniary claims, some of them more than a hundred years old. Under the agreement the claims are to be referred to a court of two arbitrators, one chosen by each Government, and of an umpire chosen by the two arbitrators. The court is to sit at Washington. Details of the claims were published in a Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 5803].

The outcome of a Pelagic Sealing Conference held at Washington was the signature by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and Russia, on July 7th, of a convention suspending pelagic sealing for fifteen years from December 15th, 1911.

A long-standing dispute between the United States and Germany as to the application of the German Potash Law to contracts entered into by American buyers before the passing of the law was settled in May. After an exchange of notes between the two Governments, a conference of representatives of the commercial interests involved was held at Hamburg, and an agreement entered into concerning the terms of a revised contract.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The negotiations for commercial reciprocity between Canada and the United States, which had been begun at Ottawa in Nov. 1910 (see 1910 ed., p. 216), were resumed at Washington in January, and before the close of the month the Commissioners concluded a comprehensive Agreement, the terms of which were made public on the 27th. It was provided that this Agreement was not to be embodied in a formal treaty, but was to come into effect by concurrent legislation at Ottawa and Washington. Schedules of the Agreement specified (a) a number of articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States, and, reciprocally, a number of articles the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States free of duty when imported from Canada; (b) a number of articles on which a common rate of duty would be imposed; and (c and d) a few articles subject to special rates. Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, in a despatch to the High Commissioner (Feb. 7th, 1911), claimed that "the fear that the Agreement will seriously affect imports from Great Britain is groundless; the greater part of it deals with natural products which Great Britain does not send us. The range of manufactures affected is comparatively small, and in most cases the reductions are small. It appears to be assumed in some quarters that the tariff rates agreed

upon discriminate in favour of the United States and against Great Britain. There is no foundation for this. In every case Great Britain will still have the same rate, or a lower one. Canada's right to deal with the British preference as she pleases remains untouched by the Agreement. The adoption of the Agreement will probably lead to some further revision of the Canadian tariff in which Canadian Parliament will be entirely free to fix the British preferential tariff at any rates that may be deemed proper."

Notwithstanding these assurances, the Agreement excited keen controversy on Imperial grounds. English Tariff Reformers regarded it as a set-back to the cause of Imperial Preference, and, in full-dress debates in Lords and Commons, attacked the Liberal Government for its steadfast refusal to adopt a fiscal policy which, it was claimed, would have made it commercially disadvantageous to Canada to accept the advances of the United States.

In Canada the Agreement found its main support in the agricultural interest, its main opposition in the interests of railways and manufacturers. In Canada Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and in the United States Mr. Taft, exerted all their influence to make the Agreement acceptable to their respective legislatures. The Bill passed the United States Senate on July 22nd by 53 votes to 27 (see p. 318). Meanwhile in Canada the Conservative Opposition, led by Mr. Borden, became so formidable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier advised the Governor-General to proclaim a prorogation and to dissolve Parliament, in order that the question might be submitted to the country. The election campaign which followed was conducted with extraordinary vigour, the Opposition contending that the question was no mere party or fiscal issue, but the pitting of the ways between Imperialism and Continentalism. The elections took place on Sept. 21st, and resulted (as stated on p. 164) in the overwhelming defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government. It was stated in Washington that the Reciprocity Act would be allowed to remain on the Statute Books of the United States in the hope of a change of mind on the part of the Dominion.

The following Parliamentary Papers dealing with the subject were published in 1911: Cd. 5512, 1d.; 5516, 1d.; 5523, 2d.; 5537, 2d.

A deadlock in the execution of the Fisheries Treaty of 1903, between the United States and Canada, was produced by the action of the United States Senate. Under the provisions of the Treaty, regulations for fishing in the international inland waters were drawn up by a committee, but the regulations were so mutilated by the Senate that in September Canada announced her intention of withdrawing completely from the Treaty.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Mexican revolution compelled the United States Government to send a considerable body of troops to guard the Mexican frontier. The Alsop Claim, made by the United States upon Chile, was finally settled in July. The claim, as stated in the 1911 edition, had been referred by mutual agreement to King Edward, and on his death to King George. His Majesty's award conceded £187,000 to the American claimants. The original amount of the claim was £600,000. (See also PERSIA and TURKEY.)

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN 1911.

The most important event in the progress of the Peace Movement during the year was the **Anglo-American Treaty of Arbitration**, which, if ratified without amendment by the United States Senate, will considerably extend the practice of International Arbitration, though not to the degree at first anticipated. A similar Treaty was signed by the **United States and France**. One immediate preliminary was the revision of our Treaty of Alliance with Japan. (See p. 280.) Before stating the chief provisions of the Anglo-American Treaty, it will be useful to note the stages that led up to it. The initiative came from **President Taft**, who, in a speech to the New York Peace Society—mentioned in last year's issue of the **ANNUAL**—made this memorable statement: "Personally I do not see any reason why matters of national honour should not be referred to Courts of Arbitration as matters of private or national property are. I know that is going further than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honour should not be submitted to tribunals composed of men of honour who understand questions of national honour, to abide by their decision as well as in other questions of difference arising between nations." For some time this expression of opinion was generally regarded as a pious aspiration quite outside the region of practical politics. But nine months later—in Dec. 1910—President Taft, when addressing a Peace Society at Washington, made a definite suggestion that an arrangement somewhat on these lines might be attempted. "If," he said, "we can negotiate and put through agreements with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of International Arbitration Courts in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations, no matter what it involves, whether honour, territory, or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least to establish between them the same system which through the process of law has existed between individuals under government." This idea, of course, meant passing beyond the narrow limits fixed by the **Hague Convention** dealing with International Arbitration, which excepts those disputes that involve "honour or vital interests." In March, 1911, an encouraging response came from Sir E. Grey, who, during a debate on the **Naval Estimates**, spoke as follows: "Supposing two of the greatest nations in the world were to make it clear to the whole world by an agreement that in no circumstances were they going to war again, I venture to say that the effect of the example would be one which would be bound to have beneficial consequences. . . . I know that to bring about changes of this kind public opinion has to rise to a higher plane, higher than it can rise in ordinary times; but the times are not ordinary with this expenditure, and they will become still less ordinary as this expenditure increases. . . . My attitude is one of encouragement, and even if our hopes may not be realised in our time, that is no reason why we should not press forward in the direction in which we see a possible means of relief." By the very nature of the debate, he was bound to emphasise the question of expenditure, and the possible means of reducing

it. But an appreciative article in the *Times* pointed out that "there are other and less material forces at work, as Sir E. Grey would be the first to acknowledge. The love of peace and the horror of avoidable bloodshed have apparently possessed the minds of civilised nations more powerfully than at any time in the past." A few days later, Sir E. Grey, presiding at the dinner of the **International Arbitration League**, said, in the course of his speech: "If an Arbitration Treaty is made between the two great countries on the lines sketched out as possible by the President of the United States, let it be done by the two Powers concerned without *arrière pensée*. But do not let them set narrow bounds to their hopes of the beneficent results which may develop from it in course of time, results which I think must extend far beyond the two countries originally concerned. . . . To set a good example is to hope that others will follow; and if others of the Great Powers did follow, there would eventually be something like a league of Peace."

The matter was not allowed to rest there. In April a very important meeting was held at the Guildhall of London. The Lord Mayor presided, and was supported by many eminent representatives of politics and religion. The **Prime Minister** moved a resolution (which was seconded by Mr. Balfour) welcoming President Taft's proposal; and in his speech occurs the following passage: "Arbitration is, of course, a familiar expedient of diplomacy for settling or averting disputes. It has been and is frequently applied to specific matters of difference between civilised Governments. Further, of late years, we have entered into a number of Arbitration Treaties of more general character. But hitherto great countries have been accustomed to reserve from the scope of these engagements matters of vital interest and of national honour. What is now proposed—and that is the profound significance of this new departure—is that as between the United States and the United Kingdom, no matter what may be the gravity of the issue, whatever may be the magnitude of the interests involved, whatever the poignancy of the feeling which is aroused, there is to be for the future a definite abandonment of war as a possible solution, the substitution of argument for force, and the supersession by judicial methods of the old ordeal of battle." If this lays stress upon the risks as well as the merits of unlimited arbitration, we have, to counterbalance it, the assurance of President Taft that "No question either of national honour or of national interest can ever arise between the Mother Country and the United States which may not with dignity be left to independent judicial arbitration and not to war." In May the annual meeting of the **Peace Society** took place at the Guildhall of London. The Lord Mayor presided, and quoted with approval this extract from the Society's report: "The hopefulness of the present condition of things as regards international life and peace is the result of a natural and steady development and of a larger and better understanding between the sections of the great human family. Distances and differences are being annihilated. The multiplication of common interests through trade

and commerce, and a variety of other causes, are bringing the whole human race into a more cosmopolitan relationship."

Eventually, on Aug. 3rd, 1911, a Treaty of Arbitration was signed between the United Kingdom and the United States, extending the scope of the Treaty of 1908. There are seven Articles, the main provisions being as follows: Article I. provides that all differences that cannot be settled by negotiation, and "which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principle of law or equity," shall be submitted to the Hague Court of Arbitration, or to some other Tribunal as may be decided by special agreement. As regards the United States, any such agreement is to be made by the President with the consent of the Senate; while as regards the United Kingdom, the right is reserved of obtaining the concurrence of any self-governing Dominion in a matter affecting its interests. Article II. provides for the institution of a joint High Commission of Inquiry, composed of three nationals from each of the two countries concerned, or otherwise constituted by the terms of reference. To this Commission, on the request of either party, any controversy within the scope of Article I. is to be referred before it is submitted to arbitration, even if the parties are not agreed that it is so arbitrable. Such reference may, however, be postponed for a year after the formal request, in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic adjustment. By Article III. this Commission is to elucidate the facts, define the issues, and make recommendations; but their reports are not to have the character of an arbitral award. The last clause of this article is, perhaps, the most important: "In cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under Article I., that question shall be submitted to the joint High Commission of Inquiry; and "if all or all but one of the members of the Commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of Article I., it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty." That is the clause which has hindered the ratification by the United States Senate, because the Majority Report of the Foreign Relations Committee protests that it infringes the Senate's Constitutional prerogative, as "to take from the Senate, in any degree or by any means, the power of saying whether a given question is one for arbitration or not, is to destroy the power of the Senate on the most important point to be decided in connection with differences arising with any other nation." And further, it appears that the Committee is particularly apprehensive lest an opportunity might be given to some countries—in case of similar treaties—to raise such questions as the "Monroe Doctrine," or the immigration of Asiatics. To meet these objections President Taft has offered to give the Senate the right of confirming the appointment of the American members of any Commission of Inquiry; though he maintains that such points could never come under the scope of Article I. In a Minority Report, Senators Cullom and Root suggest as a compromise that ratification shall depend upon a declaration excluding matters involving "the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely Governmental Policy." The Foreign Relations Com-

mittee has reported to the Senate in favour of ratification subject to an amendment striking out the last clause of Article III. Public opinion—judging from the New York newspapers—keenly resents any alteration in the Treaty. President Taft, during his speech-making tour, said: "If the Senate fails to endorse the Treaties . . . we shall be halting in the movement towards general peace, which has made a substantial advance in the last ten years, and that would be an international calamity." Both the President and Secretary Knox stated in November that they believed that the necessary majority would be secured.

Although the Anglo-American Treaty affords a striking example of an approach to International Peace, it cannot, as both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour pointed out beforehand, directly bring about any reduction of our armaments. To quote from Mr. Balfour's speech at the Guildhall meeting: "Our responsibilities over every part of our vast Empire, our responsibilities in the face of other great civilised nations, would remain undiminished. Therefore, among the infinite blessings which I think would follow upon the carrying out of such a treaty, I do not regard any immediate fruit in the reduction of the burden of armaments as a thing which we can confidently look for." In this respect the subject of Anglo-German relations is of more pressing importance. And lately the probability has arisen of some arrangement with reference to the mutual reduction of armaments. In Dec. 1910 the German Imperial Chancellor made a statement as follows: "We also meet England in the desire to avoid rivalry in regard to armaments; and non-binding *pourparlers* which have from time to time taken place have been conducted on both sides in a friendly spirit. We have always advanced the opinion that a frank and sincere interchange of views, followed by an understanding with regard to economic and political interests of the two countries, offers the surest means of allaying all mistrust on the subject of the relations of the Powers to each other on sea and land." And he explained that this mistrust had manifested itself "not in the case of the Government, but of public opinion." Speaking on the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons, Sir E. Grey quoted the above statement, and said: "I entirely reciprocate that attitude. . . . We have no desire that our relations with any Power should be such as to make cordial relations with Germany impossible. . . . I have always held that the frank exchange of information between the two Governments through their naval *attachés* would guard against any surprise. . . . It may be that agreement would make it certain that there would be no addition to the present programme in Germany. . . . But remember that it must be always within those limits, as far as agreement is concerned, that the German Naval Law has been laid down by Germany because she thinks it necessary for her own purposes, within her own power, and due to herself to have a strong navy. That is a position which nobody can resent Germany taking up." In the same debate the First Lord of the Admiralty made the following sanguine statement: "If there is no further amendment of the German Fleet Law—and we have every reason to hope and believe that there will not be—the Estimates of 1912-13 will show a reduction on the Estimates of 1911-12." In

reply to Sir E. Grey's remarks as to ship-building, the German Imperial Chancellor said: "We have therefore declared our readiness to come to an agreement with England about this matter, in the hope that by these means the expected calming of public opinion in England will set in." Lord Avebury, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* (October) with reference to the first Universal Races Congress, held in London, notes, as a symptom favourable to the development of international concord, that "Commercial interests are more potent than commercial rivalries. . . . Next to India, Germany is our best customer. Our commerce with her approaches £100,000,000, not very unevenly divided between exports and imports. This is a great factor for peace." At the Church Congress (October), Sir F. Lascelles (formerly British Ambassador in Germany) delivered an address on the subject of "the Church's duty in furthering International Peace," and in discussing the relations between Great Britain and Germany pointed out that "the German Empire had not waged war since its foundation, though opportunities had not been wanting; yet, notwithstanding this, Germany was looked upon as a general disturber of the peace of the world. Germany, on the other hand, considered that her position as the greatest military power in Europe entitled her to a voice in the settlement of questions of international importance, and one of her chief complaints was that the other countries, and especially England, did not recognise that position." He was unable to share the view that war between the two countries was inevitable, although he must admit that if any serious question were to arise, the bitterness and ill-feeling in both countries, to which he had alluded, would create a situation of grave danger. Patience and goodwill on both sides would tend to re-establish, if not cordial friendship, at any rate a good understanding between the two countries.

The Lord Mayor was entertained in London (October) by the German Officers' Club, and took occasion to quote from a speech of the German Emperor at the Guildhall three years ago: "The main prop and basis for the peace of the world is the maintenance of good relations between our two great countries, and I shall further strengthen them as far as lies in my power. The German nation's wishes coincide with mine." He thought that "in these words of the German Emperor they had an assurance that the interests and the traditions of the two nations would be maintained." Here should be noted, as a more recent token of friendliness, the visit of the German Emperor to London to be present at the unveiling of the Queen Victoria Memorial by King George. With the object of developing a good understanding between the two countries, the German Churches have already formed a Council; and in 1911 a Council of British Churches was likewise constituted. An Anglo-German Friendship Society was inaugurated at a meeting over which the Lord Mayor presided. And a meeting under the auspices of the International Arbitration League initiated a movement with a similar purpose. At a Mansion House Meeting (November) the Lord Mayor proposed a resolution in favour of a friendly understanding with Germany, and urging the Government to take action "to remove the unfortunate impression felt in Germany as to England's attitude

towards her legitimate aspirations" in the settlement of international questions. Answering a question in the House of Commons (November) with reference to Anglo-German relations, Sir E. Grey said: "I trust that, with the conclusion of the negotiations now happily arrived at between France and Germany on the subject of Morocco, the tension that has given rise to suspicion and misconstruction in the British Press and the German Press will disappear." And the German Imperial Chancellor, referring in the Reichstag to Sir Edward Grey's remarks, said: "I can only associate myself with this warning in order that views may not become rooted in the mutual national feeling which in the end would poison the relations of both great countries, to their own mutual injury, and, I may add, to the injury of the whole world."

A few days later Mr. Asquith took the occasion of the Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Guildhall to repudiate emphatically the allegations of a section of the German press that British policy is persistently unfriendly to the aspirations of the Fatherland. "It is a satisfaction (he said) to welcome the happy conclusion, so honourable to the statesmanship of two great countries, of the negotiations in regard to Morocco between France and Germany. The settlement of the questions involved is a relief to Europe, for it removes perhaps the greatest obstacle to the smooth working of European diplomacy. Our own gratification at the result is none the less profound and sincere because we have been suspected in irresponsible quarters of looking coldly on the negotiations, and even of a disposition to hamper their success. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is no secret about either the aims or the methods of British policy. Let me state them once more in plain English. Where British interests are involved it is our business to safeguard them. Where treaty obligations come in it is our duty to fulfil them. Where we have established friendships and understandings we seek to maintain them loyally and intact. But, as I have said before at this table, addressing more than one of your predecessors, my Lord Mayor, our friendships are neither exclusive nor jealous; we have no cause of quarrel with any nation; nor, with such a history and such an Empire as ours, have we any disposition to curtail or fetter the natural and legitimate aspirations of others. We rejoice with sincerity and without reserve in every settlement which removes upon honourable and durable terms outstanding differences, which clears the mists of misunderstanding from the international atmosphere, and which broadens the foundations of peace and goodwill in Europe and the world."

A few hours earlier Mr. Asquith had received from Mr. Noel Buxton a memorial, signed by a large number of members belonging to all parties in the House of Commons, regarding the relations of the two countries. The memorial was in these terms:—

"We, the undersigned, in view of the anxiety felt in this country on account of the recent imminence of war, and in view of the conclusion of the Moroccan negotiations, desire to urge on his Majesty's Government the importance of taking action:

"(1) To remove the mischievous impression now prevailing in Germany as to the attitude of this country towards her.

"(2) To reassure the German Government

and people that no responsible body in the United Kingdom wishes to deny to Germany her share in the settlement of great international questions, or to view with hostility her legitimate aspirations as a great Power.

"We share the hope that every opportunity of co-operation with Germany will be taken, that all appearance of a desire to isolate her will be removed, and that the Anglo-French Entente, which permits, as Sir Edward Grey has said, of friendship with other Powers, will not be allowed to stand in the way of a cordial rapprochement with Germany."

By the munificence of Sir Ernest Cassel an Anglo-German Institute has been founded in memory of King Edward with the object of assisting Germans residing in Great Britain and British subjects residing in Germany.

As regards the resolution of the United States Congress (1910) for the appointment of a Peace Commission to consider the best means of furthering the limitation of armaments and of preserving peace, Sir E. Grey (in answer to a question in the House of Commons) stated that he had informed the American Ambassador that his Majesty's Government would lend their support to any well-considered and practical scheme which might be brought forward by the United States Government, as they had always taken the keenest interest in the plan of an international agreement for this purpose. To assist the cause of international Peace, Mr. Carnegie made the munificent donation of £2,000,000 to a permanent Board of Trustees. In the Trust-deed he expresses his belief that "the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform"; but, as to future action, he gives his trustees the widest discretion. A Carnegie Peace Foundation Conference was held at Berne, under the presidency of Professor Clark of Columbia University, and was attended by delegates from various countries. The Foundation was organised into three divisions, to deal with: (a) International Law; (b) Economics and History; and (c) Inter-course and Education. Mr. Ginn of Boston, U.S.A., founded an International School of Peace, with an endowment of £10,000 a year.

The Universal Peace Congress, which was to have been held in the autumn, has been postponed till next spring, owing to the cholera. By an irony of fate, as originally fixed it would have met at Rome just when Italy was beginning war against Turkey. Our National Peace Council forwarded a resolution to Sir E. Grey urging that this country, either alone or in co-operation with other Powers, should offer mediation and press upon Italy the submission of its complaints and claims against Turkey to the Hague Court of Arbitration or to some other method of international determination, as being signatories of the Hague Convention. Later on (November) the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a similar object, sent a deputation to the Prime Minister and Sir E. Grey, who gave sympathetic replies, but pointed out the difficulty in mediating until there was a better prospect of success.

The war between Italy and Turkey and the preceding crisis about Morocco afford practical illustrations of the unavoidable necessity of preparing for war even in the midst of considerable progress towards permanent peace. This point has been well put in a speech by Lord Rosebery with reference to the Anglo-

American Treaty: "In the past few months there has come a blessed vision to the world of some prospect of a real effort being made in the direction of peace. . . . What is needed to carry that vision into some hope of practicability? Union and strength. Union in the Empire itself, union with the great Republic of the West, which is so anxious to join hands with us for this purpose. And strength—how is strength to be obtained? We cannot obtain strength by disarmament, for that would be a certain presage of war; we shall only find strength in the resolution and contentment of our people and their preparedness for war." If this necessary caution tends to damp enthusiasm, it may be well to bear in mind that President Taft himself, after remarking that all who understood the situation agreed that arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was a step in the right direction, took care to add: "but it is only a step. We are dealing with a world that is fallible. Reforms that are worth having must be brought about little by little, not by one blow. I think we shall do better if we realise the difficulties there are in opening the gate of universal peace with one key in one year."

The Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague was established in 1899 by an Act signed by the representatives of 24 Powers. The number of Powers represented in the Court has since been increased to 41. The Court consists of competent authorities on international law, a number not exceeding four being chosen by each of the Powers. Appointments are made for six years, but may be renewed. From the members so appointed the arbitrators in the trial of any dispute to be referred to the Court must be chosen. The Act establishing the Court provides machinery for the selection of arbitrators in the event of the parties to the dispute being unable to agree upon this point. The British members of the Court are Sir Edward Fry, Sir Ernest Satow, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and the Earl of Desart.

The International Arbitration League, formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was established in 1870, and has carried on an active propaganda, in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. Its first Secretary, the late Sir W. R. Cremer, originated the conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international arbitration which have been held at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, Budapest, Christiania, Vienna, St. Louis, and Berlin. It has many members of Parliament as Vice-Presidents. President, Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P.; Treasurer, Howard Evans; Secretary, F. Maddison. Offices, 183, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.

The Peace Society was founded in 1816, to promote permanent and Universal Peace, upon the basis of Christian principles, and advocates a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all nations, and the employment of pacific methods of settling international differences, especially the principle of arbitration. Amongst other methods of action, it especially advocates addresses and sermons on peace, on the Sunday before Christmas. President, Rt. Hon. Joseph A. Pease, M.P., D.C.L.; Treasurer and Chairman of Committee, Walter Hazell, J.P.; Secretary, W. Evans Darby, LL.D., B.D., S.T.D. Offices, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

INDIA, CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

An International Conference, which was held at Shanghai in 1909 at the invitation of the United States, passed nine resolutions urging each country to bind itself gradually to suppress opium smoking in its own territory and possessions, to re-examine the methods for preventing the abuse of opium, to adopt measures to prevent smuggling of opium, to control the manufacture and sale of morphine, to investigate the properties and effects of the various anti-opium remedies, and to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Consular districts, concessions, and settlements in China. (See 1910 ANNUAL for further particulars.) The United States Government invited a second Conference to be held at The Hague in 1911. The Under-Secretary for India stated in the House of Commons on July 26th, 1910, that His Majesty's Government could not agree to submit to discussion at the conference the diplomatic relations between themselves and the Government of China, and they might probably desire to know whether the Powers interested in calling the conference were willing to deal fully with the question of regulating the export of morphia and cocaine from western countries to the East. In September 1910 it was announced that the British Government had accepted the invitation in principle; that it accepted also the suggestion that the findings of the Shanghai Conference should be embodied in a convention, but stipulated that at the proposed conference the Anglo-Chinese Convention in regard to opium should not be discussed. It was arranged that the conference should meet on July 1st, 1911, but owing to the difficulty experienced in getting the necessary statistical information, it was postponed until Dec. 1st.

An agreement was reached in 1907 between the Wai-wu-pu and the British Minister that 51,000 chests of opium should be regarded as the standard amount annually imported at that time from India, and should be decreased yearly from 1908 by 5,100 chests. The annual decrease was to continue for three years from the beginning of 1908, the Indian Government undertaking that, "if at the end of that time it was found that China had similarly reduced her own production of opium, the progressive decrease of the Indian production would be continued with a view to the total cessation of the traffic at the end of ten years." It was also agreed that no poppy juice should be imported into China from Hong-kong, or *vice-versa*; that no opium pipes should be sold in foreign settlements, and no opium dens should be permitted to be established. Later in the year all the Powers gave their assent to the prohibition of the importation of morphia except for medicinal purposes. On the expiration of the agreement of 1907 a new agreement was signed (May 9th, 1911) providing that "the export of opium from India to China shall cease in less than seven years if clear proof is given to the satisfaction of the British Minister at Peking of the complete absence of production of native opium in China." It was agreed that, pending the complete disappearance of poppy cultivation in the Chinese Empire, Indian opium shall not be conveyed into any province (the ports of Canton and Shanghai excepted) which may have ceased to cultivate or import the native product.

Great Britain further undertakes to reduce Indian imports by an amount equal to one-third of the amount of uncertificated Indian opium in bond in China on given dates. The import of foreign opium into China in 1907 was 7,263,333 lb., valued at £4,656,219. The native opium, which is grown chiefly in Szechuan, Yunnan, Kansu, Shensi and Kueichow, amounted in 1907 to 6,424,964 lb. The import from India has fallen from 51,000 chests in 1907 to 42,122 in 1908, 42,183 in 1909, and 39,654 in 1910. In the meantime the price of opium in China has risen about 250 per cent.

The net revenue of the Indian Government from exports of opium, of which about two-thirds went to China, was, in 1907-8, £3,275,000; in 1908-9 (the first year of the agreement), £4,645,000; in 1909-10, £4,432,000. The increase in the last two years was explained by Mr. Montagu in his speech on the Indian Budget (July 26th, 1910), as being due to the higher prices obtained for Bengal opium, to the decrease on expenditure in Bengal, owing to reduced operations, and to the fact that pass duties on Malwa opium had been received in advance on opium that would be exported up to the end of 1911. He expressed the view that the first five years of the agreement with China would pass without injury to the Indian revenue, but the second five years would be more serious. Any shortening of the ten-year period would, he said, lead to serious financial and administrative questions, and place an excessive strain on the finances of India, the temper of the opium cultivators, the taxpayers, both in British Provinces and in native States, and the relations of the Indian Government with those of the native States. On May 9th, 1911, Mr. Montague, while admitting that "during the next seven years the revenue received by India from the export of opium to China may entirely disappear—a revenue of over £3,000,000," said it would be premature to consider the question of a contribution from the Imperial Exchequer until it is seen what China does under the new agreement.

The World Missionary Conference, which met at Edinburgh in 1910, passed a resolution expressing the hope that "the British Imperial and Indian Governments may be able to meet the financial difficulties created by the cessation of the opium revenue in a way that shall not increase the taxation of the mass of the people in India nor injure the Feudatory States concerned." The view of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade as expressed by Mr. Rowntree is that "Great Britain should bear the lion's share of the loss."

In July 1911 China notified that the entry of Persian and Turkish opium would be prohibited after Dec. 31st, 1911.

The Foreign Office published in June 1911 a report (Cd. 5658) by Sir A. Hosie, who, after careful investigation on the spot, expressed the opinion that poppy cultivation had been suppressed in Szechuan and Shansi, reduced by about 75 per cent. in Yunnan, by possibly 30 per cent. in Shensi, and by something under 25 per cent. in Kansu.

Society for Suppression of the Opium Trade, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Joseph G. Alexander, LL.B.; Sec., Rev. George A. Wilson.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia is a country of North Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. The country is made up of a number of *states*, the chief of which are *Tigré* in the north, *Amhara* in the west and centre, and *Shoa* in the south. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of *Tigré* assumed the chief power as *Johannes II.* To him, in '89, succeeded *Menelik II.*, King of *Shoa*, who was born in '42, and is a G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. In June 1908 he nominated *Lidj Jeassu* (b. 1896), son of *Ras Mikhael* and the Emperor's daughter, *Shoagash*, as his successor. In May 1909 *Lidj Jeassu* was married to Princess *Romanie* (b. 1901), granddaughter of the Emperor *Johannes II.*, and niece of the Empress *Taitou*. Two days after the marriage *Lidj Jeassu* was publicly proclaimed heir to the imperial throne.

On July 6th, 1906, an agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy, as to their interests in Abyssinia, was concluded, and signed on Dec. 13th, 1906. It provided for the maintenance of the political and territorial *status quo* and of the open door. The three Powers agreed to join, in case of necessity, in safeguarding the interests of Great Britain and Egypt in the basin of the Nile, of Italy in Erythrea, Somaliland, and Benadir, and of France in the Somali Protectorate and hinterland and the zone necessary for the construction and working of the railway from *Jibutil* to *Adis Ababa*. They also agreed that a French company approved by the French Government should construct the second section of the railway from *Diré Daoua* to *Adis Ababa* (continuing the existing French line from *Jibutil* to *Diré Daoua*) with a branch line to *Harar*; but it was provided that the subjects of the three Powers should enjoy equal treatment regarding trade and traffic on the railway and at the port of *Jibutil*. Railways west of *Adis Ababa* are to be constructed by Great Britain, which has a right to construct a line from British Somaliland across Abyssinia to the Soudan. Italy may connect *Benadir* by railway with Erythrea. An agreement was come to for the suppression of the traffic in contraband arms.

A railway from *Diré Daoua* to *Adis Ababa* is under construction.

Each large province is under a *Ras* or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. In Oct. 1907, when the formation of a Cabinet Council was decreed, Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs were appointed. Each *Ras* has a standing force as garrison and at call in case of war, and a considerable number of retainers not embodied. The forces united are estimated at 100,000 men. The central control is weak, and there is no organised division into the three arms, as in Europe; but the forces are readily grouped, the mounted men forming an irregular cavalry. The infantry are variously armed, but a good deal of modern equipment has latterly been purchased. The guns include about 50 modern and 30 old ones. There are some mountain batteries with Hotchkiss guns. The unembodied retainers, who may be likened to a militia, number about 140,000 men.

The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called *Monophysite*. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are also Mohammedans, Gallas, and the Jewish *Falashas*, who number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers. A decree ordering compulsory education for all male children over 12 was issued in Oct. 1907, but is at present a dead letter. There is one school, with Coptic teachers from Egypt, in *Adis Ababa*. Cattle-raising is the country's chief industry. Abyssinian trade passes principally through the port of *Jibutil* in French Somaliland; and in part through *Massowah*, in Erythrea, *Zaila*, in British Somaliland, and *Gambela* on the Soudan frontier. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports: ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, hides, rubber, and beeswax.

Area, 400,000 sq. m.; population, estimated at 8,000,000. The capital is *Adis Ababa*, pop. about 50,000, elevation about 8,000 feet; and *Harar*, in Eastern Abyssinia, has about 40,000 inhabitants.

British Minister, Capt. the Hon. W. Thesiger, D.S.O.—Consul, at *Adis Abeba*, Major C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, C.M.G.; at *Harar*, J. Geronlato, C.M.G.

AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great *Iran* plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the *Herat* boundary to the *Khaibar*, about 600 miles. Its area is about 250,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by *Baluchistan*; on the W. by *Persia*; on the N. by the Russian Central Asian States. *Kabul* is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,500,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by the strength of the *Ameer*. The four principal provinces are *Kabul*, *Turkestan*, *Herat*, and *Kandahar*. Most of the tribesmen are *Suni Mahometans*.

The present *Ameer* is *Habibullah Khan*, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late *Abdurrahman Khan*. He was born in 1872, succeeded on Oct. 1st, 1901, and was formally enthroned in March 1902. His eldest son is *Inayatulla*, b. '88. The *Ameer* has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. By the treaty of 1893, confirmed in 1905, the *Ameer* accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions.

By the *Anglo-Russian Convention*, 1907, the British Government declared that it had no intention of changing the political *status quo*, would not annex or occupy the country or intervene in its internal administration, and undertook not to act or encourage Afghanistan to act in a way to threaten Russia. The Russian Government declared that Afghanistan was outside the Russian sphere of influence, and undertook to act in all political

relations with Afghanistan through the British Government, and not to send agents to Afghanistan. Equality of treatment in trade matters for both countries was agreed upon. All these provisions were made subject to the notification to Russia of the Ameer's consent.

A standing army is maintained, and the Commander-in-Chief is the Ameer's brother, Sardar Nasrullah Khan, appointed in 1903. Service is obligatory, but rests lightly upon the population, about one man in eight being called upon to serve. The army comprises about 27,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and a strong force of artillery, apart from the irregulars, who number some 25,000 mounted men and a smaller force of infantry, capable of being increased on a war footing to 80,000 horse and 60,000 foot. The firearms are various, but there is now a large supply of modern rifles and guns. The army is now on a modern footing and has latterly advanced in organisation and training. The artillery force is creditable, and rewards are given to qualified marksmen. The army factories have been brought to a considerable level of excellence.

At Kabul there are factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on.

Silks, felts and carpets are manufactured. Exports: assafœtida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. The exports to India are estimated at about £500,000 a year, and the imports £600,000 a year. Of late years Russian trade competition has been severe.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Kabul, Malik Talib Mehdi Khan.

ANDORRA.

A republic under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. Area, 175 sq. m.; pop. 6,000.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule. See TURKEY. Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent population of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. British influence in Arabia is exercised in the case of Oman (*q.v.*) through the Sultan of Muscat. The chief exports are sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Major A. P. Trevor.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The boundary between the Republic and Chili, which had been the cause of much friction, was submitted to the arbitration of King Edward VII., whose award was published on Nov. 20th, 1902 (see ed. 1903 for details). A general treaty of arbitration was also concluded between the two countries on Aug. 12th, 1902.

The constitution of 1853, modified in '62 and '98, closely resembles that of the United States.

It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being immediately re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a House of Deputies of 120 members elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The Session lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. The President has a salary of about £6,000 per annum, and the Vice-President about £3,000. Senators and Deputies are paid about £1,000 a year.

Under the law of 1905 there is an obligation of service from 21 to 45 years—10 years in the standing army and its reserve, 10 years in the national guard, and 5 years in the territorial forces. The peace strength is about 15,000 men, and the war strength about 250,000. There are 18 battalions of infantry (including 2 mounted), 10 regiments of cavalry, 8 of artillery (5 field and 3 mountain), and 4 battalions of engineers. Quick-firing field guns have been supplied. The national and territorial guard have little training. Service in the active army is for 2 years, but a large proportion of men serve for a much shorter period.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, who manages details through the Chief of Staff and Directors of Ordnance, Construction, Personnel, and Administration. Of the personnel, 5,000 are conscripts, called up annually and serving for two years; the remainder, to the number of 1,500, are volunteers. There are 397 executive officers and 172 engineer officers on the active list, and 32 retired officers. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 7 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 40 commanders, 40 lieutenant-commanders, 65 lieutenants, 60 sub-lieutenants, 49 ensigns, 34 midshipmen, and 80 cadets. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1911, was: battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 4; armoured monitors, 2; protected cruisers, 4; armoured gunboats, 2; scouts, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 4; torpedo-boats, 22; submarine, 1. The principal dockyards are at Bahia Blanca and Buenos Ayres. For new docks for battleships at the former yard, an order was placed with German firms in May 1911. The principal naval base is at Port Belgrano, where there is also a large dry dock, a second for the new *Dreadnoughts* being under construction; and there is a torpedo base at the port of La Plata. By the Bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 16th, 1908, provision was made for the construction of two large battleships, and a third authorised if necessary, these measures being taken in view of the action of Brazil in building large armoured ships, and the desire to maintain what was termed the "equilibrium of armament." A Naval Commission under Admirals Garcia and Lagos visited Europe in 1909. Thirty firms in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, the United States, and Holland sent in estimates for the work. Contracts for the two battleships were placed in Jan. 1910 with the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., of Massachusetts, U.S.A., at an inclusive cost of £2,200,000 each, which firm sublet the building of one vessel to the New York Shipbuilding Co. The names of the ships are *Morano* and *Rivadavia*. The former was

launched at Camden, N.J., U.S.A., on Sept. 23rd, 1911, and the latter at Quincy, Mass., on Aug. 26th, 1911. She is due for completion in Jan. 1912, and the *Moreno* in April 1912. Orders were also given for twelve torpedo-boat destroyers, four to Messrs. Cammell, Laird (Birkenhead), and four each to Germany and France. The first named boats were launched in Feb., March, April, and July 1911 respectively, and completed later in the year.

Industries, Statistics, etc.

The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14, but there is a great deal of illiteracy. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock-breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. The chief exports are wool, meat, hides, butter, and grain. There are several Jewish agricultural colonies, promoted by the Jewish Colonisation Association, and a number of Boer immigrants have settled in the country. The immigrants in 1909 numbered 231,834. Length of railways, 16,000 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic.

Area, 1,135,840 sq. miles; pop. (1909), 5,884,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the republic, Buenos Ayres, with 1,250,000 inhabitants. Other large towns are Rosario, pop. 180,000; Cordoba, 60,000; and Tucuman, 55,000. Capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata, pop. 96,000. Revenue, 1909, £24,022,535; expenditure, 1909, £34,245,316. Estimates for 1911, balanced at £27,825,000. Foreign debt, 1909, £63,000,000. Imports, 1909, £60,000,000; exports, 1909, £79,000,000. There is said to be nearly £500,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina, most of it very profitably. The declared value of the total exports from the United Kingdom to the Argentine Republic in 1909 was £19,200,000, of which £18,700,000 consisted of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, the remainder being re-exports of foreign and Colonial goods. The imports into the United Kingdom consigned from the Argentine Republic in 1909 were of a declared value of £32,700,000. The number of British subjects in Buenos Ayres is estimated at 20,000.

President: Dr. Saenz Pena (1910).

Vice-President: Señor V. de la Plaza.

Ministry: Minister of the Interior, Dr. I. Gomez. Foreign Affairs, Dr. E. Bosch. Finance, Dr. J. M. Rosa. Justice and Education, Dr. J. de Garro. Agriculture, Dr. E. Lobos. War, General Velez. Marine, Admiral J. P. Saenz Valiente. Public Works, Dr. E. Ramos Mexia.

Legation in London, 2, Palace Gate, W.—Minister, Don Vincente J. Dominguez.—Consul-General, Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.—Consul, Arturo Parker.

British Minister at Buenos Ayres, Sir Reginald I. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

Consuls: Buenos Ayres, A. C. Ross, C.B.—Rosario, H. Mallet.

Steamship Lines to Buenos Ayres: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Lamport & Holt, 36, Lime Street; Holder Bros. & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall Street; Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd., 118, Fenchurch Street; Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; A. Holland & Co., 2, East India Avenue; Allan Line, Liverpool; D. MacIver & Co. Fares: £8 to £39.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ruler.

Francis Joseph I., b. Aug. 18th, 1830, was son of the late Archduke Francis Charles, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2nd, '48. Crowned King of Hungary June 8th, '67. The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, Venetia also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Berlin Congress ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary, and annexed in 1903. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie (daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph in Bavaria), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at Geneva in '88. The death of the Crown Prince Rudolph made the Archduke Francis Ferdinand (b. 1863), a nephew of the Emperor, the heir to the throne. The Civil List of the Emperor-King is £941,566, half paid by Austria and half by Hungary.

The Delegations and the Ausgleich.

Austria-Hungary is a dual monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the *Ausgleich*, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united in the establishment of a common army and navy, and in the conduct of foreign affairs. The examination of the requirements of the common services and the recommendation of the money to be voted for common purposes are entrusted to the Delegations. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the Upper Houses returning 20 and the Lower Houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alter-

nately at Vienna and at Budapest. They are, in effect, select committees of the legislative bodies, whose ratification is essential to the legality of their decisions. There are three executive departments for common affairs, viz. Foreign Affairs, War, and Common Finance, besides the Common Court of Public Accounts. The *Ausgleich* is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the two countries, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty agreed to in 1867 was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but was prolonged provisionally. During '99 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65·6 per cent.; Hungary, 34·4 per cent. In 1902 the Szell and Körber Ministries arrived at an agreement, but this was never formally approved by the two Parliaments.

After prolonged negotiations a new Customs and Commercial Treaty was signed, Oct. 8th, 1907, which recognised the equality and freedom of action of each contracting party, and a separate (but identical) customs tariff for each country. It provided for a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between the two countries; and for the redemption by Hungary of her share of the old joint debt by capitalisation of her interest at the rate of 4·325 per cent. within ten years. In regard to joint expenditure, the Hungarian Government consented to raise its quota from 34·4 to 36·4. The Treaty was ratified by both Parliaments during Dec. 1907, and came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

Austria-Hungary is one of the three Powers which make up the Triple Alliance.

Army and Navy.

The Active Army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms. There are seventeen army corps, the 16th and 17th having been formed on Nov. 1st, 1900, out of the troops in the former military districts of Sarajevo and Zara. On the same date the port command of Cattaro became an infantry divisional command. The annexed provinces have a military governor, with headquarters at Sarajevo, which place is to be more strongly fortified. The Army is about (1911) to undergo a great reorganisation, based on the introduction of a period of 2 years' service (except for cavalry and horse artillery), and the increase of the annual contingent. In addition to the active forces are the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm and the Hungarian Landwehr and Landsturm, known as the *Honved*, by which the army is brought up to war strength. There are to be new formations, and the effective is to be augmented. The annual contingent will be increased from 103,100 to 159,500 (Austria, 91,313; Hungary, 68,187), and of these 134,500 will serve for 2 years, 19,000 for 3 years, and 6,000 for 4 years (in the fleet). The contingent of the Austrian Landwehr is to be increased, and the strengthening of the *Honved* will include considerable increases, and a reorganisation on the lines of the active army. At the present time the seventeen army corps comprise 5 cavalry divisions and 34 infantry divisions of the active army, with a Landwehr division attached

to each. The active army comprises 468 battalions of Infantry (106 regiments of the line, 4 of Tyrolese Rifles, and 26 battalions Regular Rifles). The Cavalry on a peace footing comprises 252 squadrons (15 regiments of Dragoons, 11 of Uhlans, and 16 of Hussars). A reorganisation of the Artillery has been completed, which has given to each army corps 130 field guns, 24 howitzers, and 24 guns for the Landwehr division, in all 178 guns. For the heavy artillery there are 5 siege howitzer divisions, each with four 4-gun batteries on a war footing. There are 12 mountain batteries and 6 fortress artillery regiments.

	Peace.	War.
Field Army	319,500	900,000
Landwehr and Honved	67,200	160,000
Second Reserve	—	500,000
Landsturm	—	2,000,000
	386,700	3,560,000

The peace figures will be augmented by the changes proposed; it is believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm over 3,500,000 men could ultimately be put in the field; but generally, the war effective is estimated at about 1,800,000 officers and men. The *Honved* (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian jurisdiction.

The *Verordnungsblatt* of March 8th, 1911, fixed the contingent for the year as follows: For the common Army of the Empire (including the Navy), 103,100, of whom 59,024 recruited in Austria, and 44,076 in Hungary; and 19,240 for the Austrian Landwehr; and 12,500 for the *Honved*.

The Ordinary Naval Estimates for 1911 amounted to £2,673,433, and the Extraordinary Estimates (mainly for reconstruction work and including £90,000 for buildings) to £170,615—a total of £2,844,048. In addition to this sum, £2,291,666 was allotted from the £13,016,666 which has been set apart for the new naval programme, covering six years, which was approved by the Austrian and the Hungarian Delegations in 1911. The number of all ranks in the Navy, including reserves, totalled 34,456. Provision was made in the 1911 Budget for a total active *personnel* of 17,277 men. The non-commissioned ranks are to be brought up to a total of 20,000 within the next ten years. The number of executive officers was 741, distributed as follows: admiral, 1; vice-admirals, 3; rear-admirals, 7; captains, 53; commanders, 51; lieutenants, 258; sub-lieutenants, 188; and ensigns, 180.

The strength of the Navy on Oct. 31st, 1911, was: battleships, 12 (including 3 coast defence vessels); armoured cruisers, 3; small cruisers, 8; torpedo-vessels, 11; torpedo-boat destroyers, 12; torpedo-boats, 71; submarines, 6. Building: battleships, 4; small cruisers, 3; torpedo boats, 6; submarines, 7.

The new naval programme of Austria-Hungary, to which reference was made in the last two issues of the *ANNUAL*, was passed by the Delegations on March 3rd, 1911. It provides for the construction of four battleships (replacing the *Donau*, *Erzherzog Friedrich*, *Dandolo* and *Saida*), three cruisers (replacing the *Frundsberg*, *Aurora* and *Zrínyi*), six large destroyers, twelve sea-going torpedo-boats, and six submarines. Two of the battleships were begun at Trieste in 1910 by a

private firm, which undertook to build the vessels at its own risk, no appropriations having been made for them at the time, and the first ship, the *Viribus Unitis*, was launched on June 24th, 1911, in the presence of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and other royal personages. The normal displacement of these vessels is 20,331 tons, and their primary armament of twelve 12-in. 45-calibre guns is remarkable for the method of disposition, three guns being placed in each of the four turrets. The latter are all on the centre-line of the ship, and the two inner turrets being on a higher level, a fire of six guns is possible ahead or astern, and twelve on either broadside. The *Viribus Unitis* and the second ship, named the *Kaiser Franz Josef*, are expected to be completed in 1913, and the second pair early in 1915. The fast cruisers will have a displacement of 3,500 tons, and the six destroyers of 800 tons. The former are building, two at the Danubius yard, Fiume, and one at the Cantiere Navale at the Monfalcone. All the destroyers are in hand at the Danubius works. The battleships *Radetski* and *Zrinyi*, of an earlier programme, were completed on Jan. 15th and Sept. 15th, 1911; and on March 14th Messrs. Whitehead launched from their Fiume works a submersible of 274 tons submerged displacement, the seventh submarine built for the Austrian Navy and the third from the Whitehead works.

The principal Government Dockyard of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. At Trieste there are two building slips at the yard of the Stabilimento Tecnico, which have been made capable of receiving *Dreadnoughts*; and it is understood that two more slips have been similarly lengthened at the establishment of the Danubius Shipbuilding Co., of Fiume. Chief Constructor (Acting): Engineer-Captain Henry Zweig.

Austria.

Austria has an area of 115,903 sq. m.; population in 1910, 28,567,898. The variety of races and languages included in the empire is great. There are about 9,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Bohemians, Moravians, etc., 4,250,000 Poles, 3,380,000 Ruthenians, 1,200,000 Slovenes, besides smaller numbers of Servians, Croats, Italians, etc. The largest provinces are Bohemia (area 20,060 sq. m.), Galicia (30,307 sq. m.), and Tyrol and Vorarlberg (11,324 sq. m.). The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The present Upper House contains 238 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 15, of 74 hereditary nobles, of 18 archbishops and bishops, and of a minimum of 150, with a maximum of 170, life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House, under the law of 1907, is elected for 6 years by universal equal and direct suffrage. Every male above 24 who has resided for a year in his district is entitled to vote. The electoral districts are organised as far as possible on a racial basis. There is one deputy for each district, except in Galicia, where 36 districts each return two members, and in these districts the candidate who receives more than half the total votes recorded is elected as the first

deputy, and the one who receives more than a fourth as the second deputy. In Moravia German and Bohemian electors choose their deputies separately, the qualified voters being divided according to nationality. Voting is compulsory in many provinces. The number of deputies is 516, divided thus: Lower Austria, 64; Upper Austria, 22; Salzburg, 7; Styria, 30; Carinthia, 10; Carniola, 12; Trieste, 5; Görz and Gradisca, 6; Istria, 6; Tyrol, 25; Vorarlberg, 4; Bohemia, 130; Moravia, 49; Silesia, 15; Galicia, 106; Bukowina, 14; Dalmatia, 11. Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses.

Provincial matters, and matters not expressly reserved to the Reichsrath, are administered by the seventeen provincial diets, or Landtage, the members of which are elected for six years, and meet in session annually, while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. The chief towns are Vienna, pop. 1,999,912; Prague, 228,645; Trieste, 205,136; Lemberg, 159,377; Gratz, 138,080.

About a dozen dailies are published in Vienna, of which the principal are the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, the *Neue Freie Presse*, the *Fremdenblatt*, and the *Zeit*.

Hungary.

Hungary has an area of 125,430 sq. m.; population, 1910 (including Croatia and Slavonia), 20,850,700. The various races include about 8,750,000 Magyars, 2,135,000 Germans, 2,020,000 Slovaks, 2,800,000 Roumanians, 1,680,000 Croats, 1,052,000 Servians, and others. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a Reichstag, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 239 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 6,000 crowns a year, some 55 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 69 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 10 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years by male citizens over 20, with a low property qualification. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66 13s. for house rent. For local government there are municipalities and rural communes with representative bodies. The capital is Budapest (pop. 732,322). Budapest possesses more daily papers than Vienna. Amongst the best known in England is the *Pester Lloyd*. Amongst the Budapest dailies published in Hungarian should be mentioned the *Budapesti Hirlap* and the *Pesti Hirlap*.

Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-Slavonia has its own Ban, or governor, and its own provincial diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and

administered by Austria-Hungary, was in Oct. 1908 formally annexed to the Empire. Under the constitution of 1910 it has a Diet of 92 members, of whom 72 are elected, the seats being allotted among the religious and racial denominations as follows: Serb, 31; Mohammedans, 24; Croats, 16; Jews, 1. The President and two vice-presidents are appointed annually by the Crown, the presidential office being held alternately by a Serb, a Mussulman, and a Croat. No Bill can be introduced into the Diet without the sanction of the Imperial Government, and Government measures have precedence over all other business. The area of Bosnia-Herzegovina is 19,702 sq. m., and the population in 1910 was 1,895,673. Croato-Servians form the largest racial element in the population, but there are 549,000 Mohammedans and 334,000 Roman Catholics. The capital is Sarajevo (pop. 51,372). The railways have a length of 1,037 miles.

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince John II. (b. Oct. 5th, 1840; succeeded '58), lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the Empire. Area, 65 sq. miles; population, 9500; capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna.

Industries and Statistics.

The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail. Roman Catholics form about 80 per cent. of the population in Austria, and about 51 per cent. in Hungary. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, although the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries is engaged in and dependent upon agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. Austria finds in Hungary a market for her manufactures—textiles, ironware, and machinery; and Hungary supplies the Austrian industrial classes with her superfluous agricultural produce—corn, cattle, flour, etc. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining for coal and iron is also carried on very largely. The chief exports are sugar, grain, cattle, horses, eggs, and other agricultural produce; timber, woollen and leather goods, glass and glassware, and fancy goods. There are 29,378 miles of railways. In July 1908 the Austrian Government agreed to purchase the lines of five railway companies, 3,000 kilometres in length, making the state railways 17,836 and the privately owned railways only 4,000 kilometres.

Austria.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1905 . . .	£78,416,600	£76,241,600
1907 . . .	93,877,172	92,045,538
1908 . . .	99,265,987	98,912,256
1909 . . .	110,437,612	120,151,930
1910 (estimated) . . .	113,655,891	115,867,610

The estimates for 1911 balanced at £117,430,000, but the revenue included the proceeds of impending loans to the amount of £6,000,000.

Public Debt.

1907 . £410,158,000 | 1910 . £504,643,747

Hungary.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1905 . . .	£44,077,000	£49,675,000
1906 . . .	56,549,000	51,865,000
1907 . . .	52,584,811	52,583,956
1908 . . .	63,807,000	67,343,541
1909 . . .	74,015,833	72,526,290

The provisions of the Budget of 1909 were extended to 1910. The estimates for 1911 balanced at £69,687,797.

Public Debt.

1906 . £198,049,000 | 1909 . £200,137,666

Common Affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1905 . . .	£18,252,000	1909 . . .	£18,069,350
1907 . . .	12,242,518	1910 . . .	28,111,544
1908 . . .	15,160,253	1911 . . .	22,533,877

Foreign Trade (Austria-Hungary).

	Imports.	Exports.
1907 . . .	£104,300,000	£102,300,000
1908 . . .	99,900,000	94,000,000
1909 . . .	125,735,445	101,534,181
1910 . . .	120,233,330	103,045,830

The United Kingdom sent £9,323,280 of the imports in 1908, and £8,491,527 in 1909; and took £9,793,987 of the exports in 1908, and £9,960,649 in 1909.

Diplomatic.

Ministries for Common Affairs: *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Count von Aehrenthal.—*Minister of Finance*, Baron Stephan Burian von Rajecz.—*Minister of War*, General von Auffenberg.—*Navy*, Count R. Montecuccoli.

Ministerial Council for Austria: *Prime Minister*, Count Stuerghk.—*Finance*, Dr. Meyer.—*Education*, Dr. Hussarek de Heinlein.—*Commerce*, Dr. M. von Reossier.—*Railways*, Baron von Forster.—*Interior*, Baron von Heinold.—*Justice*, Dr. von Hochenburger.—*Agriculture*, Dr. von Zaleski.—*National Defence*, Marshal von Georgi.—*Works*, Ottokar Trnka.

Ministerial Council for Hungary: *Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior*, Count Charles Khuen Hedervary.—*National Defence*, Field-Marshal-lieut. S. Hazay.—*Education and Public Worship*, Count J. Zichy.—*Justice*, Dr. F. Szekely.—*Finance*, Dr. L. Lukacs.—*Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture*, Count Serenyi de Kissereny.

Embassy in London, 18, Belgrave Sq., S.W.: *Ambassador*, H.E. Count Albert Mensdorff Pouilly-Dietrichstein, G.C.V.O.—*Councillors*, Count Tarnowski de Tarnow and Theodor Ippen.

Consulate-General in London, 22 and 23, Laurence-Pountney Lane, E.C.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, Count Sizzo-Noris.

British Ambassador at Vienna, Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.—*Councillor*, Hon. Theo. Russell, C.V.O.—*Commercial Attaché* (for Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece), Andrew P. Bennett, Foreign Office, London, S.W.

Consular Service: *Consuls-General*, at Vienna, Chevalier Paul von Schoeller, C.M.G.; at Budapest, E. M. Grant Duff, C.M.G.; at Trieste, J. B. Spence. *Consuls:* Vienna, O. Phillpotts;

Prague, Capt. A. W. W. Forbes; Budapest, Dr. Brill, C.M.G.; Sarajevo, F. G. Freeman; Fiume, G. Fisher.

Political Parties.

Austria. The Lower House of the Reichsrath includes members of widely varying race and creed: for instance German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Fendal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Roumanians, and German Conservatives. Of recent years the racial conflict between the Germans and the Czechs, and the general clash of parties, resulted in a condition of something like Parliamentary paralysis, until the adoption in Dec. 1906 of universal suffrage.

Hungary. The Liberal party were supreme in the Reichstag for a very long period, though the Independence party under M. Kossuth were always strong, and the Croatian delegates were always in opposition. Baron Banffy was succeeded as Prime Minister by M. Koloman Szell in '99, Count Hedervary became Premier in 1903, and Count Stephen Tisza in the same year. Count Apponyi then succeeded from the Liberals and led an independent group of National Liberals. With the aid of M. Kossuth he overthrew Count Tisza at the election in Jan. 1905, but the Coalition leaders declined to take office. Baron Fejervary thereupon formed a Ministry, which was chiefly remarkable for the universal suffrage proposals made by M. Kristoffy, Minister of the Interior. Ultimately the Coalition came to terms with the Crown on the vexed question of the Crown's military prerogatives and accepted office, Dr. Wekerle becoming Premier, and Count Andrássy, M. Kossuth and Count Apponyi all taking office with him in April 1906. At the general election which followed an overwhelming Government majority was returned, at least 250 of the Deputies being Independents. In Nov. 1909, the Independence Party split into two groups under the leadership of M. Kossuth and M. de Juthy, respectively; and a month later the growing reaction against the Coalition effected its collapse. Count Khuen Hedervary set to work to create a new Dualist party, known as the "National Party of Work," which, at the general election of May 1910 was returned with a majority of 160.

History in 1911.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received a visit early in March from King Ferdinand of Bulgaria—the first meeting between the two rulers since the proclamation of Bulgarian independence on Oct. 5th, 1908. On March 24th he entertained the German Emperor and Empress for a few hours at Schoenbrunn. Their Majesties were subsequently met on their way to Venice in the *Hohenzollern* by the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who, having collected under his flag a number of vessels of the Austrian reserve squadron, steamed out of Fiuma roads to salute the Imperial yacht. In April the German Crown Prince and Princess paid an official visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph. A visit from King Peter of Serbia, which had been arranged for May 7th was postponed at the Emperor's request on the

grounds of ill-health. His Imperial Majesty was able, however, to go on May 2nd to Goedeolloe, in Hungary, where he remained until the beginning of June. On July 18th he opened the Reichsrath with the customary ceremony.

The session of the Delegations was opened at Budapest on Dec. 20th by the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, this being the first performance of the heir to the throne of so important a constitutional function. The session—which, on account of the great naval programmes presented to it (see Army and Navy) was known as the "Dreadnought" Session—closed on March 4th, the Delegation having voted the £22,000,000 of extraordinary expenditure on Army and Navy for which the Government asked their sanction.

At the close of the session of the Delegations Count von Aehrenthal retired to Abbazia for two months for the benefit of his health, his place at the Foreign Office being occupied meanwhile by the Marquis Pallavicini, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Constantinople.

The early days of Dec. 1910 were marked by a "controversy by communiqué," between the Austro-Hungarian and Serbian Governments with reference to the Friedjung libels (see 1910 ed.). At the end of the month the man Vasilch, the material author of the forgeries employed in the libels, was brought to trial at Belgrade for high treason and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The question of the complicity of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Belgrade in the fabrication of the documents was raised by Professor Masaryk at the opening of the Delegations. Count von Aehrenthal, in reply, denied that Count Forgach, the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, had ever had any dealings with Vasilch. In January the Government removed from his post the secretary-dragon of the Legation whose complicity with Vasilch had been sworn to at the trial.

A crisis in the Austro-Hungarian War Office, the outcome of which was the retirement in September of the War Minister, General Baron von Schoenach, excited much public interest owing to rumours that it was due to a conflict of opinion between the Minister and the Heir-Apparent to the Throne.

An Austrian Cabinet Crisis was produced in Dec. 1910 by the defection of the Polish Party, who refused their support to the Cabinet on account of the failure to carry out a promised construction of canals in Galicia. On Dec. 13th the Cabinet resigned, but Baron von Bienerth was requested to retain office and to form a new ministry. The work of reconstruction was completed on Jan. 9th, five portfolios having changed hands. The Radical members of the Slav Union, not satisfied with the complexion of the Cabinet, obstructed the Government application for a vote on account with such effect that on March 30th the Reichsrath was dissolved, provisional supply being sanctioned by Ministerial decree pending the assembly of a new chamber.

The General Election took place in June. Its most striking feature was the defeat of the Christian Socialist party in Vienna, where seventeen out of twenty seats were lost. The Czechs returned with undiminished strength, and the German Progressives and Liberals made considerable gains. As a consequence of what was, in effect, a moral defeat, Baron

von Bionerth resigned on June 25th, and the Emperor called upon **Baren Gautsch** to take his place. The opening meeting of the new Chamber on Oct. 5th was marked by an outrageous incident. While the Socialist leader, **Dr. Adler**, was denouncing the policy of the Government with regard to the food riots (see below), five revolver shots were fired from the gallery at the Minister of Justice, **Dr. von Hochenburger**. The shots narrowly missed their object. The offender, who was immediately arrested, proved to be a Dalmatian Serb, by name **Njegus**, and by trade a carpenter. He declared that he was a Social Democrat. It appeared that the outrage was unpremeditated; that the man had obtained admission to the gallery to listen to the debate, and that his startling intervention therein was due to a fit of revolutionary exaltation induced by the eloquence of **Dr. Adler**.

The new Cabinet did not maintain its existence for many days after the assembling of Parliament. It could not command a majority in the Chamber, and on Oct. 31st **Dr. Gautsch** resigned.

As in other European countries, so in Austria, the increased cost of living became a burning question in the summer of 1911. On Sept. 17th a demonstration of protest in Vienna developed into a riot, in the course of which shop windows and tramcars were wrecked and some 90 people were injured. The riot was not quelled until troops had been called to the aid of the police.

The Bill for renewing the charter of the **Austro-Hungarian Bank** met with considerable obstruction in the Hungarian Chamber, but was passed in **March**, after two months' debate.

The Lord Mayor and other officials of the City of London paid a visit in **September** to Vienna, where they were warmly welcomed. (See also **INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS**.)

BELGIUM.

Ruler.

King Albert, b. April 8th, 1875, son of the late King of Flanders, succeeded his uncle, the late **King Leopold II.**, Dec. 17th, 1909. He married (Oct. 2nd, 1900) the **Duchess Elisabeth** of Bavaria, and has two sons, **Prince Leopold**, b. Nov. 3rd, 1901, **Prince Charles Theodore**, b. Oct. 10th, 1903, and **Princess Marie-José**, b. Aug. 4th, 1906.

Government.

A kingdom under **Leopold II.** of Saxe-Coburg, and by the constitution of '31, following on the secession from the Netherlands in '30, declared to be a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the **Treaties of London, 1831 and 1839** by Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. The executive power is vested in the King and his Ministers, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The principle of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting prevails, tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2)

are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2,000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate of 110 members is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly, 83, is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 166. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4,000 fr. yearly, and travels free.

The Army.

The Army is being reorganised on the basis of personal service under the law valid on Dec. 14th, 1909. There had long been a strong belief that personal service must replace volunteering and substitution. The Army had neither its peace strength nor its war reserve. The new establishment is 42,800 men on a peace footing and 180,000 on a war footing, and the effective, under compulsion, is to be up to the establishment. The obligation of service is 15 months for infantry, fortress artillery, and engineers; 24 months for cavalry and horse artillery; 21 months for field artillery; and 12½ months for administrative services; but the total service, including later trainings, will be: infantry, 20 months; horse artillery and cavalry, 36 months; field artillery and army service, 28 months; fortress and special artillery companies, 22 months; administrative services, 24 months. The liability, save for exemptions, falls upon one son in each family. The peace and war strengths proposed have been attained, and **Gen. Hellebaut**, Minister of War, reported that on May 31st, 1911, the effective, with 13 classes of the militia, would reach a total of 178,436, and including officers and gendarmes of 186,846. The total Army expenditure in 1911 is £3,600,000, for a force with the colours of 3,540 officers and 41,028 men, exclusive of officials and gendarmes. The artillery has been reorganised under rules brought into force Oct. 1st, 1910. The field artillery comprises 4 brigades, each of 2 regiments, and each regiment includes 6 field batteries. In addition are 12 reserve field batteries and ammunition columns; and the horse batteries are 4 in number.

The organisation is as follows: **Cavalry**—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons active and 1 reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (over 1,700 men). **Artillery** (see above). **Engineers**—1 regiment of 3 battalions, a reserve battalion, and 5 special technical companies. **Infantry**—14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 active and 1 reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly

organised; 1 regiment of Carabineers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs-à-pied*.

The Civo or National Guard is under the Minister of the Interior in peace time, and numbers approximately 45,000 men reckoned as "active," and 100,000 "non-active."

Industries, etc. .

Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2,627 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 2,822,005 who speak Flemish only, 2,574,805 who speak French only, and 801,587 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. Primary education is compulsory, the cost falling on the communes, with subsidies from the state and the provinces. The higher branches of education are well provided for. Education is very largely under clerical control, which is a great grievance from the Liberal and Socialist point of view. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. Raw materials are admitted free of duty, but there are small duties on manufactured goods imported. An Agricultural Commission exists in each province, and a special Council advises the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2,904 miles of railway in operation, of which 2,575 are owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways of the country is 1,350 miles, 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gives to all industries an incalculable advantage. The population of the chief towns is: Brussels, 719,080; Antwerp, 401,513; Ghent, 206,460; Liège, 173,939.

The chief newspapers are the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Etoile Belge*, and the *Petit Bleu*. There are also three dailies: *Le Soir*, *La Reforme*, *Le National Bruxellois*, which only cost 2 centimes (less than one-fifth of a penny).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 11,373 sq. m.; pop., 1909, 7,239,371. Revenue, 1908, £24,856,196; expenditure, 1908, £24,839,905. Imports, 1908, £133,097,320; 1909, £148,172,640; exports, 1908, £100,257,760; 1909, £112,338,920; debt, 1909, £149,101,410.

Ministry.—Prime Minister and Minister of Railways, M. de Broqueville.—Science and Arts, M. Poulet.—Finance, M. Levie.—Agriculture and Public Works, M. Van de Vyvere.—Justice, M. Carton de Wiart.—Foreign Affairs, M. Davignon.—Colonies, M. Renkin.—War, General Hellebaut.—Industry and Labour, M. Hubert.—Interior, M. Berryer.

Minister in London, Count de Lalaing, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Consul-General in London, E. Pollet, 29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Brussels, Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. — *Secretary of Legation*, Earl Granville, M.V.O.

British Consul-General for Belgium, Sir Cecil Hertslet, Antwerp.

Political Parties.

Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in '93 a strong and well-organised party of Socialists sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. In July '96 the distribution of parties in the Chamber was—111 Catholics, 12 Liberals, and 29 Socialists. The principle of proportional representation was applied for the first time at the general election on May 27th, 1900, which resulted in the return of 85 Catholics, 33 Liberals and Radicals, 33 Socialists and 1 Christian Democrat. As a result of the 1902 election, the new Chamber consisted of 95 Catholics, 35 Liberals, 34 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats. The Opposition won 5 seats in the Chamber at the 1904 election, and 2 in the Senate. In May 1906 all sections of the Left combined in support of a common programme—reform of the franchise, compulsory education, and personal service in the army instead of recruiting by paid substitute. The result was that the Chamber consisted of 89 Catholics, 45 Liberals, 31 Socialists, 1 Christian Democrat.

The elections for 81 seats in the Chamber out of 166 (May 24th, 1908) reduced the Catholic majority in the Chamber from 12 to 8. The Socialists won 5 seats, the Liberals lost 3 and the Government 2. The new Chamber consisted of 87 Catholics, 43 Liberals, 1 Christian Democrat, and 35 Socialists. In the elections for the Senate the Liberals lost 5 seats, the Catholics gained 2, and the Socialists 3, the resultant position of parties being 63 Catholics and 47 Opposition members. In the elections for 85 seats in 1910 the Catholics lost 1 seat, thus reducing their voting majority to 6. The Clerical party has been predominant since 1884, but its strength has steadily diminished. Of late years it has been divided by a breach between the Old Right and the Young Right, and in 1911 a union of the Liberals and Socialists against the Catholic majority resulted in the downfall of M. Schollaert's Cabinet.

The Belgian Congo.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. It was declared perpetually neutral, and freedom of trade was established in the basin of the Congo, while rules were laid down for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium, to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of annexing the State after a period of ten years. This Convention expired on June 3rd, 1901; but a Bill was then passed, reaffirming the right of annexation and suspending the payment of interest or capital in respect of the loans

advanced by Belgium to the Congo Free State, with a view to their being wiped out eventually by the annexation of the State to Belgium. In 1908 the Treaty of Cession was adopted by the Belgian Parliament, and the Congo passed into the hands of the Belgian Government.

The transfer of the Congo Free State from the late King Leopold to the Belgian Government was formally recognised by France and Germany in Jan. 1909. Great Britain refused to give her sanction to the cession until she received explicit assurances that remedies would be found for the notorious abuses in the administration of the State. The United States, in a communication by Mr. Root (Jan. 11th), adopted an attitude virtually identical with that of Sir Edward Grey. In September 1909, M. Renkin, the Belgian Colonial Minister, outlined a scheme of reform which was embodied in a Royal Decree of March 22nd, 1910. It proposed to throw open to trade about half the Congo in July 1910, a further part in July 1911, and the rest in July 1912. In that part of the Congo which was thrown open the natives would have the right and the liberty (subject to "the rights of third parties, especially those which they possess under engagements already entered into by the Government, or which they will subsequently acquire by the sale, lease, cession, or concession of Domain land") to gather the products of the soil and sell them to merchants in the same way as if those products belonged to them in full ownership. (For text of Decree see Cd. 5559, price 1d.) By July 1912 the taxes on the natives in labour and produce were to come to an end in the whole of the Congo, and the taxes per head were to be revised. With regard to forced labour on public works, the *corvée* was to be brought to an end in the course of a limited time. As the terms of service of those engaged in that way expired, no new ones were to be engaged in that way, but their places were to be taken by labour engaged voluntarily.

The scheme was severely criticised in the British Parliament and press, on the grounds both of its alleged inadequacy and the tardiness of its operations. Sir Edward Grey, in a speech in the House of Commons on March 11th, 1910, said: "We will not recognise the annexation, nor ask the House of Commons to recognise it, until we are in a position, from the reports of our own Consuls, to show that improvements have taken place, and that the condition of the natives and of our own treaty rights with regard to trade are in a satisfactory position." A year later (April 4th, 1911) Sir Edward, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said, "There has undoubtedly been improvement in the administration of the Congo State, but I cannot make a more definite statement until I receive the reports of the Consular officers who are now on tour. I have undertaken that his Majesty's Government will not recognise the annexation until they have laid before the House positive evidence that the state of affairs is satisfactory."

At Boma there is a Governor-General, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, govern the fourteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are rubber, ivory, nuts, palm oil. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium. Gold, copper (in the Katanga province, where the Belgian Katanga Co. have land, mineral, and rubber concessions), and other

metals have been discovered. Some districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of 15,736 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 11 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 36 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing-boats. A railway some 250 miles long connects Matadi and Stanley Pool. Another line, from Stanleyville to Ponthierville in the Upper Congo, was opened in 1906. It is 127 kilometres in length. With the Congo River, and other lines to be built where the river is not navigable, a route is being opened between Boma and the Katanga, on the confines of Rhodesia, connecting the Benguela, Congo and Rhodesian railways from Lobito Bay to Broken Hill.

The area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m., and the population at about 30,000,000. The European population in 1907 was 2,760. The capital is Boma, on the Lower Congo. Revenue (estimated), 1910, £1,620,068; expenditure, £1,834,188; imports, 1905, £803,000; 1906, £859,103; exports, 1905, £2,121,000; 1906, £2,331,113; public debt, £4,676,888.

British Consul at Boma, H. G. Mackie.—Vice-Consuls, E. W. P. Thurstan, J. P. Armstrong, G. B. Beak, and G. Campbell.

Congo Reform Association: President, Lord Monkswell; Hon. Sec., E. D. Morel; Office, 4, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is bounded by Brazil on the north and east, by Paraguay on the south-east, by Argentina on the south, by Chile on the south-west, and by Peru on the west. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chile during the war of 1875-80. A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17th, 1904. Bolivia was given free transit through Chile to the Pacific ports, with Customs officers at Antofagasta and Arica. An arrangement that Chile should build a railway from Arica to La Paz, and transfer the Bolivian section to Bolivia 15 years after completion, and the concession of the most-favoured-nation treatment to Chile, were included in the treaty, together with a clause appointing Germany as arbitrator in any difficulties arising between the two countries.

The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 60 Deputies, elected for four years by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 8 Departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 55 provinces and 437 cantons making up the Departments. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. A reorganisation of the army was set on foot in 1907. There are 5 infantry battalions, a cavalry regiment, and a mountain artillery regiment (with Creuzot shielded guns), and another cavalry regiment and a field artillery regiment are to be raised. In 1911 a German military mission, with Col. Kundt at its head, arrived to undertake a revision and reorganisation of the administrative training. The peace strength of the standing army is about 3,000 men, but reserves and a territorial guard bring up the possible fighting strength to

over 88,000. It is a very rich country, abounding in minerals. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports wool, rubber, coffee, and tin. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Length of railways about 700 miles, but much construction is going on, including the Arica-La Paz line and several lines from Oruro.

The capital of Bolivia is La Paz, pop. 78,910; and other chief towns are Sucre, pop. 27,500, Cochabamba, pop. 30,000, and Oruro, pop. 20,670.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 911,146 sq. m.; pop. 1901, 1,744,568, estimated in 1906 at 2,180,710. Indians number 40 per cent. of the whole. Revenue and expenditure, 1909, £1,064,000. Imports, 1910, £3,675,371; exports, 1910, £5,997,031. Internal debt, £300,000 (£1 = 10 Bols. 50 c.).

President, Dr. Eliodoro Villazon.—*Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Macario Pinilla and Dr. Juan M. Saracho.

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Daniel S. Bustamante.—*Interior*, Dr. Angel Diez de Medina.—*Finance*, Don Alejandro Soruco.—*Justice and Public Instruction*, Dr. Bautista Saavedra.—*War*, Dr. Andres S. Muñoz.—*Colonies and Agriculture*, Don German Zegarra.

Minister in London (*Chargé d'Affaires*), Dr. Don Ismael Montes, 74, Compayne Gardens, West Hampstead; *Consul-General*, Col. Don Pedro Suárez.—*Consulate*: 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, C. W. G. Gosling (La Paz).

BORNEO.

A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000.

Holland claims a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is Sarawak, to the north-east that of Brunei, and beyond that British North Borneo. Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. Minerals: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal exports: eago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

BRAZIL.

President.

Marshal Hermes da Fonseca was elected by universal suffrage in the 20 federated States to serve from 1910 to 1914.

Government.

A republic on the east coast of Central South America, which, until 1889, was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of

Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, and a new Constitution was adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly. Legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, composed of a Senate of 63 members, directly elected by the states for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members directly elected, with minority representation, for three years. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. All citizens, except soldiers, beggars, etc., possess the franchise.

Army and Navy.

The Brazilian Army has undergone progressive reorganisation and development under a law which received the President's sanction in Jan. 1908. Obligatory service was introduced from 21 to 44—2 years with the colours and 7 in the Reserve, 7 in the second line, 4 in the National Guard, and 4 in its reserve. The permanent Army has 15 regiments (45 battalions), 12 regiments of light infantry, 15 machine-gun companies, 9 regiments of cavalry, and 3 independent regiments, 10 squadrons for infantry brigades, scouting troops for cavalry, 45 4-gun field batteries, 5 6-gun howitzer batteries, 9 4-gun horse batteries, 6 4-gun mountain batteries, position batteries, 15 ammunition columns, engineering and transport. The peace strength is about 30,000. The rifle club movement has taken a strong hold on the country.

The Navy numbers about 8,500 of all ranks. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 8 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 40 commanders, 80 lieutenant-commanders, 175 lieutenants, and 160 sub-lieutenants. The ships built on Oct. 31st, 1910, were: first class battleships (*Dreadnought* type), 2; coast-defence battleships, 3; protected cruisers, 5; scouts, 2; torpedo-vessels, 5; torpedo-boat destroyers, 10; torpedo-boats, 9. Building: battleship, 1. With the addition of two battleships, two scout-cruisers, and three destroyers to the Brazilian Navy in 1910, only a battleship and scout-cruiser remained to complete the naval programme of 1907, which provided for three battleships of the largest type, three fast scouts, and ten torpedo-boat destroyers. The third battleship, to be called the *Rio de Janeiro*, was begun in Feb. 1910 at Elswick, but no particulars of her design have been published. The Council of Admiralty consists of 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, and 8 rear-admirals. In Oct. 1911 a sum was voted by the Chambers for payment of a commission of foreign naval officers as instructors of the Fleet. The only important dockyard is situated at Rio de Janeiro, where there are three docks to take cruisers, and two smaller ones, in addition to the large floating dock. Besides this there are naval bases at Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Industries, etc.

There is no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the

Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent. The chief products are coffee, rubber, tobacco, sugar, maté, cocoa and cotton. There are inexhaustible mines of iron, and organised efforts are being made to develop them. Diamonds, gold, and manganese are also found, and there are immense forests. There are several flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern states, and it is estimated that the amount of British capital invested in the Republic exceeds £100,000,000. There are (1909) 11,863 miles of railway open for traffic. A new port is being constructed at Para, which has a pop. of 140,000. Consult the "Brazilian Year-Book" (McCorquodale & Co., 40, Coleman Street, E.C.).

Statistics and Diplomacy.

Area, 3,291,416 sq. m.; pop. 20,000,000. The population consists of whites, negroes, and Indians. **Capital**, Rio Janeiro, pop. (1906) 811,443. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Goyaz has been suggested for the purpose. **Sao Paulo**, 332,000; **Bahia**, 230,000; **Pernambuco**, 120,000.

Boundary treaties were signed in 1909 with Peru and Uruguay.

Revenue, 1909, £32,069,000; **expenditure**, 1909, £30,875,524. **Imports**, 1909, £37,139,354. **Exports**, 1909, £63,724,440 (coffee, £33,475,170; rubber, £18,926,060). **External funded debt**, 1908, £79,943,957, excluding loans obtained by state governments and municipalities to the amount of £31,687,227: **internal funded debt**, £34,529,787; **internal floating debt**, £17,314,850.

President, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca.

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs*, Baron do Rio Branco.—*Interior*, Senhor Rivadavia Correa.—*Finance*, Senhor Francisco de Salles.—*Industry and Public Works*, Senhor Seabra.—*Marine*, Admiral Marques de Leao.—*War*, General Dantas Barreto.—*Agriculture*, Senhor Pedro Toledo.

Minister in London, Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 1, Halkin Street, Belgravia.

Consul-General in London, F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

British Minister to Brazil, Sir William H. D. Haggard, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Secretary*,

—*Consul-General*, Sir R. Casement, C.M.G., Rio de Janeiro.—*Consuls*: at *Bahia*, W. H. M. Sinclair; at *Pará*, G. A. Pogson; at *Pernambuco*, C. L. M. Pearson; at *Porto Alegre*, A. Archer; at *San Paulo*, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare.

Steamship Lines to Rio de Janeiro: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Lamport & Holt, 36, Lime Street. **Fares**: £8 to £33.

BULGARIA.

Ruler.

Ferdinand I., Czar of the Bulgarians, was b. in Vienna, Feb. 26th, 1861, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. '86, Prince Ferdinand was elected Prince of Bulgaria, and on Aug. 14th, '87, took the oath to

the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnovo. His election was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. '96. In 1908 Bulgaria declared herself an independent kingdom, and Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed Tsar. His sovereignty was recognised by the Powers in April 1909. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, b. Jan. 30th, '94, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Princess Marie Louise died Jan. 31st, '99, and the Czar married (Feb. 28th, 1908) Princess Eleanora, elder daughter of Prince Henry IV. of Reuss-Köstritz. In March 1905 he was made an Hon. G.C.B.

Government, Army and Navy.

The executive power in Bulgaria is vested in the King, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje* or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a *Great Sobranje*, consisting of delegates selected in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy on the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred.

Within the last few years the **Army** has been brought to a high state of efficiency, and is an army ready for war, in organisation and system of training probably on a level with the best armies of the Continent, and in equipment and armament in a thoroughly efficient condition. There is a completely organised staff, and the officers are trained at the Sofia Military School. According to the reports of many experienced observers, the army has imbibed the spirit of modern war, and the men are skilful in the attack, taking full advantage of the ground, while the artillery are carefully trained, and are armed with the Schneider-Canet quick-firing gun, and with Krupp mountain guns. A good report is also given of the cavalry. The period of service with the colours is two years for the infantry and three for the cavalry and artillery, and the men are retained for 18 years in the reserve. About 80,000 young men become available each year, and some 24,000 are embodied, the peace strength being about 2,500 officers and 53,000 men. The result of this system is to provide a large reserve, and it is believed that 350,000 officers and men can be put in the field on mobilisation with about 425 guns. The organisation is divisional, with the headquarters of the nine divisions at Sofia, Philippopolis, Sliven, Schumla, Rustchuk, Vratza, Dubnitsa, Eskizagora, and Plevna. Each division has 2 brigades (4 regiments), and generally 9 batteries. Six of the divisions have cavalry regiments, and the cavalry strength is being increased to 10 regiments. To each of the infantry regiments a machine-gun section has been attached. The administrative and technical troops are completely equipped, as is the transport service. The total establishment of the forces (1911) is 56,593, including 892 for the naval service. The army figures include 35,505 infantry, 5,660 cavalry, 7,937 artillery, and 3,412 engineers. The contingent embodied in Feb. 1911 was in round figures 24,000, of whom 18,000 were infantry (two years), 2,000 cavalry, and 2,300 artillery. The second contingent of

10,000 infantry (six months) was incorporated at the same date as the first contingent.

Until 1908 only one warship was owned by Bulgaria, the *Nadjesda*, of 715 tons, built at Bordeaux in 1898. In the former year a torpedo-boat flotilla, as part of a scheme for the defence of the coasts on the Black Sea, was constructed, and also re-erecting yard at Varna the headquarters of the fleet, as, owing to the Treaty of Berlin, the new vessels could not proceed under steam through the Dardanelles, and the industrial resources of Bulgaria did not allow of their being built on the spot. The port of Varna is closed by ice-floes during part of the winter, and provision has been therefore made for hauling up the boats from the river when the cold weather sets in. These torpedo boats are of 100 tons displacement, were completed in 1908, and exceeded on trial their designed speed of 26 knots. There are two armoured gunboats for service on the Danube.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which over 3,000,000 of the population belong, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian Exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are 643,253 Mahometans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Turkey, and Germany. Railways (1,072 miles) connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, Radomir with Kostendil, Levsky with Sistov, and Rutchuk with Varna.

Area, 37,189 sq. m.: pop. 4,035,646. Capital, Sofia, pop. 102,769. Revenue and expenditure, (est.) 1910-11, £7,133,584. Imports, 1909, £6,417,000; exports, 1909, £4,457,000. Public Debt, 1907, £15,081,430.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Ivan Gueshoff.—Finance, M. Theodoroff.—Interior, M. Liudskanoff.—Public Instruction, M. Bobtcheff.—Commerce and Agriculture, M. Christoff.—Justice, M. Abrasheff.—Public Works and Communications, M. Frangia.—War, General Nikyphoroff. Chargé d'Affaires in London, S. Nikyphoroff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.

British Minister at Sofia, Sir Henry Bax Ironside, K.C.M.G.—First Secretary, the Hon. Francis Lindley.—Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. D. Napier, C.M.G.—Vice-Consuls: at Sofia, W. B. Heard; at Philippopolis, A. Shipley; at Varna, H. C. Venables.—Consular Agents: at Bourgas, A. Tacchella; at Rouschouk, S. Mayer.

CHILE.

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the north and Argentina on the east, which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18th, 1810. Under the Constitution voted in '33 it is governed by a President who is elected for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is

conferred, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies forming the legislature. The Senate, of 32 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 94 members, by the departments for three years, by electors over twenty-one, and able to read and write. The President receives a salary of £820 and £550 entertainment allowance.

The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. These figures include the provinces of Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in '84, and of Tarapaca and Tacna ceded by Peru in '84. The province of Tacna was ceded originally for ten years, with the understanding that at the end of that period a plebiscite should decide whether it should remain Chilean or revert to Peru. That plebiscite has never taken place. (See PERU.)

President.

Señor Barros Luco assumed office in 1910.

Army and Navy.

The establishment of the active army is about 18,000 men, and the formations are: 10 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, 20 batteries of field artillery, 1 mountain battery, 2 battalions of mounted infantry, and a corps of engineers. The war strength is stated to be 150,000 men, including a part of the national guard, while the remainder of that force numbers about 350,000 men, who have received very little training.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, assisted by an Admiralty under the presidency of Admiral Montt, who is also Director-General of the Navy. The personnel is raised by conscription, but there is in addition a proportion of volunteers. The officers and men on the naval active list number about 6,000. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1911, was: battleship, 1; coast-defence ship, 1; armoured cruisers, 2; protected cruisers, 5 (including one serving as training-ship); torpedo gunboats, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 7; torpedo-boats: 1st class, 5; 2nd class, 3. Augmentation of her naval strength has been practically forced upon the Chilean Republic by the policy of Argentina and Brazil in regard to new ships. Congress therefore voted in June 1910 a sum of £4,480,000 for increasing the national defences, and shipbuilding firms in America and four European countries were invited to tender for two battleships, six torpedo-boat destroyers, and two submarines. Many delays ensued in placing the contracts; but in Aug. 1911 it was announced that the Government had accepted the proposal of its Admiralty to construct one battleship, and had reserved the right to order another within six months. The Admiralty advised that the contract for the first ship should be given to Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., of Elswick-on-Tyne. The design of the ship provided for a displacement of 28,000 tons, and an armament of twelve 14-in. guns. Contracts for the six destroyers were awarded in August to Messrs. J. S. White & Co., of East Cowes, and for the two submarines to the Moran Co., of Seattle, U.S.A. Four British naval officers were lent to the Chilean Government for instructional work in 1911—Com. C. R. N. Burne, Lieuts. C. L. Long (for gunnery), A. H. Quick (for torpedoes), and H. C. Anstey (for engineering). In October of the same year it was reported that much satisfaction was expressed by the authorities

at the greatly improved results of the annual target practice of the Fleet due to the instructions given by Lieut. Long. In Oct. 1910 the Chilean Naval Commission placed a contract for a new graving dock at Talcahuano with a French firm, which will complete the work in four years. The cost will be £1,000,000, and the new dock will have a length of 856 ft., a width of 117 ft., and a depth over the sill of 36 ft.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows: Talcahuano, one dock, takes large vessels; floating dock for small craft up to 1,000 tons; one graving dock under construction, to be completed in 1914. Valparaiso, two small floating docks, take cruisers. There is a small arsenal at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, but no docks, and only slips for small craft up to 1,000 tons.

Industries and Statistics.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Wheat, wine, nitrate, copper, silver, iodine, etc., are the chief products of the country. Half the population are engaged in agriculture, but the mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The export of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, in 1906 was 1,782,000 tons. There are 3,288 miles of railway, of which 1,698 belong to the State. The opening of the Transandine Railway has brought Santiago within 36 hours of Buenos Ayres. The capital is Santiago, pop. 389,000; and other chief towns are Valparaiso, 180,600; and Concepcion, 60,676. The Conversion Law of Feb. 11th, 95, provided for changing the currency from peso to gold, at the rate of 18d. per peso or dollar. The change was to take place on Jan. 1st, 1910, and funds were accumulated for the purpose. In 1909, however, the Legislature passed a Bill postponing the conversion until 1915.

Area, 307,620 sq. m.; pop. (1907) 3,871,000. Revenue, 1910 (estimated), £13,252,500; expenditure, 1910 (estimated), £12,585,000; debt, external, £20,365,000; internal, £180,000,000. Imports, 1910, £22,311,427; exports, 1910, £23,791,009. President, Señor Ramon Barros Luco, elected 1910.

Legation in London, 48, Grosvenor Square, S.W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Señor Agustín Edwards.—*Consul in London*, Vicente Echeverría Larrain, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

British Minister at Santiago, H. C. Lowther.—*Consul-General*, A. Finn, Valparaiso.—*Consuls*, A. C. Kerr, Santiago; G. Hewett, Antofagasta; G. L. Ansted, Coquimbo; E. F. Hudson, Iquique; Capt. C. A. Milward, Punta Arenas.

Steamship Lines to Valparaiso: R. M. S. P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Holder Bros. & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall Street; Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street; Lamport & Holt, Liverpool. Fares: £18 to £65.

CHINA.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area estimated by the Chinese Government in 1910 at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a pop. of 409,000,000. The latter figure is probably considerably exaggerated. Mr. Koddick, the United States Minister in Peking,

estimated the population in 1904 as less than 270,000. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, and Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., and contain about 29,000,000 souls. The Imperial Maritime Customs estimated the foreign population in 1910 at 141,868, including 65,000 Japanese, 49,000 Russians, and 10,000 British.

Ruler.

The Emperor Hsuan-Tung succeeded to the throne Nov. 14th, 1908, on the death of his uncle, the Emperor Kwang-Hsu, having been nominated to the succession by the Empress Dowager Tze-Hsi, a few hours before her death, which occurred on the day after the death of her nephew Kwang-Hsu. The reigning Emperor, whose family name is Pu-yi, was born in 1906. His father Prince Chun, who is Regent of the Empire, is a grandson of the Emperor Tao-Kuang.

Army and Navy.

The reorganisation of the Chinese Army, which was initiated by the instructions drawn up by Yuan-Shi-Kai in 1902, is still progressing, and in 1911 the War Ministry has been remodelled. The Minister has the assistance of an under-secretary and councillors, and there are 10 departments. The law of military reorganisation was promulgated in January 1905. The Chinese army is national, and no longer composed of heterogeneous forces under provincial viceroys. There is the active army, with a first reserve, and second reserve, of the Lu-chun or Imperial Land Forces. There are infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and army service troops, and the organisation is in divisions of all arms. It is stated (1911) that the empire is about to be divided into five military inspectorates. It is intended to constitute 37 divisions, and, according to the scheme, the organisation should be complete in 1913, when the 37 divisions should number 28,000 officers and 430,000 men (380,000 combatants). So far not all the divisions have been completed, many of them being skeleton training forces. Each division numbers about 12,000 men, and comprises two infantry brigades (severally constituted of two three-battalion regiments), a cavalry regiment, a regiment of artillery, battalions of pioneers and service troops, as well as machine-gun and ballooning sections. Much of the material is German, including the wireless telegraphy equipment. In war the infantry will be doubled from the first reserve, but cavalry and special troops are maintained on a war footing. Men are carefully selected, opium smokers being refused, and entry is for three years, with optional well-paid service in the first reserve (three years) and the second reserve (four years). The reserve service is popular, and probably 20,000 have passed into it. By 1912 the five Yang-tse provinces should be able to put progressively in line 10,000 fighting men each. The old troops are disappearing, but proposals are on foot for the reorganisation of various provincial organisations, such as the army on the Mongolian border. The training is directed by Japanese officers. There were important manoeuvres in 1911, and General Na-tsing, with a staff of 24 officers, inspected the regular forces in Manchuria, which now number 35,000 men with 144 guns and 42 machine guns.

Since the war with Japan in 1895, the Chinese Navy has not included an armoured ship, and the only serviceable vessels, apart from small craft, are six cruisers, mostly built in European yards. The largest of these is the *Hai-Chi*, of 4,300 tons, built at Elswick-on-Tyne in 1898. This cruiser visited England in June 1911, as the representative of China at the Coronation Naval Review, and her smart appearance, and that of her crew, was a subject of commendation. The *Hai-Chi*, on leaving Spithead, went to Elswick for a machinery refit, and proceeded thence to New York, Cuba, and Mexico before returning to England to await the completion of the two new cruisers for the Chinese Navy. This was said to be the first time a Chinese warship had visited the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

Since 1909 a movement for naval reorganisation has been on foot, and a Naval Commission, headed by the Emperor's uncle, Prince Tsai-hsun, visited European and American naval centres between October 1909 and October 1910. In November of the former year steps were taken for the constitution of an Imperial Navy under a Naval Board, instead of the system of departmental control under the separate Viceroy of Canton, Nanking, Foo-Chow, and Tientsin, and plans were formulated for reorganising the dockyards and naval schools. In regard to the strengthening of the Fleet, although no battleships were put in hand, orders were given in England for two cruisers which could be used as training-ships. The first of these, built by Messrs. Vickers, was launched at Barrow on July 14th, 1911, and named the *Ying Swei*. The second vessel is under construction at Elswick and was launched on Oct. 23rd, 1911; she will be known as the *Chao Ho*. A river gunboat was also launched in 1911 from the Germania yard at Kiel. Two destroyers are building, one at Elbing and the other at Trieste. The existing fleet, in addition to the cruisers referred to, includes some six torpedo gunboats and twelve gunboats for river service, with about twenty-four torpedo-boats.

Of the five dockyards and arsenals, only one was equipped for outside mercantile work, and it was decided that the other four—i.e. those at Foochow, Taku, Shanghai, and Whampoa—should be reorganised for a similar purpose. In the matter of training and education, four naval schools were advocated—that for navigation at Chefoo, for engineering at Whampoa, for naval artificers at Foochow, and a gunnery school afloat.

Industries, etc.

The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The State religion, however, is Confucian, and the worship of ancestors is everywhere practised. The Emperor is the sole high priest of the Empire in the worship of Heaven. Roman Catholic missions have about 1,000,000 professed followers, and Protestant missions have adherents estimated at about 150,000. Education is to a very large extent the monopoly of a special literary class of the population, and literary examinations are the chief gate to the public service, despite the Imperial Edict of Sept. 1905, which established a new system on more modern lines. Western education is spreading rapidly, and a large number

of young Chinese are studying in Japan. The native Press has grown with remarkable rapidity in recent years, and every city of importance has its own newspaper.

Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, indigo, cotton, cereals, rice, and sugar. About one-fourth of the world's supply of new silk comes from China. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from rs. to 6s. 6d. per acre being paid to the Government. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Sze-Chuan, Shansi and Honan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shansi. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, but railway construction is now proceeding rapidly, and in 1911 there were, including Manchuria, 5,217 miles open. Cotton and wool mills, flour and rice mills are important industries.

Various districts have been "leased" to other powers: e.g., Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kowloon district opposite Hong Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur and Talienvan to Russia, though Japan took these in 1905 (see JAPAN), and the Liao-tung Peninsula was leased to Japan in Dec. 1905; Kiao-Chau was leased to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The capital of China is Peking, with a population of 700,000. Other chief towns with their populations are: Siangtan, 1,000,000; Singan, 1,000,000; Canton, 900,000; Hankow, 530,000; Tientsin, 750,000; Shanghai, 651,000; Fuchow, 624,000; Chungking, 702,000; Suchow, 500,000; Hangchow, 350,000; Nankin, 270,000; and Ningpo, 260,000.

The treaty ports, and other ports opened by China to foreign trade, number 64. About 19,000 Europeans reside in the treaty ports, of whom over 9,250 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a foreign population of 11,497, including 3,713 British and 2,157 Japanese. The Imperial Customs dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, which in May 1906 was placed under the supreme control of two Chinese officials. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British.

The coinage used by the people is the "cash," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to 1d. and 9,600 to a £. The "tael," or "liang" as the Chinese call it, is a silver standard, the weight and the fineness of which differ in different towns, but the Haikwan tael is that in which duties are paid to the Imperial Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583.3 grains of pure silver 1000 fine, the value of which is about 2s. 8d. Several attempts have been made in recent years to reform the currency. The latest of these, put forward by Imperial decree in May 1910, ordered that the

"yuan" or silver dollar should be the standard, and that after twelve months all payments to the Government must be made on this basis. A preliminary agreement for a loan of £10,000,000 to be devoted partly to the reform of currency and to be advanced in equal shares by British, French, German, and American banks was signed on April 15th, 1911. A decree establishing a uniform system of weights and measures was issued in 1907.

The Imperial Maritime Customs is the only Government department in China that publishes intelligible statistics of revenue. The revenue of this department was in 1910 £4,789,234—a larger sum than in any previous year except 1906. An official Chinese estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year 1908, reduced to English currency, is as follows: Revenue, £29,787,500; expenditure, £31,248,750. Exports of native produce, 1908, £36,888,054; 1909, £44,139,689; 1910, £51,273,654. Imports, 1908, £52,000,730; 1909, £54,447,665; 1910, £62,331,472.

The imports from the United Kingdom and British Dominions were as follows:—

	£ 1909.	£ 1910.
United Kingdom . . .	8,884,087	9,552,267
Hong Kong . . .	19,592,608	23,085,393
India . . .	5,264,821	5,918,334
Singapore, Straits, etc.	882,659	1,118,621
Other British Domi- nions . . . }	262,606	244,186
Total . . .	34,886,781	39,918,801

The foreign debt was

Imperial Chinese Customs: *Inspector-General*, F. A. Aglen.

British Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Li Ching Fong, 49, Portland Place, W.—*Councillor of Legation*, Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.—*Commercial Attaché*, Tseng Yao Yuan.

British Minister at Peking, Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.—*Councillor of Legation*, W. G. Max Müller, C.B., M.V.O.—*Commercial Attaché*, W. P. Ker.

British Consuls-General: *Tientsin and Peking*, Sir A. Hosie.—*Canton*, J. W. Jameson, C.M.G.—*Shanghai*, E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.—*Cheng-tu*, R. H. Mortimore.—*Yun-nan-fu*, P. E. O'Brien-Butler.—*Mukden*, W. H. Wilkinson.—*Kashgar*, G. Macartney, C.I.E.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street. Fares to Hong Kong: £30 to £65.

History in 1911.

Since the last issue of the ANNUAL China has undergone a revolution which may mark an epoch in the history of the Eastern world. In order to attempt to follow the movement which in the autumn of 1911 developed with such startling rapidity, it is necessary to trace the origin of the modern institutions from which the movement derived its sudden impetus. In Dec. 1905 the Imperial Government despatched Commissioners to Great Britain, Germany, and Japan to study the constitutions of those countries. In Sept. 1906 an Edict was issued setting out that, while the supreme control would remain in the Throne, constitutional government would be inaugurated in a few years' time. A year later another Edict ordered the establishment of an

Assembly of Ministers to prepare the foundations of constitutional government; and in October of the same year (1907) it was proclaimed that each prefecture and district was to organise a local elective Assembly. In July 1908 regulations for the provincial Assemblies, which were to be established within a year, were published. A month later (Aug. 27th) an Edict set forth the principles of the constitutional system to be inaugurated in 1917, and the steps to be taken towards it in each of the intervening years. The earliest of those steps were to be, in 1909, the creation of the provincial assemblies; in 1910 the taking of a census, the preparation of provincial budgets, and the promulgation of a new criminal code; and in 1911 the establishment of courts of justice.

The opening passages of the programme were duly carried out. Elections to the provincial Deliberative Assemblies were held at the beginning of Oct. 1909, and the Assemblies, 21 in number, held their first meetings immediately afterwards. An Imperial Decree, issued on May 9th, 1910, announced the names of the 91 nobles and scholars selected by the Throne to constitute the Senate, or Imperial Assembly, and ordered them to hold their first meeting in the following October. This body was opened by the Regent on the 2nd of that month. One of its first acts was to prepare a memorial praying for an acceleration of the reform scheme and an early convocation of a full Parliament. The reply was an Imperial Edict (Nov. 4th, 1910) announcing that an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament would be formed in three years' time, and that the interval should be devoted to the preparations—including the formation of a responsible Ministry and the drafting of a Constitution—necessary for transforming the Chinese Government into a Constitutional Monarchy on the European model. Continued pressure on the part of the National Assembly resulted in the Edict of May 8th, 1911, abolishing the Grand Council, the Grand Secretariat, and the Commission of Constitutional Reform, and creating a Cabinet with Prince Ching as Prime Minister. The Edict also created a Privy Council and a General Staff.

Quickly as events were moving, they were not moving fast enough for the Assembly. What hand that body had in the military outbreaks of September and October is a question not likely to be answered, but the sequel was significant of sympathetic communication between Parliament and Army. The Assembly was to meet in autumn session on Oct. 21st. In the middle of September a revolutionary movement broke out in Szechuan. It was avowedly directed against the railway policy of the Government, and its relationship to the more formidable outbreak which followed is not apparent. On Sept. 29th Prince Ching, the Premier, tendered his resignation. Presumably he had an inkling of the troubles ahead. The resignation, however, was not then accepted. On Oct. 11th rioting broke out among the foreign-drilled troops in Wuchang, and soon developed into an organised revolt against Manchu domination. From the fact that the rebels were led by generals of repute, and from the correctness of their attitude towards foreigners and treaty rights, it was at once apparent that the movement was of no ordinary character. The Court was panic-stricken. The

Minister of War was despatched with two divisions of the most trustworthy portion of the army to suppress the rebellion, and Yuan-Shih-Kai, the able statesman who in 1909 (see 1910 ed.) had been banished from office on the pretence that an infirmity of the leg made it desirable that he should rest, was summoned to assist the Government. He sarcastically replied that he would come as soon as the infirmity of his leg permitted. So urgent was the need of the Court for his services that he was speedily implored to come upon his own terms. Eventually he proceeded to the disturbed provinces armed with the powers of a dictator. Meanwhile desultory fighting had been proceeding between the rebels and the Government forces. The results were indecisive, but the rebellion spread daily, and the attitude of the greater part of the modern-drilled army seemed to be dependent upon the will of the National Assembly. The first act of the Assembly was to demand the dismissal of the Minister of Communications—a demand which was immediately granted. In response to continued pressure Edicts rapidly followed one another promising an immediate Constitution with a Cabinet from which the Manchu princes were to be excluded and a free pardon for the rebels and all political offenders. On Nov. 2nd an Edict empowered the Assembly to draft a Constitution. Presumably that task had already been performed, for on the following day the Assembly submitted and the Throne accepted a statement of 19 fundamental principles on which the Constitution must be established. The effect of these principles was summarised by the *Times* correspondent in Peking as follows: "The security of the dynasty is guaranteed, the person of the Emperor is sacrosanct, but, in place of a barbaric despotism guided by a capricious weakling under the pernicious influence of Palace women and degraded eunuchs, there will be a Constitutional Monarchy, a Parliamentary Government, a responsible Cabinet, an appointed Prime Minister, and Parliamentary control of the Budget, including the allowances to the Imperial Household. The memorial stated that all nations agree that the British Constitution is the mother of Constitutions; the British Constitutional Monarchy has, therefore, been selected for adoption in China."

Another Edict appointed Yuan-Shih-Kai Prime Minister, with power greater than had ever before been conferred upon a Chinese subject; while yet another expressed the readiness of the Throne to comply with the will of the people in everything. These sweeping concessions failed to placate the rebels in arms, who declared that Yuan-Shih-Kai and the National Assembly were too favourably inclined towards the Manchus. Province after province declared its independence, and even in the capital the newspapers became openly hostile to the governing race. The only hope of a speedy restoration of order seemed to rest in the personal influence of Yuan-Shih-Kai.

In the opening months of 1911 an outbreak of pneumonia plague, which had begun in the previous November, in Kharbin, attained dimensions which excited the horror and sympathy of the civilised world. The disease exhibited a virulence comparable only with that of the great pestilence of the Middle Ages. Chinese, Japanese, and European doctors worked devotedly to stay its progress, but it

was not until the middle of April that the disease disappeared. The death-roll was estimated at 60,000. At the invitation of the Chinese Government an international commission met at Mukden in April to investigate the causes of the outbreak and to suggest means of preventing a recurrence.

The Chinese Post Office, which was created by Imperial Edict in 1906, and which, under the direction of M. Théophile Piry, had attained a remarkable standard of efficiency, was transferred on May 30th from the Imperial Customs to the central Government. M. Piry's services as administrator were retained, although the department passed under the titular command of the Chinese Minister of Communications.

Sir Robert Hart, who for very many years had held the post of Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, died in England on Sept. 21st. Mr. Aglen, who had acted as Inspector-General during Sir Robert Hart's long absence on leave, was appointed to succeed him.

European schemes for the education of the Chinese continued to receive attention in 1911. Meetings were held in England and America in support of the scheme for the establishment of a modern University in Central China. This scheme is promoted by committees representative of the universities of England, Canada, and the United States. Patron: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. London office: 22, Albemarle Street, W. (See also INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS; and INDIA, CHINA, AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.)

Dependencies.

Manchuria (area 363,610 sq. m., pop. 16,000,000) lies between the province of Chih-li and the Amur river, and touches Korea on the east. It consists of three provinces, the capitals of which are Mukden (pop. 150,000), Kirin, and Helungkiang. Manchuria was occupied by the Russians at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the Manchurian Convention, signed April 8th, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan, which ended in 1905 in the Treaty of Portsmouth. (For Russo-Japanese Agreement of 1910, see JAPAN.) The country is well supplied with railways. At Kharbin there is a connection with the Russian Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok. A portion of the currency loan of 1911 (see art. INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS) is to be devoted to the industrial development of Manchuria.

Mongolia (area 1,367,600 sq. m., pop. 2,600,000) lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, and is bounded on the north by Siberia. It includes the desert of Gobi, and is inhabited by nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks. The chief town is Urga.

Chinese Turkestan (area 550,340 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000), to the north of Tibet, and to the east of the Pamirs, contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. Chinese officials at Urumtsi administer the country. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kashgar, which is a large trading centre.

Tibet (area 463,200 sq. m., pop. variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000) lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuan, with Chinese Turkestan on the north.

The capital is **Lhasa** (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The **Dalai Lama** is the head of the Government, assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. There are two **Ambans**, or Chinese Residents, at Lhasa, who represent the Chinese Government, and Chinese troops are stationed at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri. The three great monasteries outside Lhasa really govern the country, through the Tzongdu or Great Assembly. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of '92 and '93, Yatung, in the Chumbi valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. A British mission under Col. Younghusband was despatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to secure the observance of these Conventions. After considerable fighting Lhasa was reached on Aug. 3rd, 1904, and a treaty was signed (Sept. 7th). Tibet agreed to establish markets at **Gyangtse** and **Gartok**, in addition to Yatung, for British and Tibetan trade, with Tibetan and British officials stationed thereat. Tibet agreed to pay Great Britain an indemnity of £166,000 in three instalments. These have all been paid, and the consequent withdrawal of the British from the Chumbi valley followed in 1908. Tibet also agreed not to cede, sell, lease, or mortgage any Tibetan territory to any foreign Power, without the consent of Great Britain, and not to allow any foreign Power to intervene in Tibetan affairs, or to construct roads or railways or open mines in Tibet. By the **Chinese Adhesion Agreement** of April 1906, China declared her adhesion to the foregoing Convention. It was declared also that "the Government of Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of Tibet. The Government of China also undertakes not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet." By the **Anglo-Russian Convention**, 1907, both parties agreed to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and the suzerainty of China, and to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, though the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of April 17th, 1906, were left unaffected. The two Governments undertook not to seek, on their own or their subjects' behalf, any railway, road, telegraph, or mining concessions or other rights in Tibet. By the **Russo-Japanese Convention**, signed July 30th, the two Governments agreed to recognise the independence and territorial integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in China. They pledged themselves to uphold the maintenance of the *status quo*. A new agreement as to trade relations between Great Britain and Tibet was signed in April 1908, modifying the regulations of '93. The extra-territorial principle is to apply to British subjects so long as the same principle applies in China. Other clauses deal with the maintenance of telegraphs and posts

and the rights of British officers and subjects, the police regulations at the marts and along the routes being left to the Chinese Government. The agreement remains in force for 10 years, and if not revised for a further 10 years. In Feb. 1910 some sensation was caused by the sudden departure of the **Dalai Lama** from Tibet on the ground that his power and security were menaced by the Chinese. He crossed the frontier into India, where he was received with due respect by the Government. After visiting Calcutta he went to Darjiling, where he remained for some months. On learning of his flight the Chinese Government deposed him by Imperial Edict.

COLOMBIA.

Colombia is a republic of South America, bounded on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, and on the north by the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into 27 departments, the governors of which are nominated by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is four years. At present the legislature consists of a nominated assembly, but a return to an electoral system in the near future is promised.

Panama (*q.v.*) on Nov. 3rd, 1903, proclaimed its independence of the Republic. The independence was expressed in Jan. 1909, in a Treaty to which the United States was a party, Panama agreeing to pay to Colombia £500,000—her share in the Columbian public debt; the Treaty, however, has not been accepted by Colombia, which still refuses to recognise the independence of Panama.

The national religion is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are tolerated. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are nominally liable to military service, but the law is not applied. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, and the men who have served with the colours constitute an unorganised reserve. The industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Coffee is grown, the department of Cundinamarca producing the famous Bogota coffee. Cocoa and bananas are also cultivated. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and emerald mines, which are the property of the Government, exist in the country. Railways, about 560 miles. Chief port, Barranquilla; pop. 40,115.

Area, 482,329 sq. miles; pop. estimated at about 4,100,000. Capital, **Bogota** (pop. 123,000). Revenue and expenditure, 1908, balanced at \$17,223,818 gold; 1909, \$14,437,100. Imports, 1907, £3,029,521; exports, 1907, £3,447,860; foreign debt, 1910, £2,960,000, and guarantees £1,572,000.

President, **Señor Carlos E. Restrepo**, elected 1910.

Minister Plenipotentiary in England, **Señor Don Santiago Perez Triana**, 45, Avenue Road, N.W.—**Consul-General**, **Don José María Nunez**, Friars House, New Broad Street, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General at **Bogota**, **P. C. H. Wyndham**. Consul, **J. Gillies**, Barranquilla.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua

on the north and Colombia on the south. Capital, **San José**, with a population of 25,000. It is governed by a President elected for four years and a Chamber of 32 representatives, elected for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants, half retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870. See **HONDURAS** as to Compulsory Arbitration Court set up in Dec. 1907. In principle all citizens are liable to serve, but the permanent force is a police organisation less than 1,000 strong, with militia of about 12,000. Education compulsory and free. There were 386 primary schools, with 22,274 scholars, in 1905. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. Chief exports coffee, cocoa, and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and the gold mines are being steadily developed. Length of railways about 350 miles.

Area, 23,000 sq. m.; pop., 1908, 360,326. Revenue, 1906-7, £662,019; 1907-8, £757,557; expenditure, 1906-7, £675,762; 1907-8, £879,564. Foreign debt, reduced in 1885 to £2,000,000; interest in arrear to Oct. 1910, £1,150,000. Imports, 1909, £1,257,383; exports, 1909, £1,682,617.

President, **Señor Ricardo Jimenes** (elected 1910).

Chargé d'Affaires in London, W. de la Guardia, 10, Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, W.—**Consul-General**, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard St., E.C.

British Minister, Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (resides at Panama). **Consul**, F. N. Cox, at San José.

CRETE.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Aegean Sea and Archipelago. Area about 3300 sq. m.; pop. (1908), 330,000. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 22,481); Canea (pop. 24,537); and Retimo (pop. 9704). There are about 33,500 Moslems and 269,800 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them, and in '98 the Powers set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. The Constitution of Feb. 1907, which superseded that of '99, provides for an Assembly of 65 deputies, elected for 3 years. The executive power rested until 1911 in a High Commissioner and a Council of four members; but upon the retirement of M. Zaimis, who held the post of High Commissioner from 1905 to 1911, the Powers announced that they did not intend to re-fill the post. The Powers decided in May 1908 gradually to withdraw the international troops from the island, holding that the native gendarmerie was able to maintain order. The first detachment of international troops was withdrawn in July 1908 the last in July 1909. Except for the withdrawal of troops the *status quo* remains, the question of the ultimate disposition of the island being indefinitely postponed. (See **INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS IN 1911**, and editions of 1909 to 1911.)

Recent exploration has led to archaeological discoveries of surpassing interest at Knossos and Phaistos. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. Revenue and expenditure about £200,000. Imports, 1909, £700,720, consisting chiefly of foodstuffs

and textiles; exports, 1909, £530,560, largely olives and olive oil. Public Debt, 1907, 5,317,226 fr. On Aug. 6th, 1901, the Ottoman Public Debt renounced all rights and privileges in the island in return for 1,500,000 fr. and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years.

The island has a native gendarmerie of 1,200 officers and men, and a Militia of 1,600 officers and men, as well as a reserve numbering 2,000 in 1910 and increasing annually.

British Consul-General at Canea, A. C. Wratishaw, C.M.G., C.B.

CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery till, by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10th, '98, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. A Constitutional Convention assembled in Nov. 1900, and adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States Congress authorised the transfer of the government to the people of Cuba on condition that (1) No treaty should be made with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the United States should have the right to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris; (3) the United States should have certain naval stations (at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo). These conditions were included in the Law of Constitution, and confirmed in the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May 1903.

The formal transfer of the Government to the Cuban authorities took place on May 20th, 1902, but an insurrection broke out in August 1906, and led to American intervention and the appointment of Mr. C. E. Magoon as Provisional Governor. In 1907 fresh elections were held. In Jan. 1909 the United States troops were withdrawn, and the island entered upon its second attempt at self-government. Under the second American administration organic laws, prepared by an Advisory Commission, were enacted in reference to the Executive and Judicial Powers, the national Civil Service, the electoral system, and the Municipal and Provincial authorities.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. The capital is **Havana**, a splendid city (pop. 297,159). Other towns are Santiago, 45,470; Matanzas, 36,000; and Cienfuegos, 30,100. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory. The chief products are sugar and tobacco. Timber and fruits also are increasingly exported, and there are valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. There are 2,380 miles of railway.

The area is about 44,000 sq. miles, and the population (1908) 2,140,246, of whom less than one-third are mulattoes or negroes. Revenue, 1908-9, £6,128,159; expenditure, 1908-9, £5,059,438; imports, 1910, £21,595,313; exports, 1910, £31,421,646. A loan of £35,000,000, redeemable in 30 years, was authorised by the House of Representatives (Aug. 14th, 1909), the issue

price being 90 and the rate of interest 5 per cent. Another loan has been authorised by the American and Cuban administration for \$16,500,000, maturing in 1949, of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds.

Orders for the construction of four war vessels were placed in Nov. 1910—two with Messrs. Cramp, Philadelphia; a cruiser of 2,055 tons, to be named the *Cuba*; and a gunboat of 1,200 tons, to be used for training purposes, to be named the *Patria*. Two other gunboats from Messrs. White, Cowes, of 200 tons each; the first was launched Aug. 7th, 1911. The vessels building at Cramp's yard were launched Oct. 10th, 1911.

President (elected Nov. 14th, 1908; inaugurated Jan. 28th, 1909), General Jose M. Gomez; Vice-President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas.

British Minister and Consul-General, Stephen Leech. Consul at Santiago, W. Mason.

Cuban Minister in London, Señor Rafael Montoro, 3, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Steamship Lines to Havana: Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street. Fares: from £28.

DENMARK.

Ruler.

King Frederik VIII. was b. June 3rd, 1843, and succeeded his father King Christian IX. on the death of the latter, Jan. 29th, 1906. He married, July 28th, '69, Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway, and has seven children. The heir-apparent is Prince Christian, b. Sept. 26th, '70, and married April 26th, '98, to Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. The second son, Prince Karl, b. Aug. 3rd, '72, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud of Great Britain, July 22nd, '96, and was in Nov. 1905 elected King of Norway as King Haakon VII. King Frederik is a brother of Queen Alexandra, of King George I. of Greece, and of the Dowager Empress of Russia. He has a Civil List of £55,555.

Government, Army, and Navy.

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Zealand, Funen, Laland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the Faeroe Islands or Sheep Islands in the North Atlantic. Under the constitution of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66), the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members—12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies, in which large taxpayers are well represented, for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid about 11s. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills must be submitted first to the Folkething.

For local government the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors.

The National Defence Bills passed both Houses of the Legislature (Aug. and Sept. 1909). The reorganised army will consist of two corps,

and is recruited by men entered for various periods, the maximum being 1 year in the artillery and 13 months in special technical troops. The period for the infantry is 165 days. The force with the colours is over 11,000 men. The formations are as follows: 52 battalions of infantry (31 line and 21 reserve) instead of 44; 12 squadrons of cavalry (a reduction of 3); 24 field batteries (an increase of 8); 18 coast batteries (12 line and 6 reserve) as at present; 12 companies of engineers (an increase of 3). The seaward defences of Copenhagen are to be strengthened, and new forts built; but the existing land defences will remain until 1922. The total cost of the land defences and works, and the special vote for torpedo-boats and submarines, will be £1,750,000, and the additional annual outlay £125,000. Military service is nominally obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22, the liability in the first line of the army being 8 years and in the second line 8 years. There are now about 830 officers and 13,000 men on a peace footing, and 1,250 officers and 50,000 men on a war footing. The contingent of men in 1911 was 8,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, 1,600 artillery, and 300 engineers. It is estimated that in 1910 Denmark should be able to mobilise 83,000 men, of whom 58,500 will be infantry, 5,000 cavalry, 6,800 field artillery, and 8,600 fortress artillery. The really effective force would be about 70,000. The reorganisation is progressive, and is yet in an early stage.

The defence scheme was passed by Parliament after many protracted discussions. It provides for strong sea fortifications for Copenhagen, while the land defences of the 'eighties are to be maintained and somewhat strengthened by two new forts, officially known as sea forts.

The Navy numbers about 4,000 of all ranks. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 38 commanders, 63 lieutenants, 33 sub-lieutenants, and 23 midshipmen. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1911, was: coast-defence vessels, 5; protected cruisers, 5; torpedo-boats, 16; submarine, 1. There are also six small gunboats of from 100 to 200 tons. The vessels building are: torpedo-boats, 5; submarines, 2. The former are the *Soulvæn* and *Spækhuggeren*, at the Copenhagen dockyard; the *Tumleren* and *Vindhuden*, at the establishment of Burmeister & Wain, Copenhagen; and the *Flyvesfiken*, at the yard of Messrs. Schichau, Elbing. These boats are similar to the *Sorideren*, which was launched by Messrs. Yarrow & Co. at their Scotstoun yard on the Clyde on Feb. 28th, ran her full speed trial on June 24th, attaining 27 knots with ease, and left for Copenhagen on July 17th, 1911. In April 1910 orders for the two submarines were placed, after severe competition, with the Whitehead Co., of Fiume, where one of them will be built, the second being constructed at the arsenal at Copenhagen under the Whitehead firm's supervision. These boats will be named the *Havmand* and *Havfru* respectively. At Copenhagen there are three small docks. The 1910 Navy Estimates amounted to £481,000.

Industries, etc.

The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all others are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory

and free for children from 7 to 14 years of age, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. The chief newspapers are the *Radical Aftenbladet*, the Conservative *National Tidende*, the Independent *Berlingske Tidende*, the *Politiken* and the *Dannebrog*. Of the whole population 37·8 per cent. live by agriculture and forestry, 31·5 per cent. by manufactures, and 15 per cent. by commerce and transport. There appears to have been a steady increase of late years in the number of the population gaining a livelihood from industrial pursuits. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants, the law forbidding the union of small farms into large estates. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, to which the State makes an annual grant of £21,110. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark. The 1909 figures were: pork, £5,811,000; butter, £10,016,700; eggs, £1,450,000. Length of railways 2,083 miles.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 15,592 sq. m.; estimated pop. (1909), 2,659,000. Population of the capital, Copenhagen, with suburbs, 539,000 in 1909. Revenue, 1908-9, £5,472,220; 1909-10 £7,513,825; 1910-11 (est.), £5,276,555; expenditure, 1908-9, £5,227,770; 1909-10, £7,398,859; 1910-11, (est.), £6,389,821; public debt, 1910, £16,764,121. Imports, 1909, £31,438,000; 1910, £31,666,000; exports, 1909, £24,605,000; 1910, £26,666,000.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, K. Berntsen.—Finance, M. Neergaard.—Foreign Affairs, Count A. Laurvig.—Public Worship and Instruction, M. J. Apfel.—Interior, J. Jensen-Sønderby.—Agriculture, M. A. Nielsen.—Public Works, M. T. Larsen.—Justice, M. Bulow.—Commerce and Posts, M. Alnus.

British Minister at Copenhagen, Sir William Conyngham Greene, K.C.B.—1st Secretary, J. C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O.—Consuls: Copenhagen, Lionel C. Liddell, M.V.O.; Thorshavn, A. G. Coates, M.V.O.; Esbjerg, J. Nielsen.

Danish Minister in London, M. Constantine Brun, 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.—1st Secretary, M. A. Oldenburg.—Consul-General, J. V. Faber.

Dependencies.

Greenland is an extensive island lying north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. Area of the colonised portion, 46,740 sq. m.; pop. 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway. Area, 39,756 sq. m.; pop. 80,000. Capital, Reykjavik (pop. 10,968). The Legislature, called the Althing, consists of 34 members elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the King of Denmark. Every man and woman over 25 years of age may vote, and women may hold any office in the State. Under laws adopted in 1903, a Minister for Iceland, nominated by the King, resides at Reykjavik, and is responsible for

the administration. The King visited Reykjavik in 1907 and appointed a Joint Committee to prepare proposals for new legislation as to Iceland's constitutional place in the Danish Kingdom. Exports: wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. Manufactures domestic. Imports, 1909, £598,089; exports, 1909, £714,046.

Santa Cruz or St. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital, Christiansted. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugarcane. Area, 118 sq. m.; pop. 35,156.

British Consul, G. Kellard, St. Thomas.

ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by separation from the original republic of Colombia. Under the Constitution of '84, modified in '87 and '97, it is governed by a President directly elected by the people for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a Chamber of 42 Deputies, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write. The State Church is Roman Catholic, but by a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil. The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Ecuador is the largest cocoa-producing country. Panama hats are now made almost exclusively in Ecuador. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs development. There is a railway from Duran to Quito (270 miles). Army about 7,000 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 90,000.

Area (including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2,400 sq. m., pop. 400), 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. Capital, Quito, pop. 80,000; Guayaquil has a pop. of 90,000. Revenue, 1909, £1,587,768; expenditure, 1909, £1,556,488; foreign debt, 1910, \$14,226,000. Imports, 1909, £1,870,424; exports, 1909, £3,000,621.

Minister in London, J. Aviles.—Consul-General, Celso Nevares, 120, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, C. L. des Graz (resident at Lima, Peru).—Consul at Quito, G. W. E. Griffith.—Consul at Guayaquil, Alfred Cartwright.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

Ruler.

Abbas Hilmi, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as the seventh Viceroy and third Khedive of Egypt Jan. 7th, 1892. He was b. July 14th, '74, and at the time of his father's death was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her four daughters, a son and heir, Prince Mohammed Abdul Mounem, born Feb. 20th, '99, and another son. His brother, Mohamed Ali, was born in '75. The Khedive has an annual allowance of £100,000.

Government.

Egypt is nominally dependent on Turkey. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, has by force of circumstances become firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the **Anglo-French Agreement** (signed April 8th, 1904). The French, German, and other Governments also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

There is a **British Agent at Cairo**, who has a seat in the **Council of Ministers**, in which, with the Khedive, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. An agitation has been promoted in recent years for the grant of full Parliamentary institutions. The **General Assembly** consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and 46 popularly elected members; its consent is required to new taxes, and it must be summoned every two years. The **Legislative Council** consists of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated, and its powers are chiefly consultative. The judicial system is somewhat complex. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners, and civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mohammedans. The **Mixed Tribunals** were instituted in '75 as a substitute for the Capitulations, under which each country transacted its legal business in its own Consulate. They deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and have been renewed periodically for periods of five years. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering over 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. In '07 only 5.8 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could read and write. The remainder were illiterate, but progress is being made. In 1906 a Supreme Council of Education was reconstituted and a department of Agriculture and Technical Education established. There are many Government Coptic and Mohammedan schools.

Suez Canal.

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. A proposal to extend the concession from 1969 to 2008 was put forward in 1910, but was rejected by the Egyptian National Assembly. The length

of the waterway is 90 miles, of which 66 miles are canal and 24 miles natural lakes. The width of the canal is 120 feet, and the depth is sufficient for vessels drawing up to 28 feet. The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. Their present value is more than £30,000,000. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an **Administrative Council** of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. The report for 1910 recorded an increase in the traffic. The net tonnage was increased by 1,174,371 tons as compared with that of 1909. The increase in the net tonnage had the effect of increasing the gross receipts, which amounted in 1910 to the highest sum ever reached—viz. £5,216,248 as compared with £4,827,623 in 1909. The number of vessels which passed through the Canal was 3,795 in 1908, 4,239 in 1909, and 4,533 in 1910, of which 2,233 in 1908, 2,561 in 1909, and 2,568 in 1910 carried the British flag.

Army.

All male inhabitants are liable for service in the Egyptian forces—6 years in the army, 5 in the police, and 4 in the reserve—and there are always about 150,000 young men on the rolls for conscription; but the burden is very light, and the men are all selected. The peace strength is about 9,000 officers and men. The cavalry are recruited from the fellaheen of the Delta. The arm is the Martini-Henry. In the Sudanese battalions the service is voluntary. The artillery is the force that shows most markedly the impress of the European training. The horse battery has Syrian horses and light Krupp guns. The field batteries have Krupp mountain guns carried by mules, with a second line of camels. There is also a battalion of garrison artillery. The command of all the troops is vested in Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, with the title of Sirdar and Governor-General of the Soudan, and 188 British officers are attached to the Egyptian Army. The strength is about 18,000, including: cavalry, 800; camel corps, 600; Arab battalions, 200; artillery, 1,250; infantry, 10,000.

The British forces in Egypt on the estimates of 1910-11 are 1 cavalry regiment, 1 horse battery, 1 mountain battery, 1 company Royal Engineers, 4 infantry battalions, the 3rd battalion Coldstream Guards, and other details—total number of officers and men 6,063. The British troops are under the command of Sir J. G. Maxwell. The Egyptian Government contributed £150,000 towards the maintenance of the British troops in 1911-12.

Industries, etc.

Principal products, cotton, sugar, and cereals, about two-thirds of the population being engaged in agriculture. The fellaheen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the **Agricultural Bank** up to £307 10s., or in a few cases to £512 10s., the loans being limited to 50 per cent. of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9 per cent. interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects

the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The development of the country's commerce and industry in recent years has been most marked, and her prosperity is steadily increasing. But the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile. There are 1,412 miles of State railways, and 780 miles of light agricultural railways owned by companies.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area of Egypt (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan), 400,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. **Pop.** (1907) 11,206,359. According to the 1907 census there were about 147,000 foreigners—63,000 Greeks, 35,000 Italians, 21,000 British, and 15,000 French. **Cairo** has a population of 654,000, and **Alexandria** of 370,000.

Revenue, 1909, £E15,402,000; 1910, £E15,965,000; **expenditure**, 1909, £E14,241,000; 1910, £E14,414,000. **Exports**, 1909, £E26,076,000; 1910, £E28,944,000; **imports**, 1909, £E22,230,500; 1910, £E23,553,000; **public debt**, £E94,972,200 (£E1 = £1 os. 6½d.). The United Kingdom's share of the import trade was in 1904 34 per cent., in 1905 32½ per cent., in 1906 32½ per cent., in 1907 32½ per cent., in 1908 32½ per cent., and in 1909, 30½ per cent.

Ministry: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Mahomed Said Bey.—**Foreign Affairs**, Hussein Rushdi Pasha.—**Justice**, Saad Pasha Zagloul.—**Education**, Hishmet Pasha.—**Finance**, Sir Joseph Saba Pasha.—**Public Works and War**, Ismail Sirri Pasha.—**Public Instruction**, Ahmed Hichmet Pasha.

H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General, Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.—**Councillor of Embassy**, (vacant).—**Consuls-General**, D. A. Cameron, Alexandria; E. C. Blech, C.M.G., Port Said.

General Commanding Army of Occupation, Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B., C.V.O.; C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sirdar of Egyptian Army and Governor of the Soudan, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Steamship Lines: P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; **Orient Line**, 5, Fenchurch Avenue; **Keller, Wallis & Co.**, 2, King William Street; **Bibby Bros.**, 10, Mincing Lane; **Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd.**, 118, Fenchurch Street; **Wescott & Laurance**, Ingram Court; **Gray, Dawes & Co.**, 23, Great Winchester Street; **Gellatly & Co.**, Billiter Street. **Fares: £10 to £20.**

History in 1911.

The symptoms of agitation against British rule, which manifested themselves among a section of the native population in the years immediately preceding, were less marked in 1911. Sir Eldon Gorst was able to report in the spring that since Nov. 1910 the Legislative Council had been less impracticable, but he was forced to the conclusion that "the policy of ruling the country in co-operation with native Ministers is, at the present time, incompatible with that of encouraging the development of so-called representative institutions."

Sir Eldon Gorst, who was compelled by ill-health to return to England, died on July 12th, having resigned his post a week previously. He was succeeded by Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

Mahomed Farid, the leader of the Egyptian

Nationalist Party, was prosecuted in January for having furnished a eulogistic preface to a book of seditious poems, published in the preceding summer by Sheikh Ghayati. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The **Copts**, who constitute about 6 per cent. of the native population, were active in ventilating their grievances, not only in their own newspapers but in those of England. They complained that they were systematically denied opportunities of promotion and appointment to the higher administrative posts in the Ministry of the Interior, and that their claims to enjoy the benefits of elementary education, provided for the poorer classes out of public moneys to which they contributed, were neglected. For the discussion of these grievances they held a conference at Assiut in March. A counter-conference was held by the Mohammedans at Cairo a few weeks afterwards.

The Anglo-Egyptian Soudan.

By the '96, '97, '98, and '99 campaigns the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Soudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83, and during the rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Soudan, was signed (Jan. 19th, '99). The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government. The importation and exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited, and special attention is paid to the enforcement of the Brussels Act of '90 as to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms and distilled or spirituous liquors. Import duties on entering the Soudan are not payable on goods coming from Egyptian territory, and the duties on goods coming from other countries must not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Soudan has been divided into thirteen provinces—viz., Khartoum, Blue Nile, Dongola, Berber, Senaar, Kassala, Kordofan, White Nile, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Wady Halfa, Suakin, Upper Nile, and Mongalla—each under a Governor who is a British officer of the Egyptian Army. The provinces are divided into districts under Egyptian officers. Darfur is left under the rule of its Sultan. The civil and criminal codes in force are based on those of India, and a Judicial Commissioner sits at Khartoum, to whom an appeal lies from the provincial tribunals. An educational system is being built up, and there are training colleges for teachers at Khartoum (Gordon Memorial College opened Nov. 1902), Omdurman, Suakin, and Rufaa. A railway runs from Cairo to Khartoum, and is being extended southwards. At the end of 1909, 110 miles of the extension had been laid. The Nile—Red Sea Railway, 331 miles long and 3½ ft. gauge, has been built from Port Sudan, 30 miles north of Suakin, to the mouth of the Atbara River, about 20 miles south of Berber, on the Nile. The **Karima—Abu Hamed Railway**, 138 miles in length, runs east from the Nile to Abu Hamed, where it joins the railway to Berber and Khartoum.

Area estimated at 950,000 sq. m., pop. at 2,000,000, including 3,104 Europeans, and 9,815 Abyssinians, Egyptians, and Indians. **Khartoum** has a population of 14,823 and Omdurman of 41,592. The **revenue** in 1910 was £E1,493,000; the **expenditure** £E1,343,000.

FRANCE.

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870, has been a Republic governed by a President and two Chambers under the constitution of '71, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89.

President.

M. Armand Fallières, elected to the presidency Jan. 17th, 1906, in succession to M. Loubet, was b. at Mezin (Lot-et-Garonne), Nov. 6th, 1841. He is a man of simple habits, great *bonhomie*, and uprightness, and delights to supervise work on his vineyards, the Loupillon estate, in his native district. His father was a clerk of the peace at Mézin. The future President was called to the Bar at Nérac, of which he became Mayor and Deputy ('76) as a member of the Republican Left party. Re-elected in '77, he became Under-Secretary for the Interior ('80), Minister of the Interior ('82), Prime Minister (March 29th, '83), his Cabinet falling 11 months later, when the Senate rejected the Bill dealing with pretenders to the throne of France. After this he was twice Minister of Public Education, twice Minister of Justice, and again Minister of the Interior, until in '99 he succeeded M. Loubet as President of the Senate, having been elected a member of that assembly in '90. He visited England in 1908, and, with King Edward, attended the Franco-British Exhibition. He received the Royal Victorian Chain. M. Fallières is a man of culture and an orator. He loves books, and has written verse both in French and in the Languedocien dialect. He married Mlle Besson, daughter of a solicitor, and has two children—a son who is a barrister, and a daughter who was married to M. Jean Lanes, General Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic, Aug. 10th, 1908.

Government.

This legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments (there are a number of Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers, but as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only); and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The method of election is by *scrutin d'arrondissement*, but the Electoral Reform Bill now before the legislature proposes a return to the system of *scrutin de liste* with proportional representation. At present each Department is divided into *arrondissements* returning one Deputy, though where the population of the *arrondissement* exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 15,000 fr. a year. The Presidents of the two Chambers each receive in addition 72,000 fr. a year for the

expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways on making a small annual payment.

The executive power is confided to the President, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister.

The Conseil d'Etat is a special body, composed of Councillors, *Maitres de Requêtes* and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government.

The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

The Army.

Rapid changes in the personality of the French Ministers of War have taken place during 1911. M. Berteaux was killed at Issy by the fall of an aeroplane, and was succeeded by Gen. Goiran. That officer did not hold office very long, his views on the subject of the high command not having met with approval, and he was succeeded by M. Messimy. A very important reorganisation has since taken place. The Chief of the General Staff (Gen. Joffre) is now the officer designated to command the principal groups of armies in case of war. He directs the Chief of the Army Staff, controls the staff operations, and is a member of the Superior Council of War, whose vice-president was until recently the generalissimo-designate.

The forces are organised in 20 army corps, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis; their headquarters being at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans, Châlons-sur-Marne, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Algiers, Nancy.

The army estimates for 1911 amounted to £35,658,500, being an increase of £1,232,000 upon the previous year. The increase is largely due to the effect of previous laws, the reorganisation of the Artillery, and increase of pay.

On Jan. 1st, 1911, there were 555,045 men with the colours, exclusive of 40,625 of the auxiliary services, and the colonial troops in home garrisons.

The Active Army is constituted as follows: about 590 battalions of Infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 12 Foreign, 24 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs, 1 Saharan Tirailleurs, and 5 African Light Infantry: total, about 685 battalions. The Cavalry form 31 regiments of Dragoons, 21 of Chasseurs, 14 of Hussars, 13 of Cuirassiers, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 4 of Spahis (all of 5 squadrons); also 2 squadrons for the Sahara, and squadrons in Senegal, Indo-China, etc. The Artillery is being increased and reorganised under the law of July 24th, 1909. The four-gun battery is to be retained. The force will be as follows: 42 coast and 47 fortress batteries, 619 field batteries, 21 Rimailho 6-in. field howitzer batteries, 14 mountain batteries, and

16 horse batteries. In addition, outside France and Corsica, 8 coast, 15 field, and 4 mountain batteries. This reorganisation is approaching completion. The number of new field batteries is 195, and officers are being transferred from the infantry. Of the new batteries 36 have been constituted by the transformation of the same number of horse batteries, 94 were new organisations, and 65 batteries were to be created. The Engineers number 26 battalions, and 3 Railway companies with telegraphists, ballooning troops, etc.; and the Military Train has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies).

The strength by arms is:—

		France.	Algiers and Tunis.
Infantry	.. ..	332,845	43,200
Cavalry	.. ..	56,764	8,450
Artillery	.. ..	76,936	3,675
Engineers	.. ..	12,250	1,118
Train	.. ..	10,560	1,850

In addition are 2,200 non-commissioned officers and 13,000 men in the administrative troops, 4,000 officers unattached, 420 officers and 3,220 men in the military schools, and 2,400 officers and 480 men supernumerary.

The Reserve comprises 245 three-battalion regiments of infantry (with a skeleton formation of officers and men), 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 40 regiments of cavalry, 41 squadrons, and 216 batteries. The Territorial Army has 145 infantry regiments, 7 battalions of Chasseurs, 42 squadrons, about 100 batteries, 20 battalions of engineers, and, in addition, the men of the customs and forest services, 14 battalions of Zouaves in Algeria, as well as other troops. For administration, training, and mobilisation, the units of the Reserve and the Territorial Army are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army.

Personal service was introduced in 1872, and under the law of 1905, which reduced the colour service from 3 years, the men serve 2 years in the Active Army, 11 years in its reserve, 6 years in the Territorial Army, and 6 in its reserve. Reservists and Territorial soldiers are called out for periodical training. The contingents of men averaged 215,000 in 1896-1905, and the contingent of 1908 was 210,000. In 1909 it fell to 207,000, and in 1912 is expected to have fallen to 204,000. This decline is due to the decreasing birth-rate, and promises to be progressive. A proposal is afoot to make good the deficiency by enrolling Algerian natives and black troops, so that part of the French garrison may be withdrawn from Algeria.

The total first line effective of the French Army on a war footing is now estimated to be 2,500,000, with the two classes of the active army and 11 classes of the reserve, and 2,000,000 more could be placed in the field. The standing forces and 800,000 men recently discharged and available on the day of mobilisation would constitute an efficient force of nearly 1,400,000.

The Navy.

The French Navy has for its head the Minister of Marine, who is assisted in regard to matters of routine and administrative work by an Under-Secretary of State. The present Minis-

ter, M. Delcassé, came into office on the formation of a new Ministry by M. Monis on March 1st, 1911, and did not relinquish his portfolio when the latter was succeeded by M. Caillaux in June 1911. As part of the reorganisation scheme introduced by Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, late Minister of Marine, the Superior Council of the Navy was reconstituted by a decree dated Oct. 1st, 1909, and now consists of the Chief of the General Staff of the Navy (Vice-Admiral Marin-Darbel), the Inspectors-General of Home Squadrons (Vice-Admiral L. A. Caillard), Submarine Defences (Vice-Admiral J. A. Philibert), Naval Matériel (Vice-Admiral R. J. Marquis), and Schools, Training Ships, and Seamen's Depots (Vice-Admiral P. Germinet), and officers of vice-admiral's rank who, during the previous two years, have relinquished command of a sea-going squadron. The Minister of Marine acts as President of this Superior Council, and can summon to a seat upon it, with a deliberative voice, the Inspectors-General of the Engineering, Commissariat, Medical, and Naval Works branches, when matters relating to their departments are under consideration. The directors and heads of the central administrative service can also be summoned to the Council under similar circumstances. The list of these officials includes:—

Comptroller, M. Serres.

Director of Construction, M. Louis.

Director of Ordnance, Col. Gausselin.

Ships under Trial, Rear-Admiral H. de Montferand.

Ships in Commission, Rear-Admiral J. M. Neny.

Hydrographer, M. F. I. Hanusse.

Director of Navigation and Fisheries, E. L. I. Trefeu.

Chief of Medical Service, Inspector-General E. F. L. Bertrand.

The 1911 Naval Estimates amounted to £16,654,621, as against £15,023,014 for 1910. A sum of £5,767,537 was allotted to new construction, as compared with £4,918,292 in the previous year.

A new organic law for the constitution of the French Navy was presented to the Council of Ministers by Admiral de Lapeyrère on Feb. 7th, 1910. The law provides that the battle fleet in home waters shall consist of 28 battleships, which are to be formed into 4 squadrons of 6 ships each, with the remaining 4 in reserve. To each squadron will be attached 2 scout cruisers and 12 destroyers; 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers are to be held in reserve, making a total of 10 cruisers and 52 destroyers. The foreign service fleet is to consist of 10 ships, with such smaller craft as may be required. The submarine flotilla will consist of 94 vessels, with 4 mine-laying ships, and such mine-raising vessels as may be required. The duration of life of ships for active service was fixed at twenty-five years for battleships, and for ships on foreign service whose keels have been laid down before 1909; twenty years for all other vessels laid down before 1909; twenty years for scout cruisers; and seventeen years for destroyers and submarines. The prescribed establishment is to be reached by Jan. 1st, 1919, and as regards the new battleships to be laid down the following summary was given

by the *Moniteur de la Flotte*: 1910, 1 new unit, and 1 to replace the *Brennus*; 1911, 2 new units; 1912, 2 units to replace the *Carnot* and *Charles Martel*; 1913, 1 new unit, and 1 to replace the *Jaureguiberry*; 1914, 2 units to replace the *Bouvet* and *Massena*; 1915, 2 units to replace the *Charlemagne* and *St. Louis*; 1916, 2 new units; 1917, 1 unit to replace the *Gaulois*; 1919, 1 unit to replace the *Suffren*. In the preamble to the draft of the new organic law, which was published as a Parliamentary paper (see *Times*, Feb. 17th, 1910), its object was described as being fourfold—first, to create a battle fleet which shall be capable of vigorous action in any warlike emergency; secondly, to provide the ships which are indispensable for the political requirements of France abroad; thirdly, to organise a system of submarine defence for the protection of the fleet's bases of operations, and for the occupation of points which are of particular strategic importance; and, fourthly, to fix the rules which are essential for determining the number of effective units, together with their complements of men, and the stocks of stores and ammunition required by the fleet. In support of the principle of an organic law, which, as in the case of the German Navy Law, shall be methodical and elastic, it was finally urged that "it is the function of the Minister of Marine, in consultation with the Navy Council, to decide such technical questions as armament, protection, speed, and radius of action on the basis of the various categories of ships for which the law provides."

In the interval before the discussion of this Bill by the Legislature, special Acts were passed, in April 1910 and Feb. 1911, authorising the beginning of two battleships in each of those years, in accordance with the intentions of the larger measure. These four ships are referred to below. The provisions relating to the construction of the other twelve battleships in the Navy Bill were embodied in a new Bill by M. Delcassé and submitted to the Navy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on July 12th, 1911. In this Bill it is proposed to build the two additional units of 1916 in 1915 instead, making four battleships to be begun in the latter year, and two battleships instead of one in 1917, one being additional and one in place of the *Suffren*.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment, The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, and owing its origin to J. B. Colbert, the Minister of Marine in Louis XIV.'s time, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve arrondissement maritimes.

The number of officers and men on the establishment is about 55,000, but it is believed that the actual *personnel* falls about 2,000 short of this figure. The number in Reserve was 49,300. The executive officers are: 15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 215 commanders, 754 lieutenants, 420 sub-lieutenants, 170 midshipmen.

The number of ships built, building, or projected for the French Navy on Oct. 31st, 1911, was:—

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Battleships	21	5	2
Armoured cruisers	21	—	—
Coast-defence ships	6	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	5	—	—
2nd class	4	—	—
3rd class	6	—	—
Torpedo-vessels	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	63	21	—
Torpedo-boats	101	—	—
Submarines	58	23	—

The battle division of the French Navy was considerably strengthened in 1911 by the completion of five of the six ships of the *Danton* class, which were authorised in 1906, laid down in 1907-8, and launched in 1909. The name-ship of the class, the *Danton*, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Comte de Marolles, and commanded by Captain J. A. Habert, represented the French Navy at the Coronation Naval Review at Spithead on June 24th, 1911. The commissioning of these vessels increased the total of French battleships to twenty-two, which was afterwards reduced by one owing to the deplorable disaster to the *Liberté*. The remaining ship of the *Danton* class is the *Vergniaud*, which is included among the five ships building in the above table. She was expected to be ready for service early in 1912. The other ships building were the *Courbet*, *Jean Bart*, *France*, and *Paris*, the first pair belonging to the 1910 programme and the latter to that of 1911. Laid down in 1910, the *Jean Bart* and *Courbet* were launched respectively at Brest and Lorient on Sept. 22nd and 23rd, 1911, and they are to be completed in the summer of 1913. Orders were given for the building of the *France* and *Paris* in private yards, and these ships should be ready in the summer of 1914. The armoured cruiser *Waldack Rousseau* joined the fleet in 1911; no armoured cruisers are in hand. The construction of torpedo craft, however, both destroyers and submarines, is proceeding vigorously. The destroyers are of large, ocean-going type of about 750 tons and with a speed of 28 or 31 knots, while the submarines are among the largest in the world. The submarines *Gustave Zédé* and *Néréide*, which were begun at Cherbourg in July 1911, will have a submerged displacement of 1,000 tons, and being designed for offensive purposes and to be able to accompany a fleet to sea, they will possess qualities of endurance and habitability as well as high speed.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Cherbourg: two docks take battleships, six smaller. Brest: one dock takes battleships; others very small. Lorient: one large dock, to take any ship, under construction; one takes battleships, one small cruisers. Rochefort: three docks take small vessels only. Toulon: one dock able to take any ship, two battleships up to 14,000 tons, six others cruisers and torpedo craft. France has five docks able to take ships of the *Dreadnought* type.

Another redistribution of the French naval forces took place in August 1911, the effect of which was to reconcentrate the bulk of the fleet in the Mediterranean, where it was

before the changes introduced by Admiral de Lapeyrière in 1909. The alterations made by M. Delcassé in 1911 came into operation concurrently with the completion of the ships of the *Danton* class, and these vessels were therefore organised to form the new First Division, the older battleship *Suffren* taking the place temporarily of the *Vergniaud* until that ship should be completed. The Second Division was composed of the six ships of the *Patrie* class, and the Third Division of the three ships of the *Charlemagne* type, and the *Bouvet*, *Carnot*, and *Jaureguiberry*. The armoured cruisers were also redistributed into three divisions of three ships each, with the *Leon-Gambetta*, *Jules Michelet*, and *Gloire* as the respective flagships. This was the fleet, consisting of eighteen battleships and nine armoured cruisers, which, with four other armoured ships employed on training duties and other cruisers and torpedo craft to the total number of 92 vessels, was reviewed off Toulon by President Fallières on Sept. 4th, 1911. The Commander-in-Chief of the First Squadron is Vice-Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière, Rear-Admiral Gauchet being second-in-command; of the Second Squadron, Vice-Admiral Bellue is commanding officer, with Rear-Admiral Gaschard as second-in-command; and of the Third Squadron, Vice-Admiral Aubert is in command, with Rear-Admiral Adam as second-in-command. The rear-admirals of the cruiser squadrons are: First, Rear-Admiral Dartige du Fournet; Second, Rear-Admiral Nicol; and Third, Rear-Admiral Favereau.

A disaster occurred to the French battleship *Liberté* on Sept. 25th, 1911, in Toulon harbour. The vessel was totally destroyed by fire and explosion, 226 men being killed and about 184 others injured. A number of these men belonged to other warships present in the roadstead, and had been sent in boats to assist in extinguishing the fire on board the *Liberté*. The *République*, a sister ship, which was lying close to the *Liberté*, was so injured by some debris falling on board of her that she had to be taken into dock. The cause of the disaster was attributed both to an outbreak of fire and to the spontaneous combustion of what is termed "B" powder. No such disaster had happened in the French Navy since the catastrophe to the *Iéna* in March 1907, to which vessel an explosion occurred while she was in dock at Toulon, causing the loss of over 120 lives. The Minister of Marine has stated his intention of asking the Government for credits to replace the *Liberté* by a new battleship to be laid down in addition to those already authorised.

Local Government, Education, etc.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The 36,222 communes are combined into 2911 cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into 362 arrondissements, governed by elective arrondissement councils and sub-prefects, these arrondissements again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the Arrondissements.

By a law passed on Dec. 9th, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, which

now recognises no religion officially; and the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship. Formerly the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church, the Augsburg Confession and the Jews were so recognised, and salaries were paid to ministers of the different Churches by the State. But save for pensions and grants made during the period of transition no salaries are now paid by the State. Buildings used for public worship may still be so used, under regulations specified by the Government. Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population.

Primary education, which was reorganised in '78 and '86, is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. Secondary education is given in the State *lycees* and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including *lycées*, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 34,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system.

The legal system comprises for civil cases the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases.

Newspapers.

The principal Parisian papers are the following:—

Matin, editor, M. Stéphane Lauzanne. *Petit Parisien*—largest circulation of any paper in the world; editor, M. Touchard. *Journal*; London correspondent, M. E. Palmicé, 190, Fleet Street. *Petit Journal*, the circulation of which exceeds 1,000,000. *Echo de Paris*, which uses the *Daily Telegraph* service of news. *Petite République*, *Eclair*. In the case of the following, the small news value is balanced by political importance: *Radical*, *Aurore*, *Humanité*, *Lanterne*, *Siccle*, *République Française*, *Libre Parole*, *Soleil*, and *Univers*. The *Figaro* (editor, M. Gaston Calmette; London correspondent, M. J. Coudurier, 8, New Coventry Street, W.) and the *Gaulois* form a class apart, and may be described as society papers. Evening papers include the *Temps* (editor, M. Adrien Hébrard), which is certainly the most important and influential paper in France; *Journal des Débats* (editor, M. de Nalèche), founded more than a century ago; *Messidor Liberté*; *Intransigeant* (leader-writer, M. Henri Rochefort); *Presse*; and *Patrie*. The European edition of the *New York Herald* and the Continental edition of the *Daily Mail* (London) are both published in Paris. The number of illustrated papers is on the increase. The principal are the *Monde Illustré*, *Illustration*, and *Vie Illustrée*.

Some provincial papers have more than a

local circulation and reputation. The *Dépêche de Toulouse* has great political influence.

Industries and Statistics.

At the end of 1909 there were 24,817 miles of first-class railways being worked, and 3,700 miles of local lines. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. There were 3,012 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 4,665 miles of rivers similarly used. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. Manufactures accounted for £128,040,000 of the exports in 1909, raw materials for £67,760,000, and food products for £32,920,000. The chief imports are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. Raw materials accounted for £164,520,000 of the imports in 1909, food products for £38,080,000, and manufactures for £47,240,000. Agricultural operations engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. Area, 3,367 sq. m.; pop. 295,589. Chief town, Ajaccio. There is a French torpedo-station there. British Vice-Consul, Hon. H. C. C. Dundas.

Area, 207,218 sq. m.; pop., 1906, 39,252,267. The birth rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is practically stationary. The average excess of births over deaths per 10,000 inhabitants during the quinquennial period 1901-5 was only 18, as compared with 106 in Italy, 113 in Austria-Hungary, 121 in England and Wales, 149 in Germany, and 155 in the Netherlands. The population of Paris is 2,846,986 (1910). Other principal towns are Marseilles (pop. 517,498), Lyons (472,114), Bordeaux (251,047), and Lille (275,602).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1906 (estimated) .	£148,369,660	£148,367,683
1907	153,368,890	153,353,013
1908	156,423,000	156,411,000
1909	160,217,800	160,208,987
1910	167,423,349	167,415,298

Of the total revenue in 1910 £23,317,930 came from direct taxes, and £113,664,922 from indirect taxes.

Public debt, 1909 (funded), £1,156,881,529; (floating), £69,528,981; total, £1,226,410,510.

	Imports.	Exports.
1906	£225,080,000	210,600,000
1907	248,920,000	223,840,000
1908	225,620,000	202,078,000
1909	249,840,000	228,720,000
1910	270,000,000	240,000,000
	From U.K.	To U.K.
1905	£23,700,000	50,248,000
1906	30,020,000	51,631,000
1907	35,328,000	54,752,000
1908	31,716,000	47,184,000
1909	35,460,000	50,452,000

Diplomatic.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, M. Caillaux.—Justice, M. Cruppi.—Foreign Affairs, M. de Selves.—War, M.

Messimy.—Marine, M. Delcassé.—Finance, M. Klotz.—Commerce, M. Couyba.—Public Works, M. Augagneur.—Agriculture, M. Pams.—Public Instruction, M. Steeg.—Colonies, M. Lebrun.—Labour, M. René Renoult.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, G.C.V.O., Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.—Plenipotentiary, E. Daeschner.—Commercial Attaché, Jean Périer.—Consul-General, M. Coppet, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Paris, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Plenipotentiary, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O.; Commercial Attaché, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Military Attaché, Col. W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., M.V.O.

British Consuls-General: Paris, A. Percy Inglis, M.V.O., I.S.O., 7, Rue d'Agnesseau; Havre, H. L. Churchill; Marseilles, M. C. Gurney, M.V.O. Consuls: Bordeaux, R. D. G. Macdonald; Calais, C. A. Payton, M.V.O.; Dunkirk, P. C. Sarell; Lyons, E. R. E. Vicars; Nice, J. W. Keogh; Rouen, C. B. C. Clipperton.

Political Parties.

A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately, defined as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter, including the Royalists—followers of the Duc d'Orléans (*q.v.*), and Imperialists—(followers of Prince Napoleon Victor) (*q.v.*). Now, however, the main division is between the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. At the general election on April 27th, 1902, the Progressists lost heavily, and the Nationalists gained ground only in Paris. After the election a new Cabinet under M. Combes succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Administration in June 1902, the latter having held office since June '99. In 1904 a split took place amongst the Radical Socialists, a large number of the group forming a new party called the Radical Socialist Left. In Feb. 1905 M. Rouvier succeeded as Prime Minister, and formed a Cabinet containing 6 Radicals and Radical Socialists, and 5 Republicans of the Left. M. Rouvier took up the greater part of the programme of his predecessor as to the Education question and the separation of Church and State, but declared that he would carry out the programme in a more conciliatory way. In June 1905 M. Delcassé resigned his post as Foreign Minister, the Moroccan affair being the apparent cause of his retirement, and M. Rouvier took over his portfolio. In March 1906 M. Sarrien became Prime Minister, and the General Election in May resulted in the return of the Bloc to power with a gain of 56 seats, the Bloc being a coalition between the various Radical Republican groups and the Socialists. There were returned 246 Radicals and Socialist Radicals, 77 Radical Republicans, 7 dissident Radicals, 22 Independent Socialists, 53 Unified Socialists, 64 Progressists or Mélinists, and 117 Royalists, Bonapartists and Nationalists. Only a minority of the Socialists favour the Collectivist programme. In Oct. 1906, M. Clemenceau succeeded M. Sarrien as Premier. M. Clemenceau remained in power until July 1909, when he was defeated after a heated controversy with M. Delcassé in the Chamber. He was succeeded by M. Briand, who was followed in turn by M. Monis and M. Caillaux. The

general election of 1910 made little alteration in the relative strength of parties.

History in 1911.

President Fallières visited Amsterdam in July as the guest of the Queen of the Netherlands—the first occasion for a hundred years that the chief town of Holland had received within its gates the titular head of the French nation.

A startling scene occurred in the French Chamber on Jan. 17th, when a dismissed schoolmaster named Jizolme, who had obtained admission to the public gallery, fired two shots from a revolver. The shots were aimed at M. Briand, but went wide of their mark, one hitting M. Mirman, Director of the Assistance Publique, in the leg, and the other striking the floor at M. Briand's feet. Jizolme, who was arrested on the spot, was found to be insane.

After having been in office for 18 months, M. Briand resigned on Feb. 27th. Owing to the dissatisfaction of the Radical and Socialist-Radical Parties with what they held to be his too conciliatory attitude towards the Clericals, the Government majority in the Chamber fell on a vote of confidence to 16. Declining to remain in power without more adequate support, M. Briand placed his resignation in the hands of the President, who thereupon sent for M. Monis. M. Monis's Cabinet was selected, with few exceptions, from among the Radical and Socialist-Radical deputies who had voted against his predecessor. One of the exceptions was M. Delcassé, who returned to office as Minister of Marine. M. Berteaux became Minister of War, M. Caillaux Minister of Finance, while M. Cruppi succeeded M. Pichon at the Foreign Office. The new Government met the Chamber on March 6th. M. Monis outlined a policy very similar to that of his predecessor. He declared that he would have no dealings with the revolutionary Socialists. The Government were determined to repress *sabotage*, and while they would proceed with the re-employment of the men who had been dismissed from the State railways as a consequence of the strikes of 1910, they would reinstate no one who had been convicted of an act of violence. A vote of confidence was passed by a majority of 195.

The Government were soon called upon to fulfil their promises with regard to the repression of social disorder. A law, recently passed, giving the Marne district the exclusive right to describe its produce as *champagne*, excited bitter resentment in neighbouring districts which had previously shared the privilege. The wine-growers and vine-dressers of the Aube broke out into revolt. The Senate thereupon voted the abolition of all territorial delimitation. This, in turn, infuriated the champagne growers of the Marne, who set to work to burn and destroy the property of their competing neighbours. At Epernay and Ay millions of bottles of wine were poured into the street, the houses of unpopular merchants were sacked, and their vineyards set on fire. Material damage to the extent of more than a million pounds was done before the arrival of a sufficient number of troops to quell the outbreak. The policy of delimitating the champagne districts was abandoned by the Government.

On May 21st, when M. Monis's Cabinet had been in office only eleven weeks, it suffered

a severe personal loss. The Premier, accompanied by M. Berteaux, the War Minister, went to see the start of the competitors in an aeroplane race from Paris to Madrid. In what they thought to be an interval in the proceedings, the Ministers, with a number of friends; were strolling across the starting-ground, when an aeroplane dashed into them. M. Berteaux was killed upon the spot; M. Monis suffered a double compound fracture of the right leg and was picked up unconscious. The disablement of the Premier, who was laid up for many weeks, and the death of the most capable of his colleagues, seriously handicapped the Ministry, which had already weakened its position by a vacillating policy. An Electoral Reform Bill, introduced at the end of June, annoyed the Radicals, who were hostile to the proposed introduction of *scrutin de liste*, with proportional representation. They took their revenge by withdrawing their support from the Government on a question as to the command of the French armies in time of war. M. Monis resigned, and M. Fallières was called upon for the second time within four months to find a new Prime Minister. He called upon M. Caillaux, who accepted office on June 26th. The new Premier met the Chamber on the 30th, and outlined a policy which included the suppression of *sabotage* and desertion of duty by railway servants, the introduction of an acceptable measure of electoral reform, and the passage of the Income-tax Bill.

The draft of the Budget for 1912 showed a total expenditure of £180,000,000, an increase of £7,000,000 as compared with the previous year. Workmen's pensions and other social legislation accounted for about £2,500,000 of the increase, and the requirements of national defence for another £1,500,000.

Labour troubles largely occupied the attention of France throughout the year. The increase in the number of acts of *sabotage* upon the railways in the summer excited widespread alarm and indignation. In the autumn the rise in food prices caused great anxiety to the Government, and was taken advantage of by professional agitators, who engineered revolutionary riots in St. Quentin and other towns of Northern France. (See article on "Cost of Living.")

The Bill for the adoption of Greenwich time in France and Algeria was passed by the Senate on Feb. 10th. It came into force at midnight on March 10-11th, when all public clocks throughout the country were set back 9 min. 21 secs.

Leonardo da Vinci's "La Gioconda" was stolen from the Louvre on August 21st, and all efforts to trace it failed. (See also INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.)

Colonies and Dependencies.

The Minister of the Colonies controls the administration of all the Colonies, but Algiers is under the Minister of the Interior, and Tunis under the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Those colonies which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the colonies, are for the most part represented on the *Conseil Supérieur des Colonies*, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, colonial delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

Area of the colonies and dependencies about 4,000,000 sq. m.; pop. about 40,000,000.

Colonies in North Africa.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. There is also a Conseil Supérieur, partly elected, which, with the Financial Delegations, representing the French Colonists, other French taxpayers, and the Mohammedan natives, considers the Budget annually. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly. There are 2,375 miles of railway. The products of the country include esparto and halfa grass, fruit, olive oil, cork, barley, wine, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. Efforts are being made to encourage the planting of cotton. Workable beds of phosphates have lately been discovered in the region between Oran and Tunis. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 54,600 men, and the expenditure for military and naval purposes is borne by France. The railways have a length of 1,983 miles. Area, 184,474 sq. m.; pop. (1909), 5,231,805, including about 730,000 Europeans. The population of Algiers is 145,280; of Oran 100,500. Revenue and expenditure, about £2,600,000. Exports, 1909, £13,168,720; imports, 1909, £18,189,920.

The Algerian Sahara was in 1905 reorganised in four territories. It is under the Governor-General in regard to civil affairs, but has a distinct Budget, and is financially aided by France. Its area is estimated at 193,500 sq. m., and population at 62,000.

Governor-General, M. Lutaud.

British Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.B.

Tunis lies east of Algeria, and is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Made a French protectorate '82. A French Resident-General, under the direction of the French Foreign Office, controls the administration, and the military maintained in the country number 20,362 men, the cost falling upon France. The Bey is Sidi Mohamed El Nasr, b. 1855, who succeeded May 12th, 1906. Chief products are barley, wine, olive oil, zinc and lead ores, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are now 713 miles of railway and 3,906 of telegraph. Area, 51,000 sq. miles; pop. 2,000,000, including 25,000 French (exclusive of the army of occupation), and 70,000 Italians, the majority being Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles. Capital, Tunis, pop. 205,000. Revenue, and expenditure, about £1,750,000; public debt, £9,287,260. Imports, 1910, £4,219,892; exports, £4,816,043.

Bey, H.H. Mohamed El Nasr.

French Resident-General, M. Gabriel Alapetite.

British Consul-General at Tunis, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.—*Vice-Consuls*, C. A. Goodwin and R. Schembri.

French Somaliland, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutit, and the town of Tajura. It lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the north-west. From Jibutit a railway has been built inland to Dire-Daouh, in order to open up trade with Abyssinia, and will be continued to Adis Abeba. Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. The

country is administered by a Governor, and the capital is Jibutit (pop. 15,000). The area is about 46,000 sq. m., and population 208,061. Imports, 1907, £634,220; exports, 1907, £923,640.

Colonies in the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar. From time immemorial until the reign of Radama I. (1810-28) this large island was divided into a number of petty chieftaincies; but that Hova sovereign managed to bring a considerable portion of the country under his authority, so that he and his successors became virtual rulers of Madagascar, and were acknowledged as such by European Powers. In 1895 the island was conquered by the French, becoming first a Protectorate, and then in 1896 a French colony. Pop. (1910): native, 2,719,500; European, 13,000; Asiatics, 11,400. A Governor-General resides at Antananarivo, assisted by an Administrative Council. For nearly a century the Hova (of Malay-Melanesian origin) were dominant, and are still the most civilised and intelligent of the Malagasy peoples. A great deal of missionary, including civilising and educational, work has been done in the island; first, and for many years principally, by the London Missionary Society, but also by the Norwegian and American Lutheran, the Friends, the Anglican, the Roman Catholic societies, and also since 1895 by the French Protestants. Since the conquest the policy of the Government has been largely anti-Christian, and the number of children now under instruction is less than half of those learning in 1894. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron, and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal and petroleum have been recently reported in the south-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, rofia cloth, fine straw hats, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Reunion, and Europe. British trade with the island has been greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in '07. Revenue, 1909, £1,300,722; expenditure, £1,159,215. Imports, 1909, £1,305,413; 1910, £1,337,477; exports, 1909, £1,335,127; 1910, £1,817,531. Area, 228,500 sq. m. Capital, Antananarivo, called by the French Tananarive, a striking and well-built town (pop. 70,000) upon a lofty hill about one hundred miles inland from the east coast. Ports are Tamatave (pop. 7,073) and Majunga (pop. 5,250). A railway has been completed between Brickaville, near the east coast, and Tananarive, a distance of 170 miles; connection with Tamatave is maintained by a service of steamers along the coast lagoons and lakes. Nossi Bé, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by the French since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. St. Marie, a small island on the north coast, taken by the French in 1643, and Diego-Suarez, a French colony since '85, and the Comoro Islands, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, are also dependencies of Madagascar. Area, 620 sq. m. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro (pop. 57,400), Mohilla, or Little Comoro (pop. 4,500), Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna (pop. 25,500), and others. Mayotte (area 143 sq. m., pop. 9,500) is also a dependency. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated.

Governor-General, M. Picquie (appointed 1910).

British Consul, T. P. Porter, Tananarive.

Réunion. An island 420 miles east of Madagascar, occupied by the French since 1638, under a Governor and a Council-General, elected by the inhabitants, and represented at Paris by a Senator and 2 Deputies: The capital and chief centre is St. Denis (pop. 32,850). Sugar is the staple product, but vanilla, ruin, perfumes, and tapioca are also exported. A railway connects the chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, with St. Benoit and St. Pierre. There is cable communication with Mauritius and Madagascar. **Area**, 970 sq. m.; **pop.** (1907), 177,677.

British Consul: E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

Colonies in French Central Africa.

French Equatorial Africa is bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, on the east by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. **Area** about 667,000 sq. m.; **population** estimated at 5,000,000. It is under the control of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council of Government. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the Gabon Colony, capital Libreville (pop. 3,000); the Middle Congo Colony, capital Brazzaville; and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony, capital Fort de Posselt. The Middle Congo Colony has an Administrator-in-Chief; the other Colonies have a Lieut.-Governor, and all three have Administrative Councils. The military forces number about 4,000. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Libreville and the Congo is projected, and a telegraph line to connect Brazzaville with Stanley Pool in the Congo State is being laid. The **exports** (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £811,920 in 1907, and the **imports** £626,100.

A Convention for the delimitation of the Congo-Cameroon frontier was signed April 18th, 1908.

The states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem were recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99. Wadai, which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Soudan. It has an estimated **area** of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a **population** of about 2,000,000. The **Mabas**, a Mohammedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. Kanem is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an **area** of about 30,000 sq. m. and a **pop.** of about 100,000. Bagirmi, which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an **area** of about 65,000 sq. m., and a **pop.** of about 1,000,000 Mohammedan negroes. At the capital, Massenia, a French Resident is stationed.

British Consul, H. G. Mackie (resides at Boma).

Colonies in French West Africa.

French West Africa includes Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, and the civil territory of Mauritania, of which accounts are given

separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barraua, on Lake Chad, north to Tunis and Algeria, and is bounded on the west by the Spanish Coast territory of Rio de Oro and Adrar. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a Governor-General, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a Commandant-General of all the military forces in French West Africa, a Secretary-General, and a Council. Subordinate to him are the Lieut.-Governors of the Colonies. The cost of the services common to all the colonies is met out of funds provided by their customs and shipping dues. The military forces consist of about 8,971 men, of whom 7,000 are natives. A uniform system of education was established in 1903, and the Government have reorganised the administration of agriculture and are specially encouraging the production of rubber and cotton. **Area** about 1,500,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1910) 10,600,000. **Revenue** and **expenditure**, about £1,600,000. **Imports**, 1910, £4,715,246; **exports**, £4,393,280.

Separate accounts of the constituent colonies of French West Africa are given below. There is also a Territory of Mauritania, including the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, and Guidimaka, on the right bank of the Senegal river, administered by a Commissioner. **Area**, 343,750 sq. m.; **pop.** (1910) 225,000.

British Consul-General at Dakar: Capt. C. B. Wallis.

Dahomey lies between Lagos and Northern Nigeria on the east and Togoland on the west, and extends inland to the Military Territories. It was taken by the French in '92, and is administered by a Lieut.-Governor with an Administrative Council. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The **area** of the country is about 40,000 sq. m., and the **population** (1910) 815,000. The capital is Porto Novo (pop. 50,000). The old capital was Abomey, 70 miles north of Whydah. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonou, and a railway runs inland to Paonignan (121 miles). The bulk of the trade is with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the last having much the largest share.

French Guinea lies on the coast, between Portuguese Guinea, which forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south; but it extends inland to the Niger. The colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. **Area** about 95,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1910) 1,730,000. The capital and only important centre is Konakry, which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road has been built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger (350 miles) was completed in 1910. The colony is practically self-supporting. The chief products of the whole region are india-rubber, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber.

Ivory Coast, The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior adjoins the French Soudan. It is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, and is self-supporting.

Bingerville is the capital, and Grand Bassam and Assinie are the other chief towns. Bonduku is becoming a centre of trade between the French Soudan and the coast. Area 125,000 sq. m., and pop. (1910) 1,126,000. A railway has been built from Abidjan to Ery Macongué (42 miles), and is being continued to the M'zi. The chief exports are rubber, palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany.

Senegal. The colony consists of the four municipal communes of St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and Goree; native territories directly administered; and the Senegal protectorate. It is represented at Paris by a deputy, elected by the four communes, but is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Area 73,750 sq. m., pop. (1910) 1,168,000. Capital, St. Louis (pop. 24,000); Dakar has a pop. of 19,000. Chief exports (£1,754,354 in 1907, mainly to France) are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins; imports, 1907, £2,187,856. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 163 miles long connects Dakar, on the coast, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque. Another line from Thiès to Kayes is being built.

Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, formed in 1904 from the Senegambia and Niger Territories. It extends on the north to the French Algerian territory, on the west to French Guinea, on the south by the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and on the east by a line running north from Lake Chad. It includes part of the Sahara and the upper Senegal. The Colony includes the Military Territory of the Niger, divided into two districts, Timbuctoo and Zinder, and administered by military authorities under the authority of the Lieut.-Governor, who resides at Kayes for the present. Bamako, on the Niger, has, however, been chosen as the capital. A railway 350 miles long has been built from Kayes to Koulikoro on the Niger. Area, 370,000 sq. m.; pop. (1906), 5,058,856.

Colonies in America and West Indies.

French Guiana is in South America, on the Atlantic coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. Area about 34,500 sq. m., population 39,946, capital Cayenne (pop. 12,426). The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population in 1906 being about 9,848; and is under a Governor with a Council-General of 16 members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. The climate is unhealthy. Gold forms practically the sole export, though there are valuable forests in the interior. Imports, 1909, £488,944; exports, £464,942.

British Consul, J. R. W. Pigott, at Paramaribo, Surinam.

Guadeloupe consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grandterre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Capital, Basse-Terre (pop. 8,626); chief town, Pointe-à-Pitre (pop. 18,942). Products: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 190,273. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council. Imports, 1907, £537,026; exports, £650,757.

Martinique is a West Indian island of the Windward group. It is administered by

a Governor with a General Council. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. Area, 390 sq. m.; pop. (1905) 182,024. Fort Royal, or Fort de France (pop. 27,069), is the seat of government. The chief products are sugar, rum, and cocoa. Imports (mainly from France and America), 1909, £646,436; exports (chiefly to France), £881,469.

British Consul, H. J. Meagher.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. They are under an Administrator with a Consultative Council and municipal councils. Capital St. Pierre. The chief industry is codfishing. Area of groups, 93 sq. m.; pop. (1907) 4815. Imports, 1907, £201,277; exports, 1907, £256,643.

British Consul, V. Kestell Cornish.

Colonies in Asia.

French India consists of Pondicherry and other towns, in a district the area of which is about 196 sq. miles, and the pop. (1908) 267,402. Population of Pondicherry (1906) 46,887. The colony is divided into ten communes, with municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony in Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds. Imports, 1907, £275,410; exports, 1907, £1,050,724.

British Consul, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick.

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula—Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonquin and Laos—with the Kwang-Chau-Wan territory, and the islands leased with it to France by China in '99 (area 400 sq. m.; pop. about 177,000). The Governor-General has his seat at Hanoi, in Tonquin. A Superior Council, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc., controls financial affairs, both general and local. The colony is one of the most prosperous of French colonies. The army consisted in 1909 of 13,000 French and 18,427 native soldiers. A strong naval force is stationed there also. Agriculture is the chief industry. The chief products exported are rice, pepper, cotton, coals, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. There are 830 miles of railway. Area about 308,900 sq. m.; population, 16,500,000, mostly Annamese. Imports, 1909, £8,320,541; exports, 1909, £9,661,216. In both cases the transit trade is deducted.

British Consul, T. F. Carlisle, at Hanoi.

Annam became a French protectorate in '84. Area, 61,500 sq. m.; pop. 5,513,681. Capital, Hué (pop. 41,000), near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at Turane. The King, Thanh-Tai, abdicated in favour of his son Duy-Tan, in 1907, and a Council of Regency was appointed. The administration is under a French resident. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Revenue, £247,435; expenditure, £232,480.

Cambodia has been a French protectorate since '63. Its area was increased in 1907 by the cession to it by Siam of the provinces of Battambang and Siamrap. Capital Pnompenh

(pop. 30,000), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Sisowath, but there is a French Resident at Phnompenh. The cotton industry is growing steadily. Area, 67,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,193,534. Revenue, £250,753; expenditure, £220,880.

Cochin-China comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. Area, 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,870,514. Capital, Saigon (pop. 180,000). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 13,960. The chief export is rice. Revenue, £495,241; expenditure, £467,328.

Tonquin was made a French colony in '84. It lies north of Annam, east of the Shan States of Bunnah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 5,806,510. Capital, Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river (pop. 100,000). Principal port and chief seat of trade, Haiphong (pop. 20,000). The chief export is rice. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined. Revenue, £757,693; expenditure, £494,934.

The **Laos Territory**, taken from Siam in 1893, has an estimated area of 111,500 sq. m., with a pop. of 663,727. Capital, Vientiane. The Territory includes the three protected states of Luang Prabang, Bassac, and Muong Sing. The cost of administering the Laos territory is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China. Revenue, £82,942; expenditure, £76,344.

Colonies in Oceania.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. Area, 7,650 sq. m.; pop. 55,886, including 13,000 free and 11,000 of convict origin, the rest being natives. The **Loyalty Islands** (area 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the **Isle of Pines** (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the **Huon Islands**, the **Chesterfield Islands**, and the **Wallis Archipelago** (area 40 sq. m., pop. 4,500), north-east of Fiji. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with an elective Council General. The capital is **Noumea** (pop. 7,000). Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome and cobalt) are worked and exported. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are also carried on successfully, and coffee is an increasing export.

British Consul at Noumea, W. J. Holmes.

Other Islands in Oceania belonging to France are the **Society Islands**, including **Tahiti** (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete, imports, 1910, £226,374; exports, £241,251, consisting chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla. Great expectations are formed as to the future from a discovery of valuable and vast phosphate deposits at Makatea and other islands); and **Moorea** (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1,600); the **Leeward Islands**, the **Tabuai**, and **Raiavæ** Islands (area 100 sq. m. pop. 1,700); the **Tuamotu Islands** (pop. 5,000); the **Gambier** (area 6 sq. m., pop. 600) and **Marquesas** (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4,280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Council-General of 11 members. Total area about 1,500 sq. m.; pop. about 30,000, nine-tenths of whom are natives.

British Consul at Tahiti, A. L. S. Rowley.

GERMANY.

Ruler.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III. by Victoria, Princess Royal of England. He was b. Jan. 27th, 1859, and succeeded his father June 15th, '88, his mother, the Empress Frederick, surviving till 1901. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. Oct. 22nd, '58, and the silver wedding was celebrated on Feb. 27th, 1906. His eldest son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, came of age May 6th, 1900, having been born May 6th, 1882; and was married on June 6th, 1905, to H.H. the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was b. Sept. 20th, 1886. Their son, Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Joseph Christian Olaf, and grandson of the Kaiser, was b. July 4th, 1906. Another grandson, Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, was born Nov. 9th, 1907. The Emperor has five other sons—Princes Eitel Frederick, Adalbert, August, Oscar, and Joachim—and a daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. His Majesty's Civil List is about £770,554, irrespective of his castles and estates.

States of the Empire.

States.	Area Eng. sq. m.	Popula- tion.
Prussia	134,616	37,293,324
Bavaria	29,292	6,524,372
Württemberg	7,534	2,302,179
Baden	5,823	2,010,728
Saxony	5,789	4,508,601
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,068	625,045
Hesse	2,966	1,209,175
Oldenburg	2,482	438,856
Brunswick	1,418	485,958
Saxe-Weimar	1,397	383,095
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	101,451
Saxe-Meiningen	953	268,916
Anhalt	888	328,029
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	761	243,432
Saxe-Altenburg	511	206,508
Lippe	469	145,577
Waldeck	433	59,127
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	96,835
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	331	85,152
Reuss Junior Branch	319	144,584
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	44,992
Reuss Elder Branch	122	70,603
Hamburg	160	874,878
Lubeck	115	105,857
Bremen	99	263,440
Alsace-Lorraine	5,604	1,814,564
Total	208,780	60,641,278

Government.

According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg—the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative

functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag and the Bundesrat, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, and to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor. The Bundesrat, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 61 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Württemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. The votes of Alsace-Lorraine cannot be exercised upon a motion for the amendment of the constitution, and are governed by the "instruction" of the Statthalter, who is removable at the pleasure of the Emperor. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrat is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrat have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. Members are now paid £150 per session with a deduction of £1 for each day's absence.

The Army.

The German Emperor is the head of the army, and is assisted by his Military Cabinet. The Prussian, Saxon, and Württemberg Ministries of War conduct the administration of the forces of these States, forming the Imperial Army, of which the command is exercised through the great general staff, by which the work of the army is prepared for in peace and moulded in war. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service; so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole army, to which they come as a kind of tradition of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the army. General von Heeringen is War Minister.

Under the Quinquennial Law of 1905 progressive additions have been made to the German army, and the peace footing reached the number of 505,839 men (exclusive of N.C.O.'s and one-year volunteers) in 1911.

The new quinquennium was voted by the Reichstag in March 1911, and provides for increases which will give the army a peace strength of 515,221 in 1915-16, being an increase of 9,428. In that year the N.C.O.'s will number over 90,000, and the one-year volunteers will be 14,000, giving a net minimum total of some

625,000 men. Prussia will provide 399,026, Bavaria 57,133, Saxony 38,911, and Württemberg 20,251. These increases will add about £7,000,000 to the army charges during the period 1911-16.

The forces are organised in 23 army corps (including the Guard Corps, and the 3 Bavarian corps), and comprise in all 633 battalions (to be increased to 634), 510 squadrons of cavalry, 574 field batteries (to be increased to 592), 40 battalions of foot or garrison artillery (to be increased to 48), 29 battalions of engineers, 12 battalions of railway and other troops (to be increased to 17), and 23 battalions of train.

The service in the standing army is as follows: Every German fit to bear arms belongs for 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31st of the year in which he completes his 30th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spend 3 years without interruption with the colours; men of all other branches of the Service remain 2 years with the colours. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the Ersatz Reserve. The contingents were as follows in 1911: Prussia, 355,729; Bavaria, 51,889; Saxony, 34,337.

The field army on a war footing, embodying a reserve division in each of the 23 army corps, with 11 cavalry divisions, would have a fighting strength of about 984,000 rifles, 72,000 sabres, 4,968 guns, and 96 machine guns. The total war strength is at present approximately 4,330,000 men, including the field army and its reserve formations, the Landwehr, 1,800,000, trained men of the Landsturm, 800,000, and 30,000 trained men of the Ersatz Reserve.

The Navy.

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor. There is a Naval Cabinet, with a flag officer at its head. All matters concerning the promotions, appointment of officers, etc., are dealt with by this Cabinet. There are three other central authorities ("Immediat Stellen"), two being ashore, one afloat. (1) "Reichsmarinemat."

The Navy is represented in Parliament by the "Secretary of State for the Navy" ("Staatssekretär des Reichsmarinemat."), in whose office matters of organisation and administration are dealt with. This department consists of several branches, not unlike those in the British Admiralty, such as: Constructive Department (Konstruktions Department), Ordnance Department, Hydrographical Department, Comptroller's Department, Work and Dockyard Department, Medical Department. (2) "Admiralstab der Marine." An "Admiral Staff" of the Navy has been established, of which all the officers on the staff of Admirals, whether ashore or afloat, are members, just as in the case of the General Staff of the Army. Plans of operations, studies of foreign navies, the political work of the Navy, all ships in foreign waters, are under the control of this department. (3) "Kommando der Hochseeflotte." Training of personnel and manœuvring of ships belonging to the command of the High Sea Fleet.

Minister of Marine, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz; Comptroller, Vice-Admiral Capelle; Director

of Works, Vice-Admiral Dick; Director of Construction, Vice-Admiral Rollmann; Director of Ordnance, Rear-Admiral Gerdes; Accountant-General, Rear-Admiral Daehnhardt; Chief of the Admiral Staff, Vice-Admiral von Heeringen; Chief of the Naval Cabinet, Admiral von Mueller; Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet, Admiral von Holtzendorff.

The German Navy Estimates for the financial year 1910-11 (April-March) amounted to £21,235,000. Of this sum, £11,392,856 was devoted to new construction, including armaments. A comparison of these figures with those of the previous years may be made by referring to the official return of naval expenditure on page 196.

The total number of officers and men voted for the German Navy in 1911 was 60,580. The following statement shows the increase of the personnel of the German Navy in recent years:

Year.	Total number officers and men.	Increase.
1891-2 . . .	17,083	—
1896-7 . . .	21,835	—
1901-2 . . .	31,157	—
1904-5 . . .	37,957	—
1905-6 . . .	40,672	2,715
1906-7 . . .	43,474	2,802
1907-8 . . .	46,913	3,439
1908-9 . . .	50,323	3,576
1909-10 . . .	53,769	3,446
1910-11 . . .	57,353	3,584
1911-12 . . .	60,580	3,227

The executive officers of the fleet were distributed as follows in 1911-12, those voted in the previous year being given in brackets in each case: Admirals, 4; vice-admirals 9 (8); rear-admirals, 19 (19); captains, 84 (84); frigate or corvette-captains, 485 (461); captain-lieutenants and lieutenants, 1,111 (1,055).

The non-commissioned ranks in the German Navy are obtained from (a) conscripts, (b) one-year volunteers, (c) volunteers for three years or longer, and (d) boys. The first-named have to report themselves for conscription on Jan. 1st of the year in which they will become 20 years of age, and must continue to do so each year until they are taken or rejected. One-year volunteers are entered after the age of 18, and three-year volunteers before 20 years of age, after completing their 17th year. Boys are entered between the ages of 15 and 18 and engaged for a nine-years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are, as a rule, drawn from those who enter as boys.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1911, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships . . .	35	6	3
Coast-defence vessels . .	4	—	—
Armoured cruisers . . .	11	2	1
Protected cruisers—			
1st class . . .	—	—	—
2nd class . . .	26	4	2
3rd class . . .	11	—	—
Unprotected cruisers . .	8	—	—
Torpedo-vessels . . .	1	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers .	104	17	—
Torpedo-boats . . .	80	—	—
Submarines . . .	12	14*	—

* Doubtful.

Of the 35 completed battleships seven are of the *Dreadnought* type, two of these being completed in 1909, two in 1910, and three in 1911. The battleships building are the *Oldenburg* (launched on June 30th, 1910), *Kaiser* (launched on March 22nd, 1911), and *Friedrich der Grosse* (launched on June 10th, 1911), all of which belong to the 1909 programme; and the *Ersatz-Hagen*, *Ersatz-Agir*, *Ersatz-Odin*, of the 1910 programme, which three vessels were laid down in the autumn of 1910, and the first-named launched on Nov. 11th, 1911. The three projected battleships of the 1911 programme were ordered in Aug. 1911, from the Vulcan yard, Hamburg; the Weser yard, Bremen; and the Imperial dockyard at Wilhelmshaven.

The German armoured cruisers include two of the *Dreadnought* era, the *Von der Tann*, completed in 1910, and the *Moltke*, which on her trials in Sept. 1911 was reported to have made a speed of 29½ knots. The *Goeben*, a third ship of the class, was launched on March 28th, 1911; whilst a vessel known provisionally as "J" is also building, having been laid down on Feb. 4th; and an order was placed in Aug. 1911 for the construction of a fifth ship, "K." All of the four protected cruisers under construction took the water in 1911—the *Magdeburg* on May 14th, the *Breslau* on May 16th, the *Strassburg* on Aug. 24th, and the *Stralsund* on Nov. 4th. These vessels replace the *Bussard*, *Falke*, *Cormoran*, and *Condor*. Two more protected cruisers were authorised in the 1911 programme.

The construction of destroyers is more advanced. The last boats of the 1909 programme were completed in 1911, as were seven of those of the 1910 programme, leaving five 1910 boats and the twelve of the 1911 programme in hand. The latter group was ordered in April 1911, from the same two firms that built the twelve destroyers of the 1910 programme. In regard to the building of submarines, no official information was obtainable, owing to the policy of secrecy of the authorities; but it was reported that a second submarine division of twelve boats would be ready for service in 1912.

The German dockyards are situated as follows:—Kiel: two docks able to take *Dreadnoughts*; four able to take battleships up to 10,000 tons; three floating docks. A floating dock was completed by the Howaldt works at Kiel in May 1911, capable of taking a vessel of 40,000 tons. Wilhelmshaven: four docks to take *Dreadnoughts*; three docks to take smaller battleships; one other dock; three floating docks. Danzig: two small floating docks, and one dock to take *Dreadnoughts* building. Brunsbüttel: two docks for *Dreadnoughts* building. To these docks must be added two others owned by private firms: one, known as the Emperor dock, at Bremen, leased by the North-German Lloyd Co.; and one belonging to Messrs. Blohm & Voss, of Hamburg. In answer to a Parliamentary question on Feb. 17th, 1911, the First Lord of the Admiralty said that the number of German docks capable of taking the *Dreadnought* was eight, as follows: Imperial docks, four at Wilhelmshaven, two at Kiel; private docks, one each at Bremerhaven and Hamburg. There were in addition docks building or projected at Kiel (Imperial), and Bremerhaven, Hamburg, and Bremen (private). On April 1st, 1910, the headquarters of the First Squadron of the High Sea Fleet were transferred from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven.

This Squadron consists of the seven completed *Dreadnoughts* and the *Schlesien*, the last-named of which will be replaced by the *Oldenburg* in 1912. It was stated that the headquarters of the submarine division would be similarly transferred to Wilhelmshaven from Kiel, but the training of the officers and crews would continue to be carried out in the Baltic. The development of Wilhelmshaven includes the erection of shops for the building of turbines at a cost of £35,000. In February 1910 plans were completed of new works at Brunsbüttel, at the western end of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, which are to cost £1,500,000. The scheme includes a harbour with a turning basin capable of accommodating the largest ships, coal depôts at Blangenmoor, and a torpedo base at Ostermoor.

The German armoured cruiser *Von der Tann* made a special cruise to South America in the early months of 1911, leaving Kiel on Feb. 20th. From that port to Tenerife she occupied six days, making an average of 420 nautical miles a day and a speed of 17½ knots, and from Kiel to Rio de Janeiro, a distance of 5,600 nautical miles, she occupied 22 days, six of which were spent in port at Tenerife. The vessel also visited ports on the western coast of South America. On her return to Europe she proceeded to Spithead to represent the German Navy at the Coronation Naval Review. She was commanded by Captain Mischke.

The spring manœuvres of the German High Sea Fleet began on May 1st, 1911, and were continued until the end of the month. After separate squadron practice, the ships combined for operations between Skagen, Heligoland, and Cuxhaven; and on May 27th, 23 battleships, 8 cruisers, and 32 destroyers were reported to have arrived in the Skaw for manœuvres. The summer cruise in July and August took place in Norwegian waters, and the fleet returned to Kiel on Aug. 17th. On the 26th of that month the grand autumn manœuvres began, in which the reserve ships co-operated. At the end of the month there were brought together, under the flag of Admiral von Holtzendorff, three battleship squadrons, two cruiser divisions, six torpedo flotillas, a submarine flotilla, and mine-laying and other special ships. This force returned to Kiel on Sept. 3rd, and was reviewed two days later by the Kaiser, who was accompanied by the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Austrian Crown Prince. The fleet afterwards carried out strategic manœuvres and landing exercises in the Baltic.

A disaster occurred to submarine *U*₃ on Jan. 17th, the vessel sinking in Kiel harbour through the valve of the ventilation mast not being properly closed. The vessel was immediately raised and 25 of her crew of 28 were rescued; but the commander, a lieutenant, and a seaman, who were in the conning tower, were not released until too late, and they lost their lives.

The first German submarine division was officially constituted on Oct. 1st, 1911, when it was announced that the boats would be manned by men who would volunteer for permanent duty in submarines, and who would be expected to undergo special training. Formerly German submarines were manned by volunteers, who reverted to larger ships of the fleet after finishing their period of service.

Religión, Education, etc.

Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants form 62½ per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics, with adherents of the Greek Church, 36½ per cent., Jews making up 1 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. There are elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, including continuation schools for the working classes, middle schools for business life, gymnasia for the universities and learned professions, with modifications where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages, and special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of civil, commercial, and criminal law prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the *Landgerichte*, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The *Oberlandesgerichte* are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (*Reichsgericht*), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrat, sits at Leipzig.

Newspapers.

The semi-official organ of the Government is the *Nordd. Allgemeine Zeitung*. In Berlin the other principal papers are, on the Conservative side: the *Kreuz Zeitung*, *Post*, and *Tägliche Rundschau*; on the Liberal side: the *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Vossische Zeitung*, *Lokal-Anzeiger*, and *Morgenpost*. In the provinces, the *Kölnische Zeitung* takes high rank, a National Liberal organ with friendly leanings to the Government. Of equal importance is the more advanced Liberal *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Other influential provincial journals are: the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, *Hamburger Correspondent*, *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, *Dresdener Anzeiger*, *Schlesische Zeitung*, and *Magdeburger Zeitung*. The Socialists' principal daily paper is the *Vorwärts*. Amongst the leading illustrated journals are the *Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung*, *Gartenlaube*, and *Woch*. Amongst the comics there are the old-established *Fliegende Blätter*, which is strictly non-political, *Kladderadatsch* and *Simplicissimus*.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, supporting about 19,000,000 of the population. Of the total inhabitants of the Empire, 46 per cent. live in the rural districts and 54 per cent. in the towns. The mining, metal works, textile (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES) and other manufacturing industries employ and support more than 20,000,000, and the chief articles exported are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods,

GERMANY : STATISTICS, ETC.

cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earthen, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk goods, etc. Forestry and mining are both industries of great importance. About 25 per cent. of the area of the Empire was estimated to be under forest in 1900. Mining is pursued chiefly in Prussia and Saxony. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the shipping of Germany stands second in the world. (See *MERCANTILE MARINE*.) The chief imports are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earthen, ores and precious metals, drugs and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the Zollverein or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1879. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its Chamber of Commerce; and these chambers have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. Most of the railways, which traverse 35,235 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 8,832 miles of canals and navigable rivers.

Statistics and Diplomatie.

Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. m.; pop., 1910, 64,896,881. Berlin has a population of 2,040,222 (including suburbs, 3,061,587 in 1905); Hamburg, 875,090; Munich, 538,393; Dresden, 516,096; Leipzig, 502,570; Breslau, 470,751; Cologne, 428,503; Frankfurt-on-Main, 334,978; Nürnberg, 294,426; Düsseldorf, 253,274; Hanover, 250,024; Stuttgart, 249,286.

The Imperial Revenue is derived from the Customs, Imperial taxes, railways, posts and telegraphs, and administrative receipts, and is devoted to Imperial expenditure. If it does not suffice to meet this, the States are called upon for "matricular contributions" in proportion to population, any difference between the contributions and the expenditure being refunded at the end of the financial year. In consequence of recurring deficits fresh taxation was imposed in 1906, but failed to meet the expenditure. Fresh taxation to the estimated amount of £23,750,000 was provided for in the Finance Act of 1909. The estimates for the last two years have been as follows: Revenue and expenditure, 1909, £170,465,650; 1910, £142,670,055.

The Imperial Funded and Unfunded Debt was on Oct. 1st, 1910, £244,675,000, including Treasury bonds, for the short term bonds issued to meet the chronic annual deficits have become Consols in all but name. It had risen to this figure from £3,534,200 in '77. The separate funded debts of the German States amounted on March 31st, 1906, to £669,500,400, that of Prussia being £360,921,000.

The value of the Imports and Exports (excluding coin and bullion) is as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1897 . . .	£234,035,000	£181,749,000
1900 . . .	288,281,000	230,569,000
1903 . . .	300,134,000	250,732,000
1908 . . .	384,327,800	319,970,600
1909 . . .	426,346,100	329,717,700
1910 . . .	430,459,000	373,355,000

Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg. Secretaries of State: *Foreign Affairs*, Herr von Kiderlen-Wechter. — *Interior*, Herr Delbrück. — *War*, General von Heeringen. — *Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz. — *Imperial Treasury*, Herr Wermuth. — *Posts and Telegraphs*, Herr Kraetke. — *Colonies* (vacant). — *President of the Board of Railways*, Dr. Schulz.

Ambassador in London, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, G.C.V.O., 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. — *Consul-General*, Hermann Johannes, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Berlin, Right Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G. — *Councillor*, Count de Salis, C.V.O., C.M.G. — *Commercial Secretary*, H. J. Bruce, M.V.O.

Consul-General: At Berlin, Harry Boyle; at Düsseldorf, Dr. F. P. Koenig; at Frankfurt-on-Main, Sir F. Oppenheimer; at Hamburg, W. R. Hearn. — *Consuls*: A. Maclean (Dantzig), R. Bernal (Stettin), C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. (Cologne), C. W. Palmié (Dresden), P. Ladenburg (Mannheim), L. Buchmann (Munich), J. H. H. Gastrell (Stuttgart), C. Mosle (Bremen).

Political Parties.

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, the constitution of which is somewhat complex. The last four general elections have resulted as follows:—

Party.	General Elections.			
	1893.	1898.	1903.	1907.
Centre . . .	96	103	100	105
Conservatives . . .	98	74	73	83
National Liberals . . .	53	48	50	55
Social Democrats . . .	44	56	82	43
Radicals and Moderate Radicals . . .	48	43	35	51
Poles . . .	19	14	16	20
Anti-Semites . . .	17	12	9	30
Smaller parties * . .	32	47	32	10
	397	397	397	397

* Alsations, Guelphs, Danes, etc.

The transformation of parties which took place in the summer of 1909 was thus described by Prince Bülow on his retirement. "I determined," he said, "to retire because, in consequence of the attitude of the Conservative party, a political constellation was produced which, to the exclusion of the Liberal parties, including even the brothers-in-arms of the old Bismarckian Cartel (the National Liberals), brought the Conservatives into the closest alliance with the Centre and the Poles, and thereby made the Centre once again the controlling party." This combination between the Centre and the Conservatives is known as the "blue-black" bloc. The Centre party has described itself as "fundamentally a political

undenominational party, which guards indeed the civil rights of a Catholic minority, but takes its stand upon the Constitution in fulfilling its duty towards the Fatherland." The Radical parties of the Left, numbering about 50 members, united in 1910 under the name of the Progressive People's party.

History in 1911.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, visited Vienna, where he met the Emperor Francis Joseph, in March. Their Majesties passed on to Venice and Corfu, where they spent some weeks. On May 15th they arrived in London in order to be present at the unveiling of Queen Victoria's statue. The visit lasted five days, during which a number of State entertainments were given in honour of the Imperial guests.

The Crown Prince returned in April from his Indian tour, visiting Rome and Vienna on his way. In May he went to St. Petersburg, and in June he visited England with the Crown Princess to attend the coronation of King George.

The Increment Tax Bill, presented to the Reichstag in the previous April (see 1911 ed.), was passed on Feb. 1st. In its final form the measure defined as increment liable to taxation any increment not due to the agency of the property owner. The scale of taxation ranges from 10 per cent. on increment not exceeding 10 per cent. of the gross purchase price to 30 per cent. on increment exceeding 200 per cent. of the purchase price. There are, however, many provisions for exception and abatement in particular circumstances.

At the end of May the Reichstag adjourned until Oct. 17th. One of its last acts was the adoption of the Alsace-Lorraine Constitution and Franchise Bill, giving Alsace-Lorraine a Diet and a voice in the Federal Council. The measure, as modified to meet the conflicting interests of Prussia and the South German States, as well as to satisfy Alsace-Lorraine and the Reichstag, provided that the King of Prussia shall nominate a Statthalter, who in turn shall nominate three representatives in the Federal Council and "instruct" their votes in accordance with the wishes of Alsace-Lorraine. These votes cannot, however, be cast on motions for the amendment of the constitution nor counted on any motion on which they give Prussia a majority which without them she would not have.

Another important measure passed was the Insurance Consolidation and Amendment Bill, the effect of which was to put the various Imperial Insurance schemes into one law, to extend sick insurance to agricultural labourers, home workers, and casual labourers, and to make a first step towards the insurance of widows and orphans. The cost of these extensions was estimated by the Government at about £6,750,000, of which £5,500,000 will be provided by employers and employed, and the balance by the State. The Bill—a stupendous document of 1,754 paragraphs—was passed on May 30th.

The autumn session was devoted to the winding up of urgent business in preparation for the General Election, provisionally fixed for Jan. 12th, 1912. Interpellations were aimed at the German Chancellor on the burning question of food prices; nor did the foreign policy of the Government escape criticism. A Bill was introduced for extending the system of compul-

sory insurance, but without State aid, to all employed persons with incomes below £250 a year.

The important negotiations with France upon the Morocco question, one of the sequels of which was the resignation of the Colonial Secretary, Herr von Lindequist, are summarised in the article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

The final accounts of the Imperial Treasury for the financial year 1910 showed a surplus of £5,885,000. Customs and taxes yielded an increase of £2,875,000, while the profits of the Imperial Postal Department and the Imperial railways showed increases of £985,000 and £590,000 respectively.

Protestant sentiment in Germany, which in June 1910 had been grievously affronted by the language of the Borromeo Encyclical (see 1910 ed.), was again excited six months later by a letter written by the Pope to Cardinal Fischer. By agreement between the German Government and the Vatican, priests who are professors in Government institutions are exempted from the anti-Modernist oath. In his letter to Cardinal Fischer the Pope declared that the objectors to the employment of oath-bound professors were actuated "not out of conviction but out of hatred for the Catholic religion," and he declared that any priest-professors who held ecclesiastical office must be required either to resign such office or to take the anti-Modernist oath. This outburst, as might have been anticipated, excited keen resentment in Germany. The letter formed the subject of debates in the Prussian Diet in March. Some members of the Diet demanded the suppression of diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg said that at that moment it would not be in the interests of the State to take this course, but he warned the Vatican that it was unfairly trying the forbearance of Germany.

Colonies and Dependencies.

The German Colonial possessions have an area of 1,000,000 sq. m., with a population of about 13,000,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7,500 are Germans, not counting the military forces, which number 4,500 Germans and 3,825 natives.

i. Colonies in Africa.

Camerouns. A territory on the Right of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 miles. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. An agreement delimiting the frontier between the Camerouns and the French Congo was signed (April 18th, 1908). It is administered by an Imperial Governor, with a Government Council of 3. The capital is Buea. Cocoa and tobacco are grown, rubber and timber are exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. A railway to the Mounguba Mountains is being built. Area 191,130 sq. m., pop. 3,500,000, of whom 1,010 are Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1908, £330,500, including £139,000 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1906, £665,275; exports, 1906, £497,295.

British Consul, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G.

German East Africa lies immediately to the south of British East Africa, and has an estimated area of 384,180 sq. miles, with

a population of 6,700,000, including 2,845 Europeans, of whom 2,014 are Germans. The chief ports are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. 24,000), Bagamoyo (pop. 5,000), Kilwa (pop. 5,000), and Tanga (pop. 6,000). It is administered by a Governor, with a Government Council, and 9 district councils have been formed; military and police force number 4,210. The chief products are hides, wax, copra, rubber, gum, fibre, coffee, and cotton. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. Mica and garnets are found also. The Usambara railway runs from Tanga to Pongwe and Karagwe (54 miles), to Mombo (28 miles), and is being extended to the Pangani river. A line runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro (132 miles), and is being carried on to Tabora. Revenue and expenditure, 1907, £566,000, including £313,000 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1907, £1,190,318; exports, 1907, £625,000.

British Consul-General, E. A. W. Clarke (resides at Zanzibar).

German South-West Africa has a coastline extending from Cape Frio to the mouth of the Orange river, and is bounded inland by British territory. The area is estimated at 322,450 sq. miles, and the population at 200,000, including 8,213 Europeans, of whom 4,929 are Germans. Coast is infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Amboland is the name of the northern district, Damaraland of the middle, and Namaqualand of the south. The German South-Western Africa Colonial Company holds and works the coast lands. The discovery of diamonds in the protectorate led to some feverish speculation in Germany in 1909. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources. The capital is Great Windhoek, 180 miles inland from Swakopmund, the northern port of the colony. A railway runs from Swakopmund to Windhoek, about 237 miles, another to Tsumeb and Grootfontein, about 400 miles, a third from Lüderitz Bay to Keetmanshoop, about 270 miles, with a branch from Seehem to Kalkfontein, about 135 miles. Revenue and expenditure, 1907, £3,430,360, including £3,253,546 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1909, £1,607,000; exports, £1,103,500.

British Consul, E. H. W. Müller.

Togoland lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It is the smallest of German colonies, but the only one which exists without State aid. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and is administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a Government Council. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. Area 33,660 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, of whom only 330 are Europeans. The capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 5,000 inhabitants. Imports, 1908, £425,469; exports, 1908, £344,666. Chief exports, palm oil, gum, and ivory. Cotton is being grown with very satisfactory results. A railway has been built connecting Lome with Little Popo, and has been joined by a line from Lome to Palime.

British Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar).

ii. Colonies in the Pacific, etc.

Kiao-Chau, a German protectorate in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied

by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. The protectorate is administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2,500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. Area of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. miles; pop. about 33,000. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chau, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Poshan.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 6th, '90, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), Savaii (area 660 sq. m.), Manono, and Apolima were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The population is 35,000, of whom 455 are whites and 885 half-castes. The islands are administered by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The seat of government is Apia, in Upolu. Chief exports, copra and cocoa-beans. Imports, 1910, £173,117; exports, 1910, £176,688.

British Consul, T. Trood.

The Governor of German New Guinea has his seat of government at Herbertshöhe, in the Bismarck Archipelago, and administers the following:—

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover, and the Solomon Islands, Bougainville and Buka (area 4,200 sq. m., pop. 45,000). They have been a German possession since '84. Area 27,200 sq. m.; pop. 250,000, including about 360 Europeans. Chief exports, copra and cocoanut fibre.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land is the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 70,000 sq. m., and the population 110,000, including 182 Europeans. Capital Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests.

British Consul, J. M. C. Forsyth (at Herbertshöhe).

Caroline and Marshall Islands. This group of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lies to the north of German New Guinea. The Carolines were purchased from Spain by Germany in '99 for about £837,500. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusa. Area, 560 sq. m.; pop. 50,000. The Pelew group, the most westerly of the groups, consists of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The pop. is about 10,000. The Ladrões are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. Area of Ladrões 250 sq. m.; pop., 2,000. For administrative purposes there are three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, and the

Ladrones, capital Yap; (3) the Marshall Islands, capital Jaluit. These have been German since 1885. They include the Ratak and Ralick Islands. Area, 150 sq. m.; pop. 15,000.

GREECE.

Ruler.

King George I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George) is a brother of the Dowager Empress of Russia, Queen Alexandra, and King Frederik of Denmark; b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '63, in succession to Otho I. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and has five sons and one daughter. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '98, but happily failed. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, b. Aug. 2nd, '68, who married Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II., in '89. The second son, Prince George (b. '69), was High Commissioner in Crete '98-1906, and married Princess Marie, only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte, Nov. 21st, 1907. Another son, Prince Andrew, married Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, in 1903. The present King is of the Lutheran faith, but by the constitution his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church. His income is about £52,000, and includes grants of £4,000 each from the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Government, Army and Navy.

This country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in '30 declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of '64, revised in 1911, the executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Boule, a chamber of 165 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. Officers of the army and navy, civil functionaries, and managers of banks are ineligible for seats. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. There is also a Council of State. Elementary education is compulsory. The Greek Orthodox Church, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £14,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a Financial Commission established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company which acts under the control of the Commission.

Under the law of 1904, military service for all adult males lasts for 30 years, of which 14 months are with the colours, 10 years and 10 months in the reserve, 8 in the national guard, and 10 in the reserve of the latter. The regulations

provide for an army of from 120,000 to 130,000 men on a war footing, but there are officers only for about 75,000. The law of 1904 increased the effective, but economies were required to enable the material requirements of the army to be supplied, and a "provisional law" in 1906 effected reductions. The advantages were only partially attained, and a reorganisation is in progress, 1910 and 1911 being years of transition. The new law will be put in practice in 1912. At the present time the army is largely a skeleton organisation, but the laws are strictly applied, and a new era seems to be opening for the Greek army. Military service is to begin on the completion of the nineteenth year instead of the twenty-first as hitherto, and to allow no exemptions. Thus the army will be increased by two classes, and the first reserve will consist of 14 classes which it is estimated will furnish over 200,000 men. The second reserve and the national guard will give 250,000. The proposed service is: active army, 2 years; first reserve, 12 years; second reserve, 9 years; national guard, 7 years; national guard reserve, 7 years. The estimated annual cost is £920,000 (as compared with £720,000), and £140,000 for the national defence fund. There are to be 12 infantry regiments (24 active and 12 skeleton battalions), 6 battalions of evzones (national militia), 18 batteries of artillery (now being rearmed with Schneider-Canet quick-firers), 6 mountain batteries, 2 heavy batteries, 3 cavalry regiments, 3 engineer battalions, and 3 service companies; but the organisation is not yet complete. The organisation is in 3 divisions in peace, to be increased to 6 in war.

The Navy consists of the armoured cruiser *Georgios Averoff*, of 9,680 tons, launched in 1908; 3 small battleships, of about 4,800 tons displacement, launched in 1889-90; 12 modern destroyers and torpedo-boats; and a few gunboats and torpedo craft of no large fighting value. A submarine built by the Petite Creusot Works at Chalon-sur-Saône was launched on Aug. 2nd, 1911, and a second submarine was reported to be under construction. There is a naval personnel of about 4,000, conscripts for two years or voluntary enlistment. A small arsenal is situated at the Piræus. Partly with the sum of money left by M. Georgios Averoff, the Grecian Government early in 1910 purchased the armoured cruiser *Georgios Averoff*, which had been constructed on speculation by the firm of Orlando Bros., of Leghorn, and is a sister-ship to the Italian cruiser *Pisa*. This vessel, commanded by Captain Jean Damianos, visited England to be pre-ent at the Coronation Naval Review on June 24th, 1911, and she had the misfortune to strike a rock while entering Plymouth Sound without a pilot on July 1st. Her injuries were made good at Devonport, and the vessel left on Sept. 2nd, having on board seven British warrant officers (pensioners) as instructors for the Greek Navy, and arrived at Phalerum Bay on Sept. 14th, being enthusiastically welcomed by large numbers of people from Athens and elsewhere.

In April 1911 Rear-Admiral Lionel G. Tufnell, C.M.G., was appointed Naval Advisor to the Greek Government, shortly after which he retired from the British Navy. The following officers accompanied him in his mission: Capt. the Hon. E. S. H. Boyle, Lieuts. P. Harvey and K. Goston-Salmond, Eng.-Capt. J. H. Pill, and Paymaster-in-Chief G. B.

Townsend. In Sept. 1911 it was stated that Admiral Tufnell had put forward a programme for the strengthening of the Greek Navy, which he suggested should consist ten years hence of 3 armoured cruisers, 20 destroyers, 10 torpedo-boats, and 3 submarines. This would mean the construction, at a cost of £5,000,000 sterling, of 2 armoured cruisers, 12 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and 1 submarine.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. The chief industry is agriculture, carried on largely by peasant proprietors, and the chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 845 miles of railway open. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 4,000,000, and large numbers dwell in Crete, Cyprus, etc. The population of Athens was (1907), 167,479.

Area about 24,528 sq. m.; **pop.** 1907, 2,631,952. **Revenue**, 1908, £5,465,711; 1909, £5,104,914; 1910, £5,662,424; **expenditure**, 1908, £5,361,702; 1909, £5,019,066; 1910, £5,601,058 (£1 = 25 drs.). **External debt**, 1910, £30,093,000. **Imports**, 1908, £7,626,445; 1909, £5,436,270; **exports**, 1908, £5,492,634; 1909, £4,056,508.

Ministry: *Premier, Minister of War and of Marine*, M. Venezelos—*Interior*, M. Repoulis.—*Finance*, M. Coromilas—*Justice*, M. Dimitracopoulos.—*Education*, M. Alexandris.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Gryparis.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, E. Benakis.

Minister in London, J. Gennadius, 14, De Vere Gardens, S.W.—**Consul-General**, T. Stavridis, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.

British Minister at Athens, Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—*First Secretary*, H. H. D. Beaumont.—**Consuls:** George Raymond, M.V.O. (Corfu), F. B. Wood, I.S.O. (Patras), C. J. Cooke (Piræus), J. Saliba (Syra), and A. A. C. Merlin (Volo).

History in 1911.

The Crown Prince and Princess visited England in June to attend the Coronation. During his absence from Greece the Crown Prince was appointed Inspector-General of the Greek Army, a post created for him by M. Venezelos.

The elections in December to the new Revisionary Assembly resulted in the triumph of M. Venezelos, who was returned to power with a majority of six-sevenths of the Chamber. The Chamber was formally opened on Jan. 21st, and on Feb. 7th the Government project for the revision of the Constitution was presented to it by the President of the Council. The scheme provided for the admission of foreigners to the Government service, in order that French and British officers might be engaged to reorganise the army and navy respectively. It made elementary education compulsory, rendered officers of the army and navy, civil functionaries, and managers of banks ineligible for Parliamentary seats; made judges and, with a few exceptions, all other public officials irremovable, reduced the number of deputies; and restored the Council of State, which had been abolished in 1865. After a series of debates which lasted until the beginning of June, the Chamber adopted the scheme in its entirety. On June 14th

the new Constitution was signed by the King and his Ministers and formally promulgated.

The Chamber resumed its labours in the autumn preparatory to its dissolution in Jan. 1912. [See also INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.]

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras and Salvador, and on the south by the Pacific. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1848. Governed by a **President**, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a **National Assembly**, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years, and a **Council of State** of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory, and 1,300 schools have been established. The **Army** numbers about 7,000 officers and men, with militia about 57,000. Chief products: coffee, timber, rubber, hides, bananas, and sugar. Minerals are found, but are little worked. The trans-continental railway, from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic to San José on the Pacific, was opened in 1908, and there are in all over 400 miles of line open.

Treaties were signed by Guatemala with Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 47,810 sq. m.; **pop.** (est.) 2,000,000, of whom 60 per cent. are pure Indians. **Capital**, Guatemala la Nueva, pop. 90,000. **Revenue**, 1909, \$49,230,723; **expenditure**, 1909, \$70,554,261. **External debt**, 1911, £2,194,544 (including interest unpaid to Dec. 31st, 1910, £711,744). The regular service of the loan has been suspended since '99. **Imports**, 1908, £931,000; 1909, £837,200; **exports**, 1908, £1,351,000; 1909, £2,015,844.

President, Don Manuel Estrada - Cabrera, elected in '98, re-elected 1904 for the period March 1905-11, and again in 1910 for the period 1911-17.

Consul-General in England, Senor Don José M. Lardizabal, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. **British Minister at Guatemala**, Lionel Carden.—**Consul**, Quetzaltenango, H. Fleischmann.

HAYTI.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, is the second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. **Area**, 28,249 sq. m.; **pop.** about 3,000,000. There are two states in the island. The larger is the Republic of San Domingo (q.v.).

The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the island. **Area**, 10,204 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated (1910) at 2,500,000, 95 per cent. of whom are negroes and the remainder mulattoes. **Capital**, Port-au-Prince, pop. 100,000. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '89. The executive power is in the hands of a **President**, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, who receives a salary of £4,800. The Chamber of 95 members is elected directly for three years by all male citizens,

and the Senate of 39 indirectly for six years. The official religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of about 7,000 imperfectly trained men, variously armed, and a navy of 4 small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. Consul-General Murray, in his report for 1908, wrote: "It is difficult for any one abroad to have any idea of the abject poverty of the bulk of the population, or of their power to do without what are generally considered the necessities of life. They rarely taste meat, and live chiefly on sweet potatoes, maize, fruit, and some rice. Few of them have more than the clothes they stand up in, and these are rarely in a condition to cover them. There is a brisk demand for old condensed milk, preserve, butter, and lard tins, of which are made practically all the cooking and table utensils they use. Old condensed milk tins have a handle put to them and become drinking mugs. Cooking is done in old 5-lb. butter and lard tins. These latter are also the measures universally used for the sale of maize and other grains, syrup, etc. Petroleum, milk, and other liquids are sold by the bottle, an ordinary quart wine bottle being used. Old petroleum tins are used for carrying and storing water, and for cooking in larger quantities, and even a cook in a well-to-do family prefers, and as a rule employs, old tins for cooking purposes rather than saucepans or other kitchen utensils. The people buy cotton material for a dress or suit of clothes and wear it until the rags will hold together no longer, when, if they can afford it, they buy the material and have another made. Few are able to make their own clothes. . . . There is not, I believe, a plough in the country, and they are unable to make proper use of a spade as it hurts their bare feet. All they do, therefore, is to scratch the surface of the ground with a knife (machete), and it says much for the fertility of the soil that after 100 years of such cultivation the crops are so good." The only railway open to regular passenger and goods traffic is a line from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuei (28 miles). Revenue, 1909-10, \$3,329,010 (gold), and \$3,254,324 (paper); expenditure, 1909-10, \$3,351,810 (gold), and \$8,300,581 (paper); imports, 1910, £1,271,123; exports, 1910 (coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, mahogany, gums, etc.), £407,721. Public debt, £5,669,902.

President, General Leconte (elected in Aug. 1911 as the result of a military revolution).

Legation : *Minister Resident*, G. Sylvain, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Consul*, Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch St.

British Consul-General, Alexander P. Murray, Port-au-Prince.

HONDURAS.

Honduras is a Republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. Governed by a *President and Congress*, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army about 2,000, and there is a militia of about 30,000. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. Agriculture, however,

is now showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. **Chief products**: bananas, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the United States.

Treaties were signed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 43,000 sq. m.; **pop.** (1905) 500,136, the majority of whom are Indians. **Capital**, Tegucigalpa, **pop.** 34,692. **Revenue**, 1907-8, £324,940; **expenditure**, £350,499; **imports**, 1905-6, £502,322; 1906-7, £466,307; 1907-8, £566,008; **exports**, 1905-6, £575,988; 1906-7, £425,456; 1907-8, £382,007; **debt**, £5,398,570. The loans were raised (1867-70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. In 1911 Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. entered into negotiations with the Government for the rehabilitation of the finances. A railway runs 56 miles inland from Puerto Cortes, but is out of repair. The arrears of interest to 1909 amount to £17,071,940.

President, General Miguel R. Davila.

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel E. G. Carden.

British Consuls, A. E. Melhado (Truxillo), Robert Motz (Amapala), W. J. Bain (Puerto Cortes), and J. P. Armstrong (Tegucigalpa).

ITALY.

Ruler.

Italy is governed by Victor Emmanuel III., the third constitutional king. The first was Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, who was declared King of Italy on March 17th, 1861, by the first Italian Parliament, which assembled in Feb. '61, though it was not until '70 that the province of Rome was occupied by the Italian army and annexed to the kingdom. The second was King Humbert I., who on July 29th, 1900, was assassinated at Monza by the Anarchist Bresci. Victor Emmanuel III. was b. Nov. 11th, '69, and in Oct. '96 was married to Princess Hélène of Montenegro. As Crown Prince of Naples, he visited Queen Victoria with his Princess in '97, and took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. He earned the respect and confidence of the people over whom he rules before he ascended the throne, and his kindness of nature and rectitude of purpose are universally acknowledged. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15th, 1904. Other children are Yolanda Margherita, b. June 1st, 1901; Mafalda, b. Nov. 19th, 1902; and Giovanna, b. Nov. 13th, 1907. The annual allowance for the King's Civil List is about £600,000.

Government.

Under the Constitution of 1848, as subsequently modified and expanded, the Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 390 members (composed of the

Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120; and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected by conditional universal suffrage for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. Electors must be over 21, and qualified by a certain standard of education, by payment of at least 19'80 lire in direct taxation, or if farmers of at least 500 lire of rent, or, if in business, of an annual rent varying from 150 to 400 lire, according to the communes in which they live; professors, soldiers who have served under arms for 2 years, and others are qualified to vote. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber. Senators and deputies are unpaid, but travel free.

The Army.

The Minister of War presides over a Council created in 1908, which comprises the Under-Secretary of State, the Chief of the Staff, generals appointed to command, and others called in for consultation. The central administration has been reorganised in 1911, with the object of securing decentralisation, greater simplicity, and economy. The army consists of the Active Army, the Mobile Militia, and the Territorial Militia. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. A Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry made an exhaustive examination of the military situation of the country, and presented three reports, which were the basis of a law intended to reorganise the army from Oct. 1st, 1909, though many of the formations cannot be completed until later. The organisation of the permanent army will henceforth therefore comprise 96 regiments of line infantry, 12 regiments of bersaglieri (together 318 battalions), and 3 Alpine regiments (26 battalions). There will be 29 regiments of cavalry (145 squadrons), and 24 regiments of field artillery, with 186 6-gun batteries, but in peace time the battery has only 4 guns. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (6 batteries), 2 of mountain artillery (24 batteries), 3 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 5 of engineers, comprising 60 companies of the various branches. The strength varies considerably, the company having upon a peace strength a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 60, with a mean of 80, known as the *forza bilanciata*. The Commission proposed a permanent effective of 96. Emigration and other causes have rendered the contingent insufficient to supply the army, and in 1908 a modification of the law was introduced increasing the liability of many who were exempted. This has brought a larger contingent, and the result has been the introduction of two years' service in the infantry, this measure being only partially applied to the other arms. The *forza bilanciata* in 1910-11 was 225,000 men, being 85 per cent. of the organic force. The latter is 278,466 men, and the average difference throughout the year is 53,466 men. The infantry make up the larger part of the force, and number 40,155 men (*forza bilanciata*). The total expenditure in 1910-11 was £14,277,860. There was an apparent

increase of over £2,000,000, but the actual increase was £264,420.

The mean peace effective is about 13,600 officers and 236,000 men.

The total war strength of the forces is given as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are almost untrained:—

With the colours, officers and men . . .	248,111
On unlimited leave " " . . .	486,290
Mobile Militia " " . . .	320,170
Territorial Militia " " . . .	2,275,631
Total on a war footing " " . . .	3,330,202

The Navy.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, responsible to Parliament, with an Under-Secretary of State, relieving the Minister of many of his executive duties. Attached to the Under-Secretary of State's office are four bureaux, dealing respectively with the Personnel, Shipbuilding, Artillery, and the Mercantile Marine. There are also two consultative bodies to assist the Minister, one of which, presided over by the Under-Secretary of State, deals with general questions, and the other is practically a committee on designs. There are three Naval Districts, each administered by a flag-officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by conscription; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Leonardi-Cattolica. Chief Constructor, Francesco Viterbo. President of the Superior Council, Vice-Admiral F. Grenet.

The fleet commands are: Mediterranean Fleet, Vice-Admiral De Oresti; Spezia, Vice-Admiral Moreno; Naples, Vice-Admiral —; Venice, Vice-Admiral Viotti; Maddalena, Rear-Admiral Faravelli; Taranto, Vice-Admiral Gagliardi.

The 1911-12 Estimates amounted to £8,379,940, including expenses for the mercantile navy, as against £8,341,766 proposed for 1910-11. The sum allotted to new construction was £2,277,302.

The personnel voted for 1911-12 was 30,587 officers and men, of which number about one-third are volunteers and the remainder conscript. The executive officers are divided thus: 1 admiral, 7 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 56 captains, 75 commanders, 85 lieutenant-commanders, 420 lieutenants, and 340 sub-lieutenants.

The number of ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1911, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships . . .	11	4	—
Armoured cruisers . . .	10	—	—
Protected cruisers:			
2nd class . . .	2	—	—
3rd class . . .	11	3	—
Torpedo-vessels . . .	5	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . .	23	12	—
Torpedo-boats . . .	82	30	—
Submarines . . .	7	13	—

The Government dockyards are at Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto. At the first-named

there are six docks, two of which are able to take the largest warships afloat, and two large building slips. Venice has two docks which take cruisers, a dock for battleships being under construction; while at Taranto there is one dock able to take any warship, and a large building slip. There is a building yard at Castellamare. In Sept. 1909 Brindisi was made the headquarters and base of the torpedo flotilla, and, with a view to strengthening Italy's resources on the Adriatic coastline, Ancona was selected as the site of a new naval base.

The private establishments for warship building and equipment are adequate and well situated, and include the Ansaldo Company, which was amalgamated with the British firm of Armstrong, Whitworth in 1903, with engineering works near Genoa and a shipyard at Sestri Ponente; the Terni combination, with gun and steel works at Terni and shipyards at La Foce (Genoa) and Leghorn; and various establishments for torpedo craft at Naples.

Upon the intentions of Austria in regard to the building of new ships becoming known in the spring of 1909, Admiral Mirabello, then Minister of Marine, succeeded in persuading his Government to agree to a considerable addition to the naval programme, and accordingly four battleships of the largest type were authorised, instead of two, the number provided for in the law of June 2nd, 1905. Two vessels of the scout class, and a number of torpedo-boats and submarines, were also projected. The additional two battleships were laid down in the autumn of 1910 at Sestri Ponente and La Foce, at the yards of the Ansaldo and Odero firms respectively. They were named *Giulio Cesare* and *Leonardo da Vinci*. The latter was launched on Oct. 14th, 1911. Good progress was made with the original two *Dreadnought* battleships, known as the *Dante Alighieri* and the *Conte di Cavour*. The first named was begun at Castellamare on June 6th, 1909, and was launched in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy on Aug. 20th, 1910, the Queen performing the naming ceremony. The second vessel was laid down at Spezia in 1910, and was launched on Aug. 10th, 1911, the King again being present and afterwards visiting the first *Dreadnought* in the fitting-out stage.

The armoured cruiser *San Marco* was completed at the end of 1910, and there are now no armoured cruisers building for the Italian Navy. Three smaller cruisers for scouting work are building—the *Quarto*, at Venice, and the *Marsala* and *Nino Bixio* at Castellamare, the first-named being launched on Aug. 21st, 1911. The twelve new destroyers will be of 625 tons; while the submarines, thirteen in number, will be larger than the three boats of the *Foca* type, the last to be completed.

The cruiser *San Giorgio*, while engaged upon a trial of her engines, struck a rock near Posilipo on Aug. 12th, 1911, and remained aground for three days, sustaining considerable damage. A Committee of Inquiry was convened; and in consequence of its report the captain of the vessel was relieved of his command and suspended for an indefinite period, the navigating officer was sentenced to three months' confinement in a fortress, and the officer of the watch was sentenced to be detained for the maximum term of arrest provided for such a case.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into 8293 communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic (who in the larger communes is elected, in the smaller appointed by the King), and has a council of from 30 to 50 members according to the population. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine (or six and twelve in some communes where facilities exist) in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. Religious instruction must be given to those children whose parents desire it. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 21 universities. The chief newspapers are the *Tribuna* of Rome, the Government organ, the *Secolo* of Milan (Liberal), the *Corriere della Sera*, which circulates throughout the north of Italy, and the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ.

Industries, Railways, etc.

Agriculture is the occupation of over one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine, silk and oil are among the other products, and sulphur, zinc, lead and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years. The chief industries are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief exports are silk, wine, oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores, and cattle. The total length of the State railways is 8,324 miles.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 110,646 sq. m.; pop., 1908, 33,911,000. Rome has a pop. of 489,965, Naples 563,540, Milan 520,600, Turin 335,656, Palermo 309,694, Genoa 234,710, and Florence 205,589. Revenue, 1907-8, £90,069,899; 1908-9, £100,845,325; 1909-10 (estimated), £91,977,415; expenditure, 1907-8, £87,594,816; 1908-9, £97,570,072; 1909-10 (est.), £91,091,373; public debt, 1909, £539,336,737. Imports, 1907, £110,420,000; 1908, £116,530,980; 1909, £124,468,418; exports, 1907, £74,000,000; 1908, £69,170,534; 1909, £74,675,583.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior, Signor Giolitti.—Foreign Affairs, Marquis di San Giuliani.—War, General Spingardi.—Marine, Signor Cattolica.—Justice, Signor Aprile Finocchiaro.—Treasury, Signor Tedesco.—Finance, Signor Facta.—Public Works, Signor Sacchi.—Public Instruction, Signor Credaro.—Agriculture, Signor Nitti.—Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Calissano.

Ambassador in London, Marquis Imperiali, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—Councillor, Count Manzoni.

British Ambassador to Rome, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Councillor of Embassy*, Percy C. H. Wyndham.

British Consuls-General : *Florence*, Major W. P. Chapman; *Genoa*, W. Keene, M.V.O.—*Consuls*: *Naples*, S. J. Churchill, M.V.O.; *Milan*, J. H. Towsey; *Palermo*, R. Macbean, M.V.O.; *Rome*, C. C. Morgan; *Brindisi*, S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O.; *Cagliari*, R. H. Pernis; *Venice*, E. de Zuccato; *Leghorn*, M. Carmichael; *Savona*, S. Guattari.

Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry Del Val.

Political Parties.

Italian political parties formerly consisted of a Right and a Left, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, are now split up into many different combinations. Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91, but the disastrous state of the country's finances led to his recall in '94, and he remained in office until the disasters in Erythrea in the early part of '96. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme Radicals, led by Signor Cavallotti, and after the general election in March '97 gave Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi, June 20th, '98, but was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new administration, consisting, for the most part, of Conservatives, a curious change. Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support. After the general election of June 1900 General Pelloux resigned, and a Cabinet of a Moderate Liberal type, under Signor Saracco, succeeded to office. On this falling, in Feb. 1901, an administration was formed by Signor Zanardelli, but in Oct. 1903 he had to retire owing to bad health. M. Giolitti then formed a new Ministry, with Signor Luzzatti as Finance Minister and Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. In Sept. 1904 serious strike riots broke out, at the instigation of the Socialists, and the Premier seized the opportunity to dissolve. The general election followed in November. The alarm felt at the reign of terror during the riots led to the defeat of the Extreme Left, who only secured 91 seats (including 30 Socialists), as compared with 106 seats before the dissolution. More than four-fifths of the members elected pledged themselves to support the Constitution against Socialist attacks; this four-fifths including the Constitutional Liberals and the Constitutional Opposition under Baron Sonnino. In March 1905 Signor Fortis succeeded M. Giolitti as Premier. Baron Sonnino took office with a Cabinet of the Centre and Left in Feb. 1906, but in May of the same year was succeeded by Signor Giolitti. Signor Giolitti resigned in Dec. 1909. He was followed by Baron Sonnino, who retained office until the following March, when Signor Luzzatti came into power with a Cabinet in which the Radical element predominated. He resigned in March 1911, and Signor Giolitti once more became premier.

Colonies.

Erythrea. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil Governor appointed by the King. Italy, Abyssinia, and Great Britain agreed to a modification of the frontiers between the colony, Abyssinia, and the Soudan (May 15th, 1902), and the annexation of Raheita to the colony was announced (19th). Area about 88,500 sq. m., population, which is nomadic, about 450,000. Asmara is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8,000 inhabitants. Gold mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway from Massowah to Asmara is open as far as Ghinda.

Italian Somaliland, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juha from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. Area 100,000 sq. m., population about 400,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) The **Benadir Coast Colony**, with a coast-line from the Juba to Meregh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration instead of the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. A Convention with Abyssinia delimiting the boundary was signed in 1907. There is a military force of 3,000 troops, and a police corps. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established for inland and coastal communication. Cotton growing promises well. (2) The **Sultanate of Obbia** under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast. (3) The **Sultanate of the Mijertain**, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Aula.

Tripoli, which was formally annexed by Italy in Nov. 1911, is a province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 40,000. The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Soudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges.

History in 1911.

The most important event of the year for Italy was the war with Turkey, the origin and progress of which are described in the article INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

The Jubilee of Italian Unity was celebrated with national rejoicing. Commemorative exhibitions were opened in Rome, Turin, and Florence, and in June a great monument to Victor Emmanuel II., was unveiled with impressive ceremonial in the capital.

The King received King Peter of Servia at

Rome in February. In April he entertained a number of royal representatives who came to offer congratulations on the national jubilee. Among these were the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the King of Sweden.

Parliament reassembled on Jan. 24th and proceeded to discuss the measures presented to it by the Government. Early in the session a Socialist motion calling for immediate remedies for the high cost of living resulted in a vote of confidence in Signor Luzzatti's Government, who secured 261 against 83 votes. A Railway Bill, designed partly to decentralise the administration of the State lines, and partly to ameliorate the conditions of the lower grades of employees, passed through the Chamber of Deputies after only a fortnight's debate, although it added £1,000,000 to the expenditure on the already unprofitable railway-service. Meanwhile the Senate had been considering a scheme drawn up by Senator Arcoleo for its own reform. It was proposed that the number of senators should be limited to 350, of whom the Crown should nominate a number not exceeding 120; that 30 should be elected by the votes of men belonging to the higher ranks of public instruction; and that 100 ex-Deputies and 80 of the principal taxpayers should be elected by a very limited franchise. The scheme failed to win the approval of the Senate, and was abandoned.

A more serious check for Signor Luzzatti's Government lay ahead in the Electoral Reform Bill. This measure, which had been introduced at the eve of the Christmas recess, proposed to extend the franchise to all Italian men over twenty who could read or write, and to enforce the obligation to vote by a fine upon abstainers. The Bill was in due course referred to a Committee, which reported in March that, in view of the bearing of the measure upon the constitution of the existing Parliament, it was desirable to postpone its application for two years. The Government approved and supported this resolution, and were in consequence accused by the Socialists of lack of sincerity in their expressed intentions. A vote in the chamber on March 18th gave the Government a majority of 195, but, the greater part of the Radical group having voted with the minority, two Radical ministers, Signor Credaro and Signor Sacchi, threw up their posts. This defection, and the growing discontent of the Moderate majority with the financial results of the Government policy, impelled the resignation of Signor Luzzatti, and on March 29th it was officially announced that a new ministry had been formed by the veteran Signor Giolitti. With three exceptions Signor Luzzatti's colleagues retained their seats in the Cabinet of the new premier, who, in fact, had supported his predecessor in the vote which was the occasion of the crisis. The Ministerial programme, presented to the Chamber on April 6th, included a new Electoral Reform Bill, extending the franchise to all literate male citizens over twenty-one and to all illiterates over thirty, and a Bill providing for Old-age Pensions, the funds to be provided by a Government monopoly of insurance. The last-mentioned measure, which provided that within a fortnight of its enactment all private life-insurance companies in Italy should hand over their affairs to the State, was introduced to the Chamber on June 3rd. The Bill excited violent

opposition, and in July its further discussion was postponed.

A criminal trial which excited world-wide attention was that of a number of members of the secret Neapolitan society known as *Camorra*, for the murder of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife in 1906. In June of that year the body of Cuocolo, perforated with forty stabs, was found on the seashore near Torre del Greco. His wife in the same hour was stabbed to death in her house. Cuocolo was a member of the *Caminora* and a receiver of stolen goods. His murder had evidently been prompted by revenge, and the authorities endeavoured to probe the mystery to the bottom. A number of arrests were made, but it was not until four and a half years after the crime that the prisoners were brought to trial. The court was opened at Viterbo, near Rome, on March 11th. There were about 600 witnesses, and the proceedings dragged on throughout the year.

JAPAN.

Ruler.

Mutsu Hito, b. Nov. 3rd, 1852. Ascended the throne in '68, and married Princess Haruko in '69. His children are Prince Yoshihito (b. Aug. 31st, '79, proclaimed Crown Prince in '89, and married in 1900 to Princess Sadako, b. June 25th, 1884), and four Princesses. A son and heir, Prince Hirohito, was b. to the Crown Prince on April 29th, 1901, and he has two other sons, Prince Yasuhito (b. June 25th, 1902), and Prince Nobuhito (b. Jan. 3rd, 1905). The Emperor's reign has been marked by great reforms; and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, was abolished in '71. Under the rule of the present Emperor, Japan has entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a Parliamentary constitution based on European principles. His direction of the operations in the war with China was marked in Dec. '98 by the Diet by a vote of £200,000 from the war indemnity paid by China. The Emperor's Civil List is fixed at £300,000.

Government.

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Emperor, Mutsu Hito, being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Privy Council is an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important State matters. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 370, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the

number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 379 members, elected for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

The Army.

The Emperor is supreme head of the army, and military affairs are directed through the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff by the Superior War Council. In order to insure unity of action between the various branches and the Navy, there is a Council consisting of the War Minister, the Naval Minister, the chiefs of the General Staff and the Naval Staff, and the Director-General of Military Training.

The military forces are the Active Army, with the first and second reserves, the National Army and its reserve, some special forces, and the Militia of certain of the islands. The Active Army is available for foreign service, the National Army for home defence, and the Militia for auxiliary operations in more distant parts of the country; but in the war Japan put forth a vast reserve of military strength, and the mobilisation of the reserves enabled her to despatch a force which was estimated at 800,000 men to Manchuria.

Owing to the demands of the war, it became imperatively necessary to expand considerably the numbers of the Active Army, and therefore in April 1905 an Imperial Ordinance declared that the first line of the National Army (Kokumin) and certain other troops should be made eligible to fill vacancies in the Yobi. A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40, but is not embodied until he is 20. Under the law of 1905 the period is 2 years for the infantry and 3 years for other arms, with the colours (Geneki), a total period of 7½ years being completed in the first reserve (Yobi), except that special classes pass 7½ years in the Hoju or recruiting reserve. The 7½ years is followed by 10 years with the second reserve (Kobi), making 17½ years in all. The period of liability to serve is completed in the National Army (Kokumin), and, under normal circumstances, will be nominal. The scheme of organisation of the Active Army brought the establishment in 1905 to 560,000; and, if the expansion provided for by the special ordinances of 1904 and 1905 are added, it will be seen that Japan can place at least 1,500,000 men in the field, with every facility for maintaining them there. Four new divisions added to the army during the war are retained, and 2 others have been formed, whereby the divisions of the Active Army and the Guard were increased to 19, six more than at the beginning of the war. The annexation of Korea is likely to lead to some changes. Hitherto detachments from various corps have been stationed in that country, but it is now (1911) stated that two divisions will be formed for Korea, increasing the total number of corps to 21. It is not at present intended to apply the law of compulsory service to Korea. The cavalry are being increased, two additional brigades, the 3rd and 4th, having been formed. Two heavy field artillery brigades were to be

created. The infantry are armed with the Arisaka, 1905, rifle, and the artillery with a Krupp pattern 12-pr., manufactured at Osaka. The heavy field artillery are to have 4-in. guns and 4·7-in. and 6-in. howitzers.

The Navy.

The Navy is under the control of a Minister of Marine and a Vice-Minister. There are also ten Departments: the Bureau of General Affairs, the Minister's Secretariat, the Bureau of Military Affairs, the Bureau of Personnel, a Medical Bureau, an Accountant Bureau (which also includes supplies), a Bureau of Justice, a Bureau of Naval Education, a Central Department for the Matériel of the Navy, the Hydrographical Office, the Department of Works, the Legal Department (concerned with courts-martial), and the Board of Admirals. The last-named is a Committee of Advice. The Naval General Staff is divided into three sections, including the Intelligence Department.

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Baron Makoto Saito.

Vice-Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Takeshi Takarabe.

President of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Baron Goro Ijuin.

Vice-President of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Koichi Fujii.

Chief of Central Department for Matériel of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Kazu Matsumoto.

Chief of the Department of Naval Education, Vice-Admiral Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto.

The Navy Estimates for the financial year 1911-12 (April-March) amounted to £8,623,359, and included £2,936,319 for new construction and armaments. Comparisons with the estimates of previous years may be obtained by reference to the official return of naval expenditure on p. 196.

The number of officers and men available for active service is 49,389. There is also a small reserve of some 4,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 8 admirals, 17 vice-admirals, 35 rear-admirals, 92 captains, 158 commanders, 270 lieutenant-commanders, 625 lieutenants, 453 sub-lieutenants, and 328 midshipmen.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1911, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	13	3	—
Armoured cruisers	13	4	—
Protected cruisers:			
1st class	2	—	—
2nd class	11	3	—
3rd class	6	—	—
Unprotected cruisers (scouts)	6	—	—
Torpedo-vessels	4	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	53	2	—
Torpedo-boats	57	—	—
Submarines	12	1	—

The battleship total includes two vessels of the Dreadnought type, the *Satsuma* and *Aki*, completed for sea in 1910. Japan has three battleships building, of which two will be of 20,800 tons' displacement, 20½ knots speed, with turbines, and will carry twelve 12-in. and ten 6-in. guns. These ships were begun on Jan. 18th and April 1st, 1909, respectively, at Kuré and Yokosuka, and were given the names of *Settsu* and *Kawachi*.

The *Kawachi* was launched on Oct. 15th, 1910, and the *Settsu* on April 1st, 1911; both

battleships are due to be completed by July 1912. A third battleship of similar design, but larger in size, was begun at Kuré in 1911, to be completed in 1914. Four large armoured cruisers of 27,500 tons are also building—one at Barrow, England; one at Yokosuka dock-yard; and two at the private yards at Nagasaki and Kobé. They were all laid down in 1911, and have received the names of *Kongo*, *Hiyei*, *Kirishima*, and *Haruna* respectively. Three scout-cruisers of an improved design to the *Tone*, which was completed in 1910, were launched in 1911, and named the *Yahagi*, *Hirado*, and *Chikoma*.

Three submarines, known as Nos. 10, 11, and 12, were launched and completed in 1911, their displacement being 325 tons. One submarine is building at Kobé. One destroyer, the *Uimkaze*, was completed in 1911; a similar vessel, the *Yamakaze*, was launched, and a third destroyer begun.

The cruisers *Kurama* and *Tone*, commanded respectively by Captains G. Ishii and K. Yamaguchi, and the former flying the flag of Vice-Admiral H. Shimamura, were present at the Coronation Review at Spithead on June 24th, 1911, and on their way home to Japan visited Havre, Toulon, Villefranche, Pola, Malta, and other foreign ports.

The Government Dockyards in Japan are situated as follows:—Yokosuka: one dock takes any ship; two smaller. Kuré: one dock able to take any warship; one dock takes cruisers. Sasebo: two docks take any ship.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local administration the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, and Formosa, for which see below) is divided into 47 prefectures, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The prefectures are subdivided into 63 municipalities and 660 counties or rural districts, and the counties again into 1,138 towns and 11,801 villages, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. The strength of ancestor worship amongst all classes was made very evident during the Russo-Japanese war. In every Japanese home there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. The Temple at Ise is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary education is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 5,400,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the administration of justice there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio.

The chief Tokio journals are the *Fiji Shinpo*, which has been called the *Times* of Tokio, *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, *Asahi Shinbun*, the *Keizai Zasshi*, and the *Kokumin*.

Industries, Commerce, etc.

The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and agriculture is the occupation of more than 60 per cent. of the population. The chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar,

and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper, iron, gold, and silver are also mined. Forests occupy 60 per cent. of the total area of the country, and one-third are State forests.

The length of railways was (1909) 5,069 miles, of which 3,377 miles were owned by the State.

A gold standard was adopted in October '97, the unit of value being the yen = 0.75 gramme of pure gold. By treaties concluded with Great Britain and other European Powers in '94, the right of the Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was acknowledged, though provisional arrangements were made for a period of twelve years. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in '99, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most-favoured-nation" treatment.

Colonies and Dependencies.

Cho-sen (known before 1910 to foreigners as Korea) embraces the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, but on the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Then began the struggle with Russia, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese War, and by the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan, 1905, the paramount interest of the latter country in Korea was acknowledged. Five years later, in Aug. 1910, Korea was formally annexed by Japan, and named Cho-sen. Treaties concluded with Korea by other Powers became void with the annexation, but Japan undertook for a period of ten years not to interfere in any way with the commercial rights enjoyed by foreigners in the peninsula. For this period the Korean tariff is to be applied indiscriminately to Japanese and foreign goods. On the other hand, the right of consular jurisdiction came to an end with the incorporation of Korea in the Japanese Empire. In a correspondence with the British Government which was published as a Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 5717] in 1911, the Japanese Government undertook that British owners of land and mines in Korea should not be placed by the annexation in a position less favourable than before. Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. A strong movement towards Christianity is going on in the country, and Christian missions there are extraordinarily successful. Gold mining is carried on by an American company, which is working the Wonsan deposits, by British subjects near there, and by German, Japanese, and Russian concessionaires. Copper, iron, and coal are also found in abundance. There are 642 miles of railways working, all being the property of the Japanese Government, and other lines are under construction. The area of Cho-sen is about 71,000 sq. m., and population 9,781,671. The Japanese numbered over 100,000

JAPAN : STATISTICS.

in 1907. Capital, Seoul, pop. 218,027. Revenue, 1908, £2,327,323; 1909, £2,143,472; expenditure, 1908, £2,335,285; 1909, £2,226,865. Imports, 1910, £4,060,000; exports, £2,030,000 (both exclusive of bullion). The chief exports are rice, beans, and live stock.

The island of Formosa lies off the Chinese coast. A Governor-General (M. Sakuma) administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate. Area 13,944 sq. m., pop. (1909) 3,132,100, mostly Chinese. The chief towns are Taihoku, Tamsui and Kelung at the north end and Tainan at the south. The chief products are coal, tea, sugar, rice, and camphor. The camphor industry has been carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government, but this is to be discontinued, and the Government will enter the foreign markets direct or through a Japanese firm. There are 271 miles of railways, and good roads have been also made in all directions. Revenue and expenditure, 1908-9, £3,387,132; 1909-10, £2,995,144. Imports, 1910, £4,994,290; exports, £6,117,177.

The Pescadores have an area of 85 sq. miles and a pop. of 55,222.

The island of Sakhalin, south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905. The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of Soya. Its fisheries are valuable, and there are abundant forests. Russia engaged to grant to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas. Area, 12,582 sq. m. Pop. (1908) 24,106 Japanese and 2,286 natives, etc., total, 26,392. Revenue and expenditure, 1908-9, £167,786; 1909-10, £188,190.

By the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905, Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease, which expires in 1923, of the Kwantung Province, including Port Arthur and Dairen, and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and all public works and properties in the territory, Japan undertaking that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects should be respected. Russia agreed to transfer to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kwang-cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. Area, 1,219 sq. m. Pop. (1908), 427,117, including 29,773 Japanese civilians. Dairen has been made a free port. Revenue and expenditure, 1909-10, £101,035.

Statistics, etc.

Area (excluding Cho-sen, Formosa, the Pescadores, and Sakhalin) is about 147,655 sq. m.; pop. (1909) 49,769,704. The population of the capital, Tokio, is 1,818,655, of Osaka, 995,945, and of Kyoto, 380,568. Yokohama (pop. 326,025) and Kobe (pop. 285,002) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1906-7 . . .	53,044,775	46,427,558
1907-8 . . .	63,590,418	63,588,989
1908-9 . . .	61,979,767	61,979,767
1909-10 . . .	54,363,000	54,363,000
1910-11 . . .	53,300,000	53,300,000

The yen is taken at 2s. The figures for the last three years are those of the Budget Estimates.

The public debt outstanding on March 31st, 1911, was officially stated to be as follows :

Internal loans . . .	£ 122,824,564
Foreign loans . . .	£ 147,736,604

Total . . . £270,561,168

	Imports.	Exports.
1902 . . .	£27,739,232	£26,368,320
1904 . . .	£37,902,567	£32,591,216
1906 . . .	£42,750,878	£43,258,312
1907 . . .	£50,476,375	£44,142,147
1908 . . .	£43,625,746	£37,824,567
1909 . . .	£40,241,131	£42,171,902
1910 . . .	£46,500,000	£45,666,666

The imports were contributed by the chief countries as follows :—

	Brit. Empire.	U.S.	China.	Germany.
1902 10,818,438	4,966,643	4,143,650	2,635,069	
1905 22,137,000	10,646,000	5,371,000	4,347,000	
1907 20,800,204	8,237,856	6,041,534	4,866,082	
1908 16,505,402	7,927,264	5,096,688	4,627,861	
1909 16,275,603	5,516,907	4,786,333	4,105,540	
1910 21,927,995	5,583,874	6,999,807	4,486,203	

The exports were distributed as follows, in the case of the same countries :—

1902 6,452,214	8,190,433	4,781,434	483,571
1905 5,409,000	9,597,000	10,074,000	445,000
1907 7,589,005	13,383,228	8,740,296	1,149,011
1908 7,144,181	12,435,529	6,050,699	797,581
1909 8,015,910	13,428,770	7,461,055	812,079
1910 8,719,805	14,669,605	9,191,313	1,954,739

India sent £10,857,736 of imports in 1910. Consult the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan," published by the Government in Tokyo.

Diplomatic.

Ministry: Prime Minister, Marquis Saionji. —Foreign Affairs, Baron Uchida. —Home Affairs, Mr. Hara. —Finance, Mr. Yamamoto. —War, General Ishimoto. —Navy, Baron Saito. —Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Makino. —Communications, Count Hayashi. —Justice, Mr. Matsuda. —Education, Mr. Haseba.

Ambassador in London, Baron Kato, G.C.M.G., 1, Lygon Place, Ebury Street, S.W. —Councillor, Enjiro Yamaza.

Consul-General in London, —Jujiro Sakata, 1, Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72, Kensington Park Road, W.

British Ambassador at Tokio, Rt. Hon. Sir Claude MacDonald, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. —Councillor, H. M. Rumbold, M.V.O. —Consuls-General: Yokohama, J. C. Hall, I.S.O.; Kobe, R. de B. M. Lazard; Seoul, Cho-sen, H. A. C. Bonar. —Consuls: A. M. Chalmers (Nagasaki), E. A. Griffiths (Shimonoseki), J. B. Rentiers (Tamsui, Formosa), A. H. Lay (Chemulpo).

Steamship Lines.—P. & O. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street; R.M.S. P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Shire Line, 57, Moorgate Street; Keller Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street; Hamburg Amerika Line, 16, Cockspur Street; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. Fares: £30 to £60.

Political Parties.

The chief party is known as the Seiyu-Kai, or Constitutional Political Association. It was formed in 1900 by the Marquis Ito, and has ever since been numerically the strongest party in the Lower House. Whether nominally in power or not, the Seiyu-Kai have always commanded the situation in the last resort. The position of parties at the beginning of 1908 was as follows: Seiyu-Kai (Liberals), 192; Progressists, 67; Boshin (Commercial party), 42; Yushin-Kai (Independents), 44; Daido (Conservative party), 34. In 1910 the Progressists and the Boshin combined to form the Rikken Kokumin-To, or Constitutional Popular Party. The position of parties after this rearrangement was as follows: Seiyu-Kai, 204; Rikken Kokumin-To, 92; Central Club, 50; Independents, 33. At the beginning of 1911 Prince Katsura, whose Cabinet had not up to that time commanded a majority in the Diet, declared his adherence to the principle of party government, and formally allied himself to the Seiyu-Kai. Prince Katsura resigned office in Aug. 1911, and recommended the reappointment of his predecessor the Marquis Saionji.

Treaties with Western Powers.

An Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan was signed at London by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi (August 12th, 1905). Its object was: (a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India; (b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; (c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions. If the rights and interests referred to above are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly as to the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests, and will act in common in case of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers. The Agreement was revised in 1911 by the omission of three articles which had become superfluous, and by the addition of a new article providing that "should either High Contracting Party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." The revised Agreement remains in force for ten years from the date of its signature, July 15th, 1911, and unless denounced twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, it will remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded. For full text of Agreement, see article INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

By the Franco-Japanese Agreement, signed June 10th, 1907, and the Russo-Japanese Con-

vention, signed July 30th, 1907, the independence and territorial integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said Empire, were recognised.

An exchange of notes formulating a common policy in the Far East took place in November 1908, between the Japanese and United States Governments. The identical paragraphs of the note were as follows:

"1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in China.

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in the said region.

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire.

"5. Should any event occur threatening the *status* as above described, or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it as useful to take."

A Convention with Russia, signed on July 4th, 1910, guarantees the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria as defined in all the treaties concluded up to that date between Japan and Russia, and between either of those Powers and China. A further Agreement for the settlement of outstanding questions was signed with Russia in August 1911.

History in 1911.

Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi, accompanied by Admiral Count H. Togo, General Nogi, Commander Taniguchi, and Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshida, visited London in June as a Special Mission to the Coronation of King George.

In introducing the Budget on Jan. 21st, Prince Katsura said that the ordinary receipts amounted to £49,200,000, and the extraordinary receipts to £5,900,000, while the ordinary expenditure amounted to £40,700,000, and the extraordinary expenditure to £14,400,000. The estimates had been altered since their completion, owing to the appropriation of £19,300,000 for the prevention of damage by floods. The supplementary Naval expenditure for the year amounted to £1,400,000. During the next six years £27,400,000 would be distributed on railway improvements. In drawing up the Budget for the financial year 1911-12, he was enabled not only to balance the revenue and expenditure in the general account without resorting to the issue of loans, but to earmark £5,000,000 at least for the redemption of the National Debt. The five per cent loans which had been converted since the beginning of the year amounted to £51,800,000, resulting in the saving of the interest by £360,000.

Prince Katsura, who had been premier since July 1908, resigned office in August. On his recommendation the Marquis Saionji was appointed in his place.

The Alliance with Great Britain was revised and renewed for a period of ten years from July 13th. An important Agreement was also concluded with Russia and Commercial Conventions were concluded with France and other Powers. (See INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.)

Twenty-six Japanese anarchists were convicted at Tokio in January of conspiring against the life of the Emperor and other members of the Imperial family. Twenty-four of them were sentenced to death, but in twelve cases the death-sentence was commuted. The executions were the cause of anarchist demonstrations in Paris and New York.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. The Franco-Liberian boundary was settled in 1907. Liberia was founded in 1822 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freed slaves. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for four years, the House of Representatives (14 members) for two years, and the Senate (9 members) for six.

The Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States have expressed special interests in the welfare of the Republic. The British Government has lent officials to re-organise the customs and the police. In reply to an inquiry (June 29th, 1908) from the United States Government as to how they could best co-operate, Sir Edward Grey indicated the desirability of introducing reforms into the Liberian judiciary. "It appears to His Majesty's Government," he said, "that the main risk to the people of Liberia arises from the inefficiency of Liberian administration of their own affairs, especially in matters of finance, and any suggestion which the United States might see fit to give them to follow the advice of such foreigners as they have themselves engaged to help in their administration would have a beneficial effect." In April 1909 the United States Government sent out a Commission of three members, who reported in March 1910. The Commissioners animadverted strongly upon alleged frontier encroachment by Britain and France, and made some uncomplimentary observations upon British efforts to reform the administration. They recommended that the United States Government should make itself directly responsible for the welfare of the country. This recommendation was not favourably entertained in Europe, and though supported by Mr. Knox, it was rejected by the Senate. It was agreed, however, that a loan of about £500,000 should be advanced in equal portions by British, American, French, and German bankers with the object of paying off existing debts and so enabling the republic to make a fresh start. It was also agreed that an American Receiver-General of Customs should be appointed and three Receivers, of British,

French, and German nationality respectively. A frontier police-force is to be organised by officers designated by the United States Government.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land. Until 1909 foreigners were prohibited from trading in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the Liberian Development Chartered Company. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

Area about 43,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000, including about 3,000 Americo-Liberians, and 5,000 British natives, the rest being aborigines, Krus and Mandingoes chiefly. Capital, Monrovia, pop. 8,000.

Revenue and expenditure, about £75,000. Imports, 1908, £201,172; exports, 1908, £187,410. The British Consul-General, in his report for 1910, says that "practically no information as to the trade and commerce of the country has been procurable for the last two years." The customs receipts in 1910 were £75,439.

President, Arthur Barclay (elected May 1903; re-elected May 1907 for four years from Jan. 1908).

British Consul-General, Major Baldwin, at Monrovia.

Minister-Plenipotentiary, J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W.

Consul-General in London, Cecil Higgins, 8, Crosby Square, E.C.—Consul, J. T. Grein, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

LUXEMBURG.

The reigning Grand Duke is Wilhelm, b. April 22nd, 1852, who married in '93 Marie Anne, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza, and succeeded Nov. 19th, 1905. He has six daughters, the eldest being Princess Marie, b. June 14th, '94, but no son. In July 1907 it was settled that the succession should devolve on the Grand Duke's daughters and their descendants in order of birth. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 246,455 (with the exception of about 3,500 individuals all Roman Catholic). Capital, Luxemburg, pop. 21,000. Revenue and expenditure, £570,000; industries, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a province of Luxemburg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

British Minister, the British Minister to the Netherlands.

British Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEXICO.

The Revolution of 1911.

An insurrectionary movement in the northern states, which until February seemed to have a purely local significance, began to assume in that month a much graver importance. In March the United States Government deemed it necessary to place a considerable body of

troops on the Texas border to prevent violations of their territory. At the end of March the Mexican Cabinet resigned and was reconstituted upon a more popular basis. Señor Limantour, who had assumed the office of Finance Minister in the new Cabinet, opened negotiations with General Madero, the leader of the insurgents, and pressed the adoption of a more liberal policy, the amendment of the system of land tenure, and the reform of the franchise. The insurgents, however, demanded in addition the resignation of the octogenarian President Diaz. Fighting meanwhile continued, the insurgents growing both in numbers and enthusiasm. At the beginning of May, a basis of negotiations having been arrived at, an armistice was arranged, and President Diaz announced his intention of resigning office as soon as he was convinced that he could do so without plunging the country into anarchy. This conditional promise failed to satisfy the insurgent leaders, and fighting was resumed, while hostile demonstrations against the President took place in the streets of Mexico City. On May 26th President Diaz resigned, and immediately set out for Europe. Señor de la Barra was appointed Provisional President. In November he made way for General Madero, who was formally elected to the Presidency.

General D. Porfirio Diaz was b. in 1828, and had governed the country ever since '75, when he assumed office as a military dictator. Since '76 he had been the legally elected President, except for the period '80-84. The original constitution of '57 laid it down that the President should be elected for only four years, so during the period '80-84 a nominee of his was President; but he was elected again in '84, and in '87 an amendment *ad hoc* provided that the President might be elected for consecutive terms. His seventh term of office expired Nov. 30th, 1910, but he was again elected. In 1906 he was appointed an Hon. G.C.B. His powers of organisation are shown by the wonderful advance made by the country under his rule, although that rule was decidedly autocratic.

Government and Army.

Mexico is a country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into 27 states, 3 territories, and the Federal district, and these are governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of six years. There is a Senate of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Members of both Houses are paid \$3,000 per annum. Each state has its own popularly elected governor and legislature, and manages its own local affairs. There is a small fleet, which is being strengthened.

An increase of the military establishment was made under the rule of President Diaz, and arms, powder, and cartridge factories were started, with the object of making the country less dependent on foreign supplies. The army at present consists, in peace, of 3,500 officers and 31,000 men, but under the

reorganisation scheme it was intended to create a force capable of easy mobilisation of about 7,000 officers and 186,000 men. In case of need this total could be increased to 250,000. On a peace footing the infantry consists of 30 battalions, 2 skeleton battalions, the cavalry of 14 regiments and four half-regiments, and the artillery of 8 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 1 machine-gun company, and 1 squadron of 16 quick-firing guns of small calibre. The engineers consist of 6 companies, the transport squadron of 2 companies, and a medical service of 1 company. President Diaz decreed the formation of 4 additional cavalry regiments and 2 companies of artillery. These appear not to have been completed. The army is recruited by voluntary enlistments, though general service exists in principle, the maximum term being five years, with extra inducements to those who re-enlist for an additional period of four years.

Industries, etc.

Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary education free and compulsory, and great progress is being made. There are 14,000 schools, with an attendance of over 1,000,000. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), cotton factories, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. The other chief products are copper, gold, and fibres; coffee and tobacco are cultivated very largely. There were in 1907 13,995 miles of railway.

Diplomatic and Statistics.

Area, 767,060 sq. m.; pop. (1909) 15,000,000, of whom about 35 per cent. are Indians and about 38 per cent. of mixed race, about 27 per cent. being white. Capital, Mexico, pop. 400,000.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900-1	£6,299,830	£5,942,301
1902-3	7,602,341	6,822,252
1906-7	11,428,612	8,507,664
1907-8	11,181,093	9,319,745
1908-9 (estimated)	10,338,500	10,320,382
1909-10 (estimated)	9,726,100	9,693,540

External debt, 1910, £30,412,718.

	Imports.	Exports.
1906-7	£23,222,958	£24,801,801
1907-8	22,615,309	24,779,597
1908-9	15,975,495	23,591,641
1909-10	19,892,548	26,546,390

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Miguel De Beistegui, 87, Cromwell Road, S.W.
 Consul in London, Don Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, E.C.

British Minister at Mexico, F. W. Strong.
 British Consul-General: C. E. W. Stringer (Mexico)

Consuls: A. Peirce (Progreso), W. S. Buchanan (Salina Cruz), H. W. Wilson (Tampico), L. J. Nunn (Vera Cruz), D. G. C. MacNeill (Colima).

Steamship Lines: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Hamburg-America Line, 16, Cockspur Street, S.W.; F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool; T. & J. Harrison, Liverpool. Fares: £20 to £40.

MONACO.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. **Area**, 8 sq. m.; **pop.** 15,180. Consists mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo, **pop.** 3,794; Monaco, 3,292; and Condamine, 6,218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco, b. Nov. 13th, 1848, succeeded Sept. 10th, '89. He has a son by his first wife (marriage annulled '80), Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, b. July 12th, '70. The Prince married as his second wife, Alice, Dowager Duchess de Richelieu. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State, but a Constitution was granted in Oct. 1910. The Roman Catholic is the only Church allowed in the Principality. The first stone of the **Casino at Monte Carlo** was laid in '58. The *Société des Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco*, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £70,000 annually to the Prince for the concession, increasing the amount every ten years from 1907 by £10,000.

British Consul, J. W. Keogh (Nice).

Consul-General in London, T. Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro is a kingdom, lying between Northern Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of Nicholas I. (who in Dec. 1900 assumed the title of Royal Highness, and in Aug. 1910 that of King), b. Oct. 7th, 1841. He succeeded his uncle, Prince Danilo, who was assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milena, the daughter of the Voyvod Peter Voucotieh, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo, b. June 29th, '71, who married the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '99. A daughter, Princess Helena, is married to King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The executive vests in the King, and the legislative authority in a Council of State (consisting of the Crown Prince, the Metropolitan Bishop, all Ministers and Councillors appointed by the King), and a *Skupschina* created by an edict of Nov. 1905, and consisting of 76 members, 56 elected by the military districts and 6 by the chief towns, 14 being ex-officio members, the religious and official heads of the State, including 3 military officers nominated by the King. The members are elected by manhood suffrage and the ballot for 4 years.

The country is divided into 5 districts, under governors; the districts are subdivided in 56 "captanats," which are again divided into communes. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro were by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast; but as the result of subsequent negotiations between the Powers

the limitations placed upon Montenegro have been modified, so as to open the Port of Antivari to ships of war. The erection of forts there or along the River Boyana remains prohibited. Russian financial help is given in regard to military and educational matters. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the kingdom is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown. The first railway in the country was opened in Dec. 1908. It runs from Antivari to the Lake of Scutari, and is only 21 miles in length.

The Army is on a Militia basis. Every Montenegrin subject is liable to military service from Jan. 1st of the year in which he completes the 18th to Dec. 31st of that in which he completes the 62nd year of his age—i.e. for a total period of 45 years. This period is divided into two years in the recruits class, with a maximum of six months' training each year, 33 years in the active army, and 10 years in the reserve. There are four divisions, three of three brigades and one of two brigades, with a total of 57 battalions. The permanent troops are four nucleus battalions at Cetinje, Podgoritz, Niksitch, and Kolashine. Total war strength estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 men.

Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3,630 sq. m.; **pop.** 225,000. **Capital**, Cetinje (**pop.** 4,500). Other towns are Podgoritz, **pop.** 10,000; Dulcigno, **pop.** 5,000; and Antivari, **pop.** 2,514. **Revenue and expenditure**, about £130,000; **public debt**, 1910, £250,000. **Imports**, 1907, £261,000; **exports**, £56,000.

Council of State: *Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice*, M. Tomanovitch.

British Chargé d'Affaires, (vacant).

Consul-General in London, Sir J. R. Parkinson.

MOROCCO.

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Taflet. There are three capitals: Fez (**pop.** 100,000), Morocco (**pop.** 50,000), Mequinez (**pop.** 24,000). **Chief ports** are Mogador, Dar-al-Beida (or Casablanca), Mazagan, and Tangier, Safi, Rabat, and Tetuan (Port Marteen). Tangier has a **pop.** of about 45,000. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is ruled by a Sultan. Mulai Hafid was proclaimed Sultan at Marahesh on Aug. 25th, 1907, in place of his brother Mulai Abdul Aziz, whose forces he had defeated. In 1908 he was recognised by the Powers. Mulai Abdul Aziz retiring into private life at Tangier, where he enjoys a pension of £7,000 a year. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mohammedans) as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the government. There exists no permanent army. The Sultan's forces were said to comprise about 30,000 men of all arms, the mounted troops predominating. There used to be 17 batteries, of which 10 were provided with modern guns. The infantry have the Mauser.

By the **Anglo-French Agreement, April 8th, 1904**, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Sebou, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time. Spain concluded a similar Agreement with France in Oct. 1904. In consequence of Germany's dissatisfaction with these agreements, to which she was not a party, a strained situation arose, and finally an International Conference met at Algieras (Jan. 16th, 1906), and an Agreement was signed (April 7th), which included—(1) a declaration relating to the organisation of a police force of 2,000 to 2,500, which was to be recruited by the Maghzen from among Moorish Mussulmans, commanded by Kaid, and distributed among the eight ports; Spanish and French instructors, officers and non-commissioned officers were to assist the Sultan in the organisation for five years, subject to the control of an Inspector-General selected from the Swiss Army by the Swiss Federal Government. The instructors and officers were to be Spanish at Tetuan and Larache, mixed at Tangier and Casablanca, and French at Rabat and the other ports. (2) A declaration as to the suppression of the contraband trade in arms; (3) a concession for a State Bank for 40 years, worked by censors appointed by the Banks of France, England and Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Germany; (4) a scheme for improved collection of taxes and the creation of new sources of revenue by means of specified duties; (5) regulations as to Customs duties, etc., with a proviso that on the frontier of Algeria the regulation should be the exclusive affair of France and Morocco, and similarly of Spain and Morocco in the Riff country; (6) a recognition of the principle of economic freedom and the non-alienation of public services and public works. The Agreement came into force Dec. 31st, 1906.

In Feb. 1909 an Agreement was signed between France and Germany reproducing the essence of clauses 2 and 4 of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904. The Franco-German Agreement set forth that the Government of the French Republic, wholly attached to the maintenance of the integrity and of the independence of the Sherreefian Empire, decided to safeguard economic equality there, and accordingly not to impede German commercial and

industrial interests, and the German Imperial Government, pursuing only economic interests in Morocco, recognising at the same time that the special political interests of France are closely bound up in that country with the consolidation of order and of internal peace, and resolved not to impede those interests, declare that they will not prosecute or encourage any measure calculated to create in their favour or in favour of any Power whatsoever an economic privilege, and that they will endeavour to associate their nationals in business for which these may be able to obtain contracts.

For the history of Morocco in 1911, see INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany (see details below), but is much hampered by the political situation. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, wool, cattle, etc.

Area estimated at about 220,000 sq. miles. Population roughly estimated at about 5,000,000, including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. There were about 16,000 Europeans in the country in 1909. Imperial revenue about £400,000 per annum. Imports, 1907, £2,742,602; 1908, £3,683,468; 1909, £3,787,041; exports, 1907, £1,958,435; 1908, £2,484,670; 1909, £2,127,555. Great Britain sent 55.3 % of the imports in 1901, 51 % in 1903, 50.8 % in 1904, 36.4 % in 1905, 40.4 % in 1906, 44.4 % in 1908, and 37.1 % in 1909. The share of France was 43.7 % in 1905, 37 % in 1908, and 41.3 % in 1909; and of Germany 7.1 % in 1905, 6 % in 1908, and 5.9 % in 1909.

British Minister at Tangier, Sir R. Lister, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

British Consul: Consul-General for Morocco, H. E. White, C.M.G. Consuls, A. M. Madden, C.M.G. (Dar-al-Beida), J. MacLeod (Fez).

THE NETHERLANDS.

Ruler.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was b. Aug. 31st, 1880. She is the daughter of William III. of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23rd, '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98). Her marriage with Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on Feb. 7th, 1901. Prince Henry, who was b. in '76, is a son of the late Grand Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war. Heir, H.R.H. Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange and Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, b. April 30th, 1909. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor.

Government.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and

the States-General, the latter sitting in two chambers: the **First**, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; the **Second**, of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The last **General Election** to the Lower House took place in 1909. The Government and the Second Chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the Upper House having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the First Chamber are paid 16s. 8d. a day during the Session, and those of the Second Chamber £166 per annum and travelling expenses. A **State Council** of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign is consulted on all legislative and on most executive matters.

Army and Navy.

Under the Militia Law of 1901 every citizen is liable to 15 years' service—8 in the Militia and 7 in the Landweer, the annual contingents being about 17,500, with variable periods from 4 to 18 months. The militiamen are drawn by lot. The main object was to provide for calling out the Militia at different seasons of the year for variable periods. This system would ensure a constant covering force in case of mobilisation, and a saving of £20,000 was promised. The field army comprises 4 divisions of all arms, each division consisting of 423 officers, and 18,333 non-commissioned officers and men, with 2,544 horses and 561 wagons. The estimates for 1911-12 amounted to £2,434,389, the peace establishment being fixed at 2,900 officers and 165,000 men, including the active army, the reserve *cadres*, and the Landweer. Two additional cyclist companies have been formed, as well as two machine-gun detachments, for the 1st and 2nd Divisions. In 1911 like detachments were to be formed for the remaining two divisions. The war strength is estimated at 103,000 men.

The **Army of the Dutch East Indies** is a distinct force with an effective strength of 36,625 officers and men, including 13,472 Europeans. Recruiting is voluntary. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops, and there is a territorial militia of small value. A plan of mobilisation for war has recently been adopted.

The 1911 **Naval Estimates** amounted to £1,861,403, being an increase of £149,759 over those of 1910. The total of officers and men enlisted for the Navy reaches 11,000, but this figure includes the marine infantry.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1911, was:—

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Coast-defence battleships	9	—	—
Unprotected cruisers	7	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	2	2	—
Torpedo-boats	38	—	—
Submarines	2	1	—

Two destroyers for service in the Dutch East Indies were completed in 1911, and a second pair are in hand, all four being built at Flushing under the supervision of the British firm of Yarrow & Co. The two first boats have been named *Fret* and *Wolf*, and on trial in Jan. 1911 attained their speed of 30 knots with ease. They displace 415 tons, and have a speed of 30 knots, with a range of action at economical speed of 2,600 miles. One submarine was launched at Flushing, at the Schelde yard, on Jan. 30th, 1911, and completed later in the year. A second vessel was ordered from the Whitehead Co., of Fiume, in June 1910, and under its supervision is likewise being built for the Government on the Schelde River.

The **Jacob van Heemskerck** (Captain G. L. Goedhart), flying the flag of Rear-Admiral F. C. E. L. Koster, visited Spithead as the representative of the Netherlands Navy at the Coronation Naval Review on June 24th, 1911.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—**Helder**: two docks take cruisers. **Hellevoetsluis**: one dock, takes small battle-ships. **Amsterdam**: two floating docks take cruisers. **Rotterdam**: three floating docks take small cruisers.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local government the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Over 2,500,000 belong to the **Dutch Reformed Church**, but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. **Education** is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. The **judicial system** includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways 2,180 miles. Length of canals about 2,000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3,000 miles. The chief newspapers are the *Liberal Algemeen Handelsblad*, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, and the *Standaard*.

The chief imports are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The chief towns are Amsterdam (pop. 564,186), Rotterdam (390,364), and The Hague (248,993).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 12,648 sq. m.; pop. 5,672,237. **Revenue**, 1911 (estimated), £16,186,418; **expenditure**, 1911 (estimated), £17,813,008; **debt**, 1909, £94,014,941. **Imports**, 1906, £210,289,007; 1907, £224,341,563; 1908, £222,641,541; 1909, £235,311,668; **exports**, 1906, £173,662,141; 1907, £184,336,753; 1908, £184,345,087; 1909, £181,754,738.

Ministry: *Interior*, Dr. Th. Heemskerck.—*Foreign Affairs*, Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen.—*Justice*, Dr. E. R. H. Regout.—*Marine*, Vice-Admiral J. Wentholt.—*Finance*,

Dr. M. J. C. M. Kolkman.—*War*, Major Colijn.—*Public Works*, Dr. L. H. W. Regout.—*Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce*, A. S. Talma.—*Colonies*, J. H. de Waal Malefyt.

Minister in London, Baron Gerické van Herwijnen, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Councillor of the Legation*, A. van der Goes.—*Consul-General*, H. S. J. Maas, 12, Blomfield Street, E.C.

British Minister at The Hague, The Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O.—*1st Secretary*, Lord Acton, M.V.O.

British Consuls: Rotterdam, H. Turing; Amsterdam, W. A. Churchill.

History in 1911.

Queen Emma received the President of the French Republic at Amsterdam in July. Later in the same month Her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited the King and Queen of the Belgians in Brussels.

Prince Henry visited England in June to attend the Coronation of King George V.

A good deal of the time of the States-General was occupied with the discussion of the Coast Defence Bill, a subject more fully dealt with in the article on INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, p. 223.

A Customs Tariff Amendment Bill was submitted on April 1st. It proposed that coal, ore, wheat, yarn, and certain other raw material should remain free from duty; that half-finished articles should be subjected to an import duty of from 3 to 6 per cent. *ad valorem*, nearly finished articles to a duty of 10 per cent. and wholly finished articles to a duty of 12 per cent.; that meal used as fodder for cattle should remain free, but that fine flour should pay 40 cents per 100 kilogrammes. It was estimated that the tariff would produce a revenue of 10,000,000 florins, of which 9,000,000 were to be set aside annually for the provision of old-age pensions for workmen.

Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, area 50,554 sq. m., population about 29,000,000; and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands, which have an estimated area of about 686,000 sq. m., and an estimated population of about 7,500,000, and are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council, with partly legislative and partly advisory functions, consisting of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 12,150 Europeans and 24,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 2,950 miles of railroad (2,460 in Java and 490 in Sumatra) opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. The number of Europeans is about 76,000, the bulk of whom are Dutch. There are about 550,000 Chinese, and a number of Arabs, etc. Revenue, about £14,000,000; expenditure, £13,865,465; average imports, £15,000,000; average exports, £17,000,000.

Java is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, Batavia, pop. 149,006. Other chief towns are Samarang (pop. 89,286) and Sourabaya (pop. 146,944). Land is Government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin was in '82 substituted for the performance of enforced services.

British Consul at Batavia, J. W. Stewart.

Borneo. Of the estimated total area of 300,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000, Holland claims as a possession 212,000 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti.

Celebes has an area of 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Besides the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar, there are a number of native states, which, however, recognise the authority of the Dutch.

Dutch New Guinea, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered by a Resident at Ternate, Molucca Islands.

Dutch West Indies.

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curaçao includes the islands of Curaçao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total area is 403 sq. m., and the population (1906) 53,466. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 13 nominated members. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation.

British Consul at Curaçao, J. Jesurun.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Colonial States, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The capital is Paramaribo, pop. 35,404. The chief products are gold, sugar, cocoa, and bananas. The Lava Railway is being built, and 83 miles were open in 1909. Area 46,060 sq. miles; pop. 85,000 (of whom 25,000 are British Indians). Imports, 1909, £427,675; exports, £293,266.

British Consul at Paramaribo, J. R. W. Pigott.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1,490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 231,768 sq. m. The British territory com-

prises the south-eastern part of the island and neighbouring island groups. See **BRITISH EMPIRE**, p. 175. The German territory is known as **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and lies to the north of the British territory. See **GERMANY (Colonies)**, p. 269.—**Dutch New Guinea** lies to the west of the British territory.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3,000 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. At the end of 1905 there were 225 British and 417 French settlers. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16th, '87, and the Agreement of June 26th, '88, the islands were, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. Under the **Anglo-French Agreement** of April 8th, 1904, and the Convention signed Oct. 20th, 1906, the subjects of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection, and trade, each Power retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group. As to citizens of other Powers, they must choose within six months between the legal systems of the two Powers, failing which the two High Commissioners decide under which system they should be placed. The two Powers undertook not to erect fortifications or establish penal settlements in the group. The two High Commissioners are appointed by the British and French Governments, and each is assisted by a **Resident Commissioner**. A police force sufficient to protect life and property is provided in two divisions of equal strength, each under one of the two Resident Commissioners. Vila, in the island of Efate, is the seat of government. Various public services, the posts and telegraphs, public works, public health, ports and harbours, are undertaken in common, a joint Court is established, and regulations are made as to land suits, land grants and sales, the recruitment of native labourers, etc. The sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to natives is forbidden.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. The Constitution of '94 and '95, amended in '96, vests the executive in a **President** elected for 6 years, and the legislative in a Congress of one House, containing 36 members elected by universal suffrage for 6 years. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and primary instruction is nominally free and compulsory. The permanent troops vary greatly in number, being generally about 2,000, and they are not to exceed 3,500. The war strength may be 30,000. Military service is nominally obligatory. The culture of the land is improving, coffee, bananas, and rubber plantations showing good returns. German capital is largely invested in coffee estates. The most important industry is cattle raising. Some mining is also done by British and American companies. There are 171 miles of railways, and a line is being built from San Miguelito, on the coast of the Lake of Nicaragua, to Monkey Point Bay, on the Atlantic coast. Im-

ports: cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc. Exports: coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle.

By treaties signed in Dec. 1907 a High Court was set up for Central America, to meet in Costa Rica, whose neutrality was guaranteed.

The United States Government exerted itself in 1911 to place the financial position of the country upon a sound basis.

Area, 49,500 sq. m.; pop. 800,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is **Managua** (pop. 45,000). Leon has a population of 60,000, and Granada of 40,000. Revenue and expenditure, 1908, about \$13,000,000; imports, about £500,000; exports, about £750,000. Foreign debt, 1909, £1,250,000.

Provisional President (1911), Señor Diaz.

British Minister (at *Guatemala*), Lionel E. G. Carden.

British Consuls: *Greytown*, Herbert F. Bingham; *Managua*, H. C. Venables; *Bluefields*, J. Johnstone.

Minister to Great Britain (vacant).

NORWAY.

Sovereign.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was b. Aug. 3rd, 1872, and is the second son of King Frederik of Denmark, and therefore a cousin of King George of England. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King on Nov. 18th, 1905, on the separation of Norway and Sweden. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania Nov. 25th, 1905, and the King took the oath before the Storting on the 27th, and was crowned at Trondhjem on June 22nd, 1906. The King married Princess Maud Alexandra, sister of King George V., on July 22nd, 1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, b. July 2nd, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne. The King's Civil List is settled at 700,000 kroner (£38,888). He is a K.G. (Nov. 9th, 1906), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., and Hon. Admiral in the British Fleet.

Government.

The dissolution of the union with Sweden, which had endured from 1814 to 1905, but was dissolved by the action of the Norwegian Storting on June 7th, 1905, following on a protracted dispute between the two countries as to their diplomatic representation abroad; and the Karlsbad Convention was signed Sept. 24th, 1905, settling the details of a mutual agreement for the repeal of the Union. King Oscar declined the offer of the throne to a prince of his house, and after a plebiscite it was offered to and accepted by Prince Charles of Denmark, who became King as Haakon VII. The maritime frontier of the two countries was determined by The Hague Tribunal in Oct. 1909. The *Grisbadarna* Islands, which are important as fishing centres, were allotted to Sweden, while *Skojette Grund* was awarded to Norway.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the **Storting**, which has 123 members (41 from urban and 82 from rural districts), who are elected for 3 years. Every male citizen of 25 who has resided in the country

for 5 years is qualified as an elector, except for legal disabilities. A Bill granting citizenship and the franchise to women under the same conditions as at municipal elections—*i.e.* the women or their husbands must have paid the taxes for the past year—was adopted by 96 votes to 25, June 14th, 1907. The electorate was thus increased by about 300,000. The Storting is divided into the *Odelsting*, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the *Lagsting*, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. Members are paid 13s. 4d. a day during the session. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and consecutively elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of a Minister of State and 8 Councillors.

On Nov. 2nd, 1907, the 1855 treaty, under which the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia was guaranteed by Great Britain and France, was dissolved, and a new treaty guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Norway was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Norway.

The Norwegian Government undertook to cede no part of Norwegian territory to any Power either by way of occupation or by way of any arrangement.

The treaty is in force for ten years. Should the treaty not be denounced by one or the other party at least two years before the expiry of the ten years, it will remain in force for a fresh period of ten years, and so forth. In the event of the treaty being denounced by one of the Powers which participated with Norway in its conclusion, this denunciation will only have effect in regard to that Power.

Army and Navy.

The Storting voted in 1909 a reorganisation of the Army based on the report of a Parliamentary Committee. The reorganisation amalgamates some of the existing forces, and establishes what is called the *Ligne*, with a service of 12 years, the *Landvaern* (8 years) and the *Landstorm*, to which Norwegians belong until the age of 50. The Army is still on a skeleton or cadre basis. Numbers are completed by volunteers and men who serve compulsorily for periods varying between 126 days yearly for the artillery and 72 days for the infantry. The military force available for service beyond the frontier, with officers and men, is estimated at 30,000, and the total armed strength at 70,000 on mobilisation. Under the new organisation the regiment becomes the unit; but there is a system of brigade formation for all arms, and the mobilisation of the troops has been facilitated. Important manœuvres took place in September 1911.

The Naval Budget for 1910-11 amounted to £297,000, an increase of £8,000 over the previous year. The Storting agreed in July 1910 to the grant of £218,500 (4,000,000 kroner) "for extraordinary defence purposes," but how much of this sum would be allocated to naval purposes was not stated. The consideration of a new programme of warship construction was deferred. According to the

Daily Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen, the plan submitted to the Storting by the Committee of Defence in Dec. 1910 provided for the building of 8 ironclads, 6 destroyers, 40 torpedo-boats, 12 submarines, 4 gunboats, and 10 various other vessels.

The Naval Personnel numbers about 3,400, of whom 1,300 are permanent, and the remainder yearly conscripts. Conscripts for the Navy are entered on May 1st and Nov. 1st in each year. The men entered on the first date are assigned to coast-defence vessels for training on entry, afterwards passing to the gun and torpedo-boats, etc., from July 1st. The second contingent serve their entire term on the coast-defence vessels. The executive officers—excluding those of the naval reserve—are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 4 captains, 16 commanders, 52 lieutenant-commanders, 52 lieutenants, 14 sub-lieutenants. The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1911, was:—

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Coast-defence vessels.	4	—	—
Monitors	2	—	—
Gunboats	11	—	—
Destroyers	2	3	—
Torpedo-boats	37	1	—
Submarines	1	—	1

Three torpedo-boat destroyers were building, the *Troll*, *Ore*, and *Ravn*, which are similar to the *Draug*, which was completed in 1909. Two of them are due to be completed in 1912. A torpedo-boat of 100 tons is in hand, and a submarine, in addition to the one already in service—the *Kobben*, completed in 1909—has been authorised. The Norwegian Navy was represented at the British Coronation Naval Review on June 24th, 1911, by the ironclad *Eidsvold* (Commodore Gabriel Kielland).

The principal dockyards of Norway are at Horten, Christiansand, and Bergen.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government the country is divided into the towns of Christiania and Bergen and 18 counties, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, except Jesuits. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 22 per cent. or 26,330 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent. is cultivated. There are about 1,354 miles of State railways and 238 miles worked by companies. There are important and growing industries in the country, including dairying, the timber and pulp trade, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, animal produce, skins, and fish are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and Sweden. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Russia.

Area, 124,495 sq. m.; pop. in 1910, 2,392,698. The pop. of Christiania was (1910) 243,801, and of Bergen 76,917. Revenue, April 1st, 1908—June 30th, 1909, £6,972,222; expenditure, April 1st, 1908—June 30th, 1909, £6,958,333; debt, 1907, £18,063,000; imports, 1908, £21,138,310; 1909, £20,318,883; 1910, £21,599,433; exports,

1907, £12,504,947; 1908, £12,554,000; 1909, £13,524,961; 1910, £14,745,767.

Ministry: *Premier*, W. Konow. — *Foreign Affairs*, M. Johannes Irgens, C.V.O. — *Public Worship and Instruction*, J. K. Quigstad. — *Justice*, H. C. J. Scheel. — *Agriculture*, B. Holtsmark. — *Finance*, A. T. Berge. — *Labour*, B. C. Brønne. — *Defence*, K. S. J. Bull.

Minister in London, P. B. Vogt, 25, The Boltons, South Kensington. — *Secretary*, Emil Huitfeldt. — **Consul-General**, H. A. W. Eckell, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Christiania, M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. — *Secretary*, C. J. Wingfield. — **Consul**, E. F. Gray (Christiania).

OMAN.

Oman is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose bounds have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Feysul bin Turki, Hon. G.C.I.E., whose capital is Muscat (pop. 40,000). He succeeded in '88, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat. Imports, 1907-8, £656,438; exports, 1907-8, £283,030. Dates, pearls, limes, and fish are exported. Over 74 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and over 90 per cent. of the shipping trade is British. Area, 82,000 sq. m.; pop. about 1,500,000. **British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat**, R. E. Holland, I.C.S.

PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3rd, 1903, having previously been a department of the Republic of Colombia. The inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama being strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal, declared their independence. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty on Nov. 18th, 1903, guaranteeing and agreeing to maintain its independence. Its independence was recognised by Colombia in Jan. 1909, in a treaty to which the United States was a party, Panama agreeing to pay to Colombia £500,000—her share in the Colombian public debt. The treaty, however, has not yet been ratified. There is a **President** elected for 4 years. The **National Assembly** consists of 28 members elected for 2 years. See **ENGINEERING SCHEMES for Panama Canal**.

The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The chief ports are: on the Atlantic, Colon, Cristobal (Canal zone), Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; on the Pacific, Balboa (in Canal zone) and Pedregal. A railway runs from Colon to Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and belongs to the U.S. Government, as does the **Canal Zone**, which extends 5 miles on each side of the canal, except the cities of Panama and Colon at the ends. The pop. of the Canal Zone is 54,036. The soil is very fertile, but not well cultivated. Bananas are exported, and some rubber, coconuts, and hides.

Area, 31,580 sq. miles; pop. 450,000, including a great mixture of races. Capital, Panama; pop. 38,000. Revenue, 1909, £569,465; expenditure, £577,917. Imports, 1909, £1,751,261. In

addition the Canal supplies, etc., imported were, £1,936,333. Exports, 1909, £300,495.

President, Dr. Pablo Arosemena (1910-12). **British Minister and Consul-General at Panama**, Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Consul in London, Eduardo Navarro, 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is one of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay. It is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a **President**, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The President, who is nominally elected for four years, but is usually expelled by revolution long before the expiration of his term, receives a salary of £1,900, Ministers of £600, and the Senators and Deputies each receive £200. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers about 3,000 men, but every citizen between 20 and 35 is liable to military service, though only about 200 men are embodied annually. A railway of about 160 miles runs from Asuncion to Pirapo. There are vast supplies of timber in the forests, but the chief products are Yerba de maté (Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, and timber. Cotton is now being cultivated also. A large number of cattle are reared, and minerals are to be found, but are not worked. There is an English settlement near Villa Rica, called the Cosme Colony, and another called the Australian colony, both of which are succeeding. Capital, Asuncion, pop. 60,259.

Area about 145,000 sq. m.; pop., 1905, 631,347, including about 50,000 Indians. Revenue, 1907, £635,000; 1908, £599,828; expenditure, 1907, £677,982; 1908, £506,502. Foreign Debt of 1886-96—amount outstanding, 1910, £794,050. Imports, 1909, £757,590; exports, 1909, £1,027,328. Most of the exports go to the Argentine and Germany.

Provisional President: (1911) Señor Liberato Rojas.

Minister Plenipotentiary, (vacant), 62, Rue Pierre Charron, Paris.

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.

British Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.; **Consul at Asuncion**, F. A. Oliver.

PERSIA.

Ruler.

The reigning **Shah of Persia** is Sultan Ahmed Kajar, son of Mahomed Ali Shah. He was b. 1898. On the abdication of his father he succeeded to the throne (July 17th, 1909), and was enthroned at Teheran (20th).

Regent, Nasr-ul-Mulk, G.C.M.G. (elected by the National Assembly, Sept. 1910).

Government, Army, etc.

On Aug. 5th, 1906, a decree was issued by Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din convoking a Mejliss or National Assembly, and a Constitution, dated Jan. 1st, 1907, was confirmed on Feb. 11th by Mohamed Ali Shah, after his accession. A new Constitution, signed by the Shah in Oct. 1907,

limited the sovereign's prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, granted liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the Press, of associations, and of speech, and defined the duties of Parliament and the responsibilities of Ministers. This constitution was violated by Mohamed Ali, and in Nov. 1908 abolished. Under pressure from the representatives of Great Britain and Russia, Mohamed Ali again granted a Constitution and signed a new Electoral Law in June. By this law, under which the elections immediately after Mohamed Ali's abdication were conducted, the National Council, or *Mejliss*, consists of 120 deputies, 40 forming a quorum. Each constituency elects three times the number of persons entitled to represent it in the *Mejliss*, and these appoint the Deputies. Elections take place every two years. In the meantime if vacancies occur, the *Mejliss* may co-opt new Deputies.

By the *Anglo-Russian Convention*, which was signed on Aug. 31st, 1907, both Governments engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia. Great Britain undertook to seek no political or commercial concessions north of a line connecting Kasr-i-Shirin, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khakh to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers. Russia gave a similar undertaking concerning the region south of a line from the Afghan frontier to Gazik Birland, Kerman, and Bander Abbas. Both countries agreed to institute a control over the sources of revenue in the regions thus reserved to their influence in case of irregularities arising in the redemption or payment of interest on Persian loans.

By the *Russo-German Convention* signed August 19th, 1911, the German Government undertook not to seek concessions for railways, roads, navigation, or telegraphs for itself, or support applications for such concessions on the part of German or other subjects, in Persian territory north of a line drawn from Kasr-i-Shirin on the western frontier of Persia to the Afghan border along the parallel of Gazik. Russia agreed to apply to the Persian Government for railway concessions, including a concession for a railway from Teheran to Khanikin, and when this concession was obtained the building of the line must be begun not later than two years after the completion of the Sadidje-Khanikin railway and concluded in four years. Russia reserved to herself the right to decide upon the route to be followed by the line, while taking into account the wishes of Germany in this respect. Both Governments agreed to grant facilities for international traffic on the Khanikin-Teheran and Khanikin-Baghdad lines, and not to introduce such measures as transit dues and differential tariffs. The Russian Government bound itself not to hinder the completion of the Baghdad railway and the participation of foreign capital. The Russian Government reserved the right to transfer the construction of the Teheran-Khanikin line to any foreign financial group. Both Governments pledge themselves to grant to one another participation in privileges acquired in respect of this railway.

Under an imperial decree published on March 21st, 1905, reorganisation of the army was contemplated. There were to be 12 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Details of the composition of the first division showed that it would consist of nine

battalions of infantry, in all 7,700 strong, artillery 500 strong, and 2,900 cavalry. The Cossack brigade, under command of a Russian officer, consists of 4 cavalry regiments numbering together 1,350, an infantry battalion of about 400 men, and 24-gun mounted batteries. The irregular cavalry are about 20,000 strong, and are levied on a tribal basis. The irregular infantry form 69 battalions, each of four companies, which vary in strength from 40 to 100 men. The semi-regular artillery is said to comprise 15 batteries of from 4 to 6 guns. The old guns are of Austrian make, but Schneider guns from Creusot have been supplied to the Cossacks and some of the artillery. The peace strength has been given as 115,000, exclusive of the irregular cavalry. There is little of discipline or unity in the forces, as recent events in Persia have shown. The gendarmerie is to be reorganised under the orders of the *Mejliss*.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called *Hakim*, who, with the *Sheikhs-el-Islam*, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice and superintend the collection of the revenue. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieutenant-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. The chief cities are Teheran (pop. 280,000), Tabriz (200,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), and Shiraz (50,000).

The Persian provinces of *Khorasan* and *Seistan* lie on the western border of Afghanistan. There being no railways in Persia, all goods have to be transported by mule or camel. A branch of the Transcaspian Railway is proposed, to run from Ashkhabad to Meshed. A direct trade route from Quetta to *Seistan* has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success.

Statistics, Finance, and Trade.

Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 9,500,000. Revenue, about £2,000,000. Debt, about £6,000,000.

Imports, 1910, £8,848,570. Exports, £7,430,524. The principal ports are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. The chief products of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, and tobacco. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked.

Diplomatic.

Persian Minister in London, Mirza Mehdi Khan, 36, Queen's Gate Terrace.—*Consul-General*, H. S. Foster.

British Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General at Teheran, Sir George H. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Councillor, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.

British Consuls:—*Consuls-General*: Lieut.-Col. P. Z. Cox, C.S.I. (Bushire); T.G. Grahame (Ispahan); Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G. (Meshed).—*Consuls*: Capt. R. L. Birdwood (Bushire); H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. (Tabriz); Lieut.-Col. T. W. Haig (Kerman); Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E. (Seistan); — (Shiraz); W. McDouall (Kermanshah); Capt. L. B. H. Macdowall (Mohammerah); Capt. A. J. H. Grey (Ahwaz).

History in 1911.

The political situation was confused by difficulties arising from within and without.

The condition of the southern-caravan routes had sufficiently improved at the expiration of the three months allowed by the Note of October 1910 (see 1911 ed.) to justify the British Government in continuing its expectant attitude. King George's speech at the opening of Parliament on Feb. 6th said: "My Ministers propose to await further developments before pressing for the adoption of their own proposals, which, in any case, would have no other object than to see the authority of the Persian Government restored and trade protected." In October, however, the recrudescence of disorder, owing to tribal disputes, compelled the British Government to send the 39th Central Indian Horse to reinforce the consular guards. Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons on Nov. and that between 400 and 500 men were being sent to Southern Persia to reinforce the consular escorts, pending the establishment by the Persian Government of a system which would effectively provide for security. The distribution of the reinforcements between Shiraz, Bushire, and Ispahan had been left to the discretion of his Majesty's representative at Teheran in consultation with the local consular authorities. The increased escorts would be withdrawn when the Persian scheme was in effective operation.

Nasr-ul-Mulk, who had been elected Regent during his absence in Europe in September 1910, arrived in Teheran at the beginning of February, and in an outspoken address to the Mejliss declared that constitutional government was impossible while the system of small personal groups prevailed. He refused to take the oath unless he were satisfied that the Government would be supported by a stable majority, and that the Mejliss would refrain from captious interference in matters of foreign policy. The Mejliss unanimously expressed its hearty agreement with his views. The Cabinet resigned, and the Sipahdar, by designation of a majority of the Mejliss, undertook the formation of a ministry. Speaking in the House of Commons on March 23rd Sir Edward Grey said, "I believe that at the present moment the Government in Persia is making a genuine effort to put its house in order. The Regent has certainly given some exceedingly good advice. So long as the Government convince us they are doing all that is in their power, and that they have really the intention to do their best, we will not press upon them inconvenient requests. The experiment of Parliamentary government in Persia rests upon the Persians doing what they have been advised by the Regent to do, and what every other Parliamentary Government must do, using

their Parliament, the Mejliss in Persia, not continually to check and thwart, but to give the support and confidence of a majority to the Government of its choice."

With the approval of the British Government a loan of £1,250,000 was advanced by the Imperial Bank, and the Mejliss agreed to the appointment of a number of American financial experts. One of these, Mr. Morgan Shuster, was appointed Treasurer-General, with authority to supervise the collection and disbursement of all revenues. One of Mr. Shuster's first steps was to suggest the organisation of a Revenue Gendarmerie, and Russian susceptibilities were aroused by his recommendation for the post of organiser of this force of Major Stokes, an officer of the Indian Army. Russian objections were based on the belief that the appointment would give a British officer executive functions in Northern Persia, and would thus be contrary to the spirit of the Anglo-Russian agreement. In deference to these objections the Indian Government withheld its consent to the resignation by Major Stokes of his appointment in the Army.

The Mejliss retaliated by withholding for a time its consent to the appointment of an Englishman, Mr. New, to the post of Administrator of Persian Telegraphs, members urging that the action of England in the Stokes affair made it impossible to offer a contract to an Englishman in the Persian service. Eventually, however, the Chamber unanimously ratified Mr. New's appointment. Mr. Shuster issued in October a statement vigorously protesting against the attitude of Russia in the Stokes case and against England's acquiescence therein.

The Russian Government in April withdrew from Kazvin the troops sent there two years previously. Russian troops remained, however, at Tabriz and Ardebil.

The path of the new Government was harassed by a recrudescence of personal and tribal disputes. Frequent changes were made in the Cabinet, and in July the Sipahdar abruptly left the capital with the avowed intention of going to Europe. He got as far as Resht before he was induced, by renewed promises of support from the Mejliss, to return. He again set to work to reform his Cabinet, and had scarcely finished the task when news arrived that the ex-Shah Mohammed Ali with a few followers had landed at a small port upon the Caspian coast, and had been received with enthusiasm in Astrabad. The Mejliss, suspecting the Sipahdar of treason, called upon him to resign, and a new Cabinet was formed under Samsam-es-Sultaneh. A reward of £20,000 was set upon the ex-Shah's head, and a force was despatched from Teheran to attack him. Before the end of September the invader's following was dispersed.

A serious crisis occurred at the beginning of November owing to the demand of the Russian Government for reparation for an alleged insult to two Russian consular officers. The Russian Minister demanded a formal apology, and refused to inquire into the facts of the alleged insult, which was said to have been committed by Treasury Gendarmes. None of the Persian ministers was willing to convey an apology, and on Nov. 16th, Russia decided to occupy Kazvin.

Said-ed-Dowleh, Minister of Finance, was

assassinated in the streets of Teheran on Feb. 7th by two men who claimed to be Russian subjects.

A Blue-Book on the affairs of Persia [Cd. 5656], price 1s. 1d., published in 1911, contained correspondence from December 1909 to December 1910.

PERU.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1875, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Taena (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Taena should be subject to Chile for ten years from '84, that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru, and that the country to which the plebiscite awarded these provinces should pay to the other the sum of 10,000,000 Chilean dollars. The plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. Relations between the two republics have been strained for some time.

The Constitution of '56, revised in '60, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a House of Representatives (116) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a Senate (51) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire, as decided by lot, every two years. Executive in the hand of a President elected for four years, who receives £4,800 a year.

The Army has been reorganised under the direction of Colonel Clément and other French officers. There are 6 battalions of infantry, numbering together about 160 officers and 2,300 men; 6 squadrons of cavalry, 72 officers and 750 men; artillery 3 batteries (Schneider), an independent section, and a mixed battalion of foot artillery, 4 mountain batteries, together 50 officers and 800 men. It is believed that about 24,000 men could be mobilised. There are also reserves, largely untrained, and a territorial force composed of men of 36 to 50 years of age.

The Navy consists of 14 vessels, all of which are of small importance, with the exception of two protected cruisers, *Coronel Bolognesi* and *Almirante Grau*, constructed in 1906. The armoured cruiser *Dupuy-de-Lôme*, built in 1890, was purchased from France in 1911.

Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. Education is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining (gold, copper, silver, and coal) fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The interior is now being opened up, and the Government have a scheme to construct a railway over the Andes. There are about 1,476 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in '90 for a term of 66 years. Chief products are silver,

copper, gold, sugar, wool, cotton, rubber, coffee, and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since '99 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. Chief cities: the capital, Lima (pop. 130,000), Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (31,000).

Area, 713,674 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 4,500,000. Revenue (half derived from customs), 1909, £3,047,386; 1910, £2,795,775; expenditure, 1909, £3,239,987; 1910, £2,653,335. Imports, 1910, £4,631,280; exports, 1910, £6,408,282. Internal debt, 1909, £4,254,450.

President, Señor Augusto B. Leguia (assumed office Sept. 24th, 1908).

Minister to London, Señor Don Carlos G. Candamo (resident in Paris).—*Chargé d'Affaires*, Señor Don Eduardo Lembecke, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.

British Minister and Consul-General, C. L. des Graz.

British Consul-General at Callao, L. J. Jerome; Consul at Iquitos, G. B. Michell.

Steamship Lines: R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street; Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street; F. Leyland & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Lamport & Holt, Liverpool. Fares: £20 to £60.

PORTUGAL.

A republic since 1910. Previously a monarchy. The last king was Manoel II., b. 1889, who succeeded to the throne in 1908 on the assassination of his father and brother.

President.

Dr. Manoel Arriaga, the first President of the Portuguese Republic, was elected on Aug. 24th, 1911. He was born in 1841; is a Doctor of Laws of the University of Coimbra, and is a brilliant writer and speaker.

Government.

Under the Constitution of 1911 there are two legislative chambers—a National Council and a Senate. The National Council is elected by direct suffrage for three years. Any Portuguese may vote who is over 21 years of age and able to read and write, or who maintains parents or relatives. Soldiers on the active list, foreigners, naturalised Portuguese, bankrupts, and proscribed persons may not vote. Members of the National Council receive seventeen shillings for each sitting. Magistrates, soldiers, priests, persons who have contracts with the State, directors of companies subsidised by the State, and various functionaries of the State departments, are disqualified from election. The Senate is elected by the Municipal Councils. Half the members retire every three years. The two Chambers united constitute the Congress of the Republic. The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers for a period of four years. He cannot be re-elected. He must be at least 35 years of age. He elects Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. He may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He receives an annual salary of £2,600, with £1,300 for allowances.

Army and Navy, etc.

The Portuguese Army played a prominent, and indeed decisive, part in the Revolution, and in 1911 the National Assembly approved a new army law, providing for active, reserve,

and territorial forces. The country is to be divided into eight large recruiting areas, each for the support of an active division, and of two reserve infantry brigades and certain territorial formations. Every Portuguese is to be subject to military service from the age of 16 to 45. Until his twentieth year he will have setting-up drill and musketry training. He will then remain in the "active" formations 10 years, some being a year and others only a few weeks with the colours, followed by 10 years in the reserve with refresher training, and the rest of the period in the territorial forces, with 8 days' training each year. Under the former Government the peace footing was about 30,000. The infantry of the line was 20,000, the cavalry 3,000, the dragoons 1,800, the light troops 1,200, the field artillery 3,400, and the horse artillery 500. The total number of guns was 448. The war footing was 100,000, including about 53,000 militia. There is a colonial army of 10,000. The rules of exemption have always been most liberal, and under the new law men who do not serve will pay a tax. The existing forces are: 4 divisions of the active army, the garrisons of Madeira and the Azores, and the troops of the reserve.

The number of men in the Navy is about 5,000, and, in addition, there are 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 25 commanders, 25 lieutenant-commanders, 80 lieutenants, 110 sub-lieutenants, 37 midshipmen, and 96 cadets. The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1911, was:—Built: Battleship, 1; Unprotected cruisers, 5; Gun vessels, 2; Submarine, 1. In addition to these ships there are about a score of other small craft of little fighting value, including some river gunboats for service in the Portuguese Colonies. The battleship is the *Vasco da Gama*, of 3,000 tons, built in 1876. The last cruiser is the *Dom Carlos I.*, of 4,523 tons, built in '98; the others are smaller and older. The submarine is reported to be useless.

Various reports of a reorganisation of the fleet, of a new programme of construction, and of the building of a new arsenal and dockyard on the Tagus have been published, and the representatives of British syndicates have met and conferred with the Minister of Marine on the subject. According to different stories, the amount involved varied from £10,000,000 to £30,000,000, and the shipbuilding programme from a few cruisers and torpedo craft to three *Dreadnoughts* of 16,000 tons each. The reports were not confirmed in Oct. 1911. There are four small docks at Lisbon.

The cruiser *Sao Rafael*, while on passage from Lisbon to Leixoes, was wrecked on the rocks off Villa do Condo on Oct. 21st, 1911. Her crew of 220 were taken off by lifeboats, and only one man was drowned.

For the administration of justice there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. Previously to the Revolution of 1910 the State religion was Roman Catholic, but the Provisional Government dissolved the connection between Church and State and expelled the religious orders. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, Lisbon, has a pop. of 357,000; and Oporto has a pop. of 172,421. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial

occupations. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1,780 miles of railway, of which 580 belong to the State.

Politics and Parties.

On the fall of the monarchy in 1910 a Provisional Government was established, with Senhor Théophile Braga as President. In 1911, on the creation of an elected legislature and the formal adoption of the Republican Constitution, the Provisional Government resigned, and a Cabinet was formed by Senhor Chagas, who commanded the support of the Moderate Republicans. The Moderate majority in the Senate was 25 votes; in the Chamber it was 52, but this figure included 32 Independents who were bound by no party ties.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 35,490 sq. m.; pop. 5,687,627.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; area, 922 sq. m.; pop. 256,291. Capital, Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal.

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast, and are also governed as a province. Area, 314 sq. m.; pop. 150,574. Capital and port, Funchal, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

Revenue, 1910-11 (estimated), £16,000,000; expenditure, 1910-11 (estimated), £16,500,000. Imports, 1908, £17,200,000; exports, 1908, £9,440,000. Public debt, 1910, £180,802,000.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Augusto Vasconcellos.—*Interior*, Senhor Falcao.—*Finance*, Senhor Paes.—*Justice*, Senhor Macieira.—*War*, Lieut. Col. Silveira.—*Marine*, Senhor Celestino Almeida.—*Colonies*, Senhor Ribeiro.—*Public Works*, Senhor Estevão Vasconcellos.

British Minister at Lisbon, Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

British Consuls: P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G. (Lisbon), H. Grant (Oporto), Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O. (Madeira), T. W. Rumble (St. Michael's, Azores), Capt. A. T. Faylor, R.N. (Cape Verd).

Minister in London: Senhor Gomez, 12, Gloucester Place, W.—*Councillor*, Senhor J. da Camera Manoel, C.V.O.

History in 1911.

After many postponements the elections to the new Republican Constitutional Chamber took place in May, and resulted in the return of a large majority of the candidates approved by the Provisional Government.

The Chamber was opened on June 10th, and unanimously approved a decree which declared the monarchy abolished for ever and the Braganza family banished. The draft Constitution which had been drawn up by the Provisional Government was adopted on Aug. 20th, and on Aug. 24th Dr. Arriaga, the nominee of the Moderates and Independents, was elected President of the Republic by 121 votes, 86 votes being cast for Dr. Machado, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government, who was the Radical candidate. Senhor Duarte Leite was invited to form a Cabinet, but declined the task, which was then undertaken by Senhor Chagas.

The Republic was formally recognised by the United States upon the meeting of the Portuguese Chambers in June, and by the other Powers on the formation of the Cabinet in September.

An outline of the Constitution will be found under the heading "Government."

The law for the separation of Church and State was decreed by the Provisional Government in April. It declared that the Roman Catholic religion was no longer the religion of the State. The State appropriated all property belonging to churches and religious congregations, and thenceforth all Churches must be maintained by the offerings of their members. Their accounts, however, would be under the fiscal supervision of the State. To all priests in the enjoyment of a benefice on July 1st, 1911, the Government ensured the same stipends as they were then receiving, the amounts to be fixed by special commissions. The churches and other property necessary for religious worship were granted by the State to the clergy, free of all expense; and all religious property which was proved to belong to private individuals, either Portuguese or foreign, would be respected. The law, as was to be expected, excited much resentment at the Vatican, as well as among the Roman Catholic clergy and laity in Portugal. It appeared to be likely that this and other laws decreed by the Provisional Government would be modified by the Constitutional Government.

Royalist plots and threats of royalist plots occasioned a good deal of anxiety and expense to the Government from time to time, but none of the reactionary movements attained very serious proportions until October, when a determined raid was made into Northern Portugal by a force under Captain Pavia Concoeiro. The enterprise, which appears to have been undertaken in the interests, not of the ex-King Manoel but of Dom Miguel, and which was planned for the first anniversary of the Republic, was soon suppressed, the immigrants taking refuge in the mountainous districts on the Spanish border. The Government, however, was seriously alarmed. Royalist plots, or supposed plots, were discovered in all directions; more than 600 persons were arrested, and Parliament was specially convoked to pass a Bill creating a special court for the trial of the conspirators.

Dissensions in the Republican bloc became rife in the autumn, and on Nov. 8th the Cabinet resigned, Senhor Chagas being succeeded by Senhor Vasconcellos.

The young Republic, like many of its older neighbours, was called upon to face a number of labour disputes. Strikes, some them accompanied by serious rioting, were of frequent occurrence throughout the year.

Senhor Franco, the ex-Dictator, who had been arrested at the fall of the monarchy but released on bail, was brought before the Appeal Court in Dec. 1910. He was acquitted on the ground, as to some of the charges, that they were nullified by the amnesty of May 1908, and as to the others, that Senhor Franco, being a peer, must be tried by his peers. The Provisional Government, dissatisfied with the decision, transferred to Goa four of the five judges who had pronounced it. A second trial in January, before the Supreme Court of Lisbon, also resulted in an acquittal. The banished judges were reinstated in June.

Colonies.

Angola, or Portuguese Lower Guinea, is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was settled in July 1905. Government vested in a Governor-General. Estimated area, 517,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 5,000,000. Capital, St. Paul de Loanda; pop. 208,048. Divided into 6 districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguela, Lunda, Huilla, and Mossamedes. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the Bantus under their tribal chiefs. There are 346 miles of railway in operation. A line runs from Loanda to Ambacca. A line 1,242 miles in length, from Lobito Bay in Benguela to Katanga (where there are rich copper mines) and the Tanganyika Co.'s concessions, is being constructed. A line from Mossamedes to the tableland of Chella is also being built. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives, but there are great agricultural and mining possibilities. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist in paying quantities. There are several other companies at work in the colony.

British Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O. (Loanda).

Cape Verde Islands lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Capital, Praia. Coaling station, St. Vincent. Area, 1480 sq. m.; pop. 147,424. Chief products, coffee, tamarinds and millet. The people are Portuguese and Negro.

British Consul, Capt. A. T. Taylor, R.N. (St. Vincent).

Portuguese East Africa comprises the two districts of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of 1910. The colony is administered by a Commissioner appointed for three years. There is a military force of about 3000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a charter. The Nyasa Company, which also has a charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in various other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the Delagoa Bay, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and runs on 290 miles to Pretoria; and the Beira Railway, which runs from the river Pungwe on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The Quilimane Railway is to be built from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambesi, with a total length of 153 miles. The chief ports are Mozambique (pop. 4,802), Quilimane (pop. 2,119),

Beira (pop. 6,665), Chinde (pop. 1,690), and Lorenzo Marques (pop. 9,849). The principal exports are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. Area, about 300,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. Imports (exclusive of bullion), Chinde (1908), £84,615; Lorenzo Marques (1910), £819,133; Beira (1910), £564,915; Mozambique (1909), £154,129; Quillmane (1908), £54,553. Exports: Chinde (1908), £98,121; Lorenzo Marques (1910), £51,772; Beira (1910), £487,476; Mozambique (1909), £126,852; Quillmane (1908), £43,811.

British Consuls, R. C. F. Maugham (at Lorenzo Marques); S. Hewitt-Fletcher (Chinde).

Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the island of Bolama. Area, 4,400 sq. m.; pop. 820,000. Capital, Bolama. Chief port, Bissao. Principal products, rubber, wax, palm nuts, and ivory.

British Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

St. Thomé and Príncipe Islands, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. One-fifth of the world's supply of cocoa comes from these islands, and the plantations are cultivated by imported black labour, chiefly from Angola. A report made by Mr. J. Burt was submitted to the Foreign Office and afterwards published in 1908, stating that thousands of the labourers were taken by force to the islands, and that in practice no attempt was made to secure their repatriation. As a result of these statements the leading British cocoa manufacturers commissioned Mr. Cadbury to visit the islands, and on receiving his report at the beginning of 1909, they announced that they would purchase no more cocoa from St. Thomé and Príncipe until the labour abuses were removed. Their example was followed by some of the largest manufacturers in America. The facts were brought to the notice of the Portuguese Government, who in July 1909 suspended recruiting in Angola for three months, and in the meanwhile drew up regulations for its conduct. The principal points of the regulations were that zones were established in the province of Angola outside which no recruiting was allowed; a limited number of natives only were to be recruited; only licensed agents approved by the Governors of the districts might recruit labourers; the engagement must be effected in the presence and with the consent of the native chief and under the direct supervision of the nearest administrative authority; the labourers must be taken to the coast by specified routes, and the agent must accompany them and take every care of them on the journey. There would be four repatriation periods in each year, when those labourers who had served their time would be shipped free to the proper port on the mainland. Half the labourer's wages were to be deposited monthly with the Government agent to form a bonus for the labourer when he landed on his return to the mainland. The regulations with regard to recruiting on the mainland were that it was to be publicly worked. Contracting was to be public and provisions with regard to repatriation were to be public. Sir Edward Grey, in addressing a deputation on July 1st, 1910, said that "the regulations were so framed that if they were effectively carried out they

must put a stop to the abuses which had previously existed, but, of course, what they all desired in these things was not regulations but results." Further regulations were decreed by the Provisional Republican Government in March 1911. Area, 454 sq. m.; pop. 42,103.

Goa is a port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal, with Damão, on the coast 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island 140 miles off Damão. The capital is Panjin, in Goa. There are a number of salt works in Goa. Area of Portuguese India, 1,638 sq. m.; pop. 531,800.

British Consul, R. A. Becher (resides at Marmagao).

Macao is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. Area, 5 sq. m.; pop. 80,000.

Timor is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products, coffee and wax. The port is Dilly. Area, 7,290 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.

ROUMANIA.

Ruler.

King Charles I. is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was b. April 20th, 1839. He ascended the throne after Prince Alexander John had been expelled ('66). In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of Prince of Roumania. In '69 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, who is known in literary circles under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva." He has an annual allowance of £47,400 and the revenues of the Crown lands. In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King, and son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. Aug. 24th, '65), was married to the Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and two sons, Carol and Nicholas, and three daughters have been born to them.

Government and Army.

Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, with Dobrogea, have since Dec. 23rd, 1861, formed an independent kingdom. The executive power is vested in the King, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a Chamber of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid 20 francs a day while Parliament sits. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

The constitution of the Roumanian Army is unusual. In one class are the illiterates, who undergo 2 years' training in the infantry and 3 in the cavalry and artillery, and in the other the more educated classes, forming the

Schimbul, who pass through short courses, but come up for weekly parades and short training. But this system is passing away, and the Schimbul is being reduced to small proportions; its infantry have been abolished, and training of greater thoroughness is the rule. Under the new law the period of service will be 7 years in the Regular Army, 5 years in the Reserve, 3 years in the Militia, and 4 in the Opoltchenie. The Schimbul period is 90 days in the spring, 30 days in the autumn manoeuvres in the first year, weekly parades, and manoeuvre training in succeeding years. The recruit contingent annually is about 60,000 men, of whom 10,000 are assumed to be Schimbul. The effect of the system is to give a very large reserve. There are four army corps, but in view of the large contingent, the Roumanian government contemplates organising a fifth, giving the country five corps and five reserve divisions. Steps to this end have been taken in 1911. The infantry is to be increased to 40 active regiments (instead of 36), and 20 reserve regiments (instead of a larger number of skeleton reserve forces. A machine-gun section has been added to each of the existing 36 regiments, and on Oct. 1st, 1911, 4 additional active regiments to complete the establishment and 4 reserve battalions were constituted. At the same date reserve infantry units were converted into acting formations with the object of completing the 5th army corps. The present organisation of units is as follows. **Infantry:** 8 rifle battalions; 36 infantry regiments (104 battalions). **Cavalry:** 10 *Roshiori* regiments; 8 *Calarashi* regiments (formed from the Schimbul). **Artillery:** 12 regiments (75 batteries, 450 guns; 40 ammunition columns; 2 fortress artillery regiments). **Engineers:** 12 sapper companies, 4 telegraph, 4 pontoon, and 4 railway companies. **Grand total,** 2,850 officers, about 170,000 men, and 41,400 horses. If to these are added the transport, auxiliary troops, 32 militia regiments, etc., the numbers will amount to 7,500 officers, 314,000 men, and 65,000 horses. The approximate war strength is stated to be 650,000.

The Roumanian Navy includes 1 protected cruiser, the *Elizabeta*, of 1,320 tons; 4 monitors of 580 tons; 8 torpedo-boats of 51 tons and 18 knots speed; and 12 gunboats and launches for service on the Danube. One gunboat of 350 tons is used as a training ship, and one of 104 tons as a torpedo schoolship.

For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. By the Berlin Treaty of '78 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Roumania on account of religious belief, but the Jews have been harshly treated. Many Roumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 40 per cent. of the agricultural land is in small holdings of 25 acres or less held by 1,015,302 peasant proprietors. A Land Bank was formed by the Government in 1907 to afford peasants the means of buying or leasing land, and to act as a bank for peasant farmers and Co-operative

Societies. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum are worked. The latter is the country's chief industry, and nearly £15,000,000 of capital, mostly foreign, is invested in it. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. There are 2,295 miles of railways, of which the State owns 1,900. The capital is Bucharest (pop. 294,572), and the chief ports are Braila (pop. 61,542), Kustendjie, and Sulina.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 50,720 sq. m.; population, 1909, 6,865,739. Revenue, 1909, £18,355,476; expenditure, £16,718,642. Public debt, £61,916,652. Imports, 1909, £14,732,001; exports, 1909, £18,602,265.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of Finance*, M. Carp.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Maioresco.—*Justice*, M. Michel Cantacuzene.—*War*, M. Nicolas Filipesco.—*Industry*, M. Nenitzesco.—*Interior*, M. Marghiloman.—*Agriculture*, M. Lahovary.—*Education*, M. Arion.—*Public Works*, M. Delavrancea.

Chargé d'Affaires, Prince A. Bibesco.—*Consul-General in London*, Alfred Stead.

British Minister at Bucharest, Sir Walter Beaupré Townley, K.C.M.G.

British Consul, E. E. N. MacDonell (Bucharest).

British Danube Commissioner, H. E. Browne.

Political Parties.

Questions of finance have more than anything else determined the fate of parties in recent years. During the years of prosperity which the country experienced from '59 to '99 the loan indebtedness of the country mounted rapidly. In spite of surpluses in many years there were deficits in others, and a large extraordinary expenditure was accounted for by public works and military outlay. In '99 the harvest, on which the country relies, failed, and a commercial crisis followed. M. Sturdza's administration had been defeated in the spring of '99, and M. Cantacuzene, the leader of the old Conservatives, formed a Cabinet. His Finance Minister, M. Jonesco, proposed to meet the situation by economies, new taxation, and the alienation of some of the State property; but his proposals met with much opposition, and eventually the young Conservative or "Junimist" leader, M. Carp, became Premier and Finance Minister in July 1900. His financial proposals also proved unacceptable, and he resigned Feb. 8th, 1901. M. Sturdza then formed a Liberal administration, Feb. 27th. He at once set about a policy of severe retrenchment, and by his unflinching courage in carrying out a great scheme of economies he restored the country to its financial independence, receiving the expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by his Majesty in March 1903. Internal dissensions, and the hostility of officials affected by his reforms, however, brought about his fall, and a Conservative Cabinet under M. Cantacuzene was formed in Jan. 1905; but M. Sturdza returned to power in March 1907, and began to carry out a programme of agrarian reforms. He was compelled by ill-health to retire in Jan. 1908, and was succeeded in the Premiership and Ministry of Foreign Affairs by M. Ion Bratiano, formerly Minister of the Interior. M. Bratiano and his Cabinet retired in Jan. 1911, and M. Carp, the Conservative leader, was appointed to the premiership.

RUSSIA.

Ruler.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded Alexander III. as "Emperor of All the Russias," was b. at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68. His mother, the Empress Marie, is sister to Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Préobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94. Four daughters came first, but a son was born on Aug. 12th, 1904, and was named Alexis. The coronation of the Czar took place with impressive ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 led to the first Peace Conference at The Hague in '99, the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there, and indirectly to the second Conference in 1907. He enjoys the revenue from the Russian Crown domains, covering over 1,000,000 sq. m., including gold and other mines in Siberia. He speaks French, German, Italian, and English. The Czar must belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and his consent is necessary to the marriage of any prince or princess of the Imperial family.

Government.

The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. This still appears to be true, although on Aug. 19th, 1905, the Czar issued a *Manifesto* announcing the formation of a representative body called the Duma "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws"; and on Oct. 30th, 1905, signed a *Constitution*, granting to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association; calling to participation in the Duma those classes of the population who were completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things; and establishing it as an immutable rule that no law should come into force without the approval of the State Duma, and that it should be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by the Emperor.

On March 6th, 1906, an Imperial *Manifesto*, together with Imperial Ukases, announced the reorganisation of the Council of the Empire as a Second Chamber, with an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Czar. The elected members are chosen, 1 each by the Zemstvos, 6 by the Synod, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and industry, 18 by

the representatives of the nobility, and 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. In provinces where no Zemstvo exists, congresses of representatives of the landed proprietors elect one member for each province. They are elected for 9 years, a third retiring every 3 years; they must be over 40, and have a degree; and they receive £2 10s. a day during the session. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the Czar.

The members of the Duma (reduced in number from 524, the original figure, to 442 by the *Manifesto* of June 10th, 1907, are elected for five years. The mode of election is indirect, and was altered in 1907. Delegates are chosen by the district or town elective assemblies, and these delegates in turn elect the Deputies. The total number of Deputies is made up as follows: European Russia, 403; Poland, 14; Caucasus, 10; Asiatic Russia, 15. The Duma elects its President and Vice-President annually. Members receive £1 1s. a day and travelling expenses. The first Duma sat from May 10th to July 22nd, 1906; the second from March 5th to June 16th, 1907; the third met on Nov. 1st, 1907. The competence of the Duma extends to all questions relating to new laws and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It is provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration" shall not be touched. The Council and the Duma have equal legislative powers and can both initiate measures. All measures must be passed by both bodies before being submitted for the Imperial sanction, and bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent.

The Ruling Senate, which was established in 1711, is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire. The Holy Synod, which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, superintends religious matters, the President being the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. The Council of Ministers, which was reorganised by a decree issued Nov. 1st, 1905, consists of all the Ministers and heads of the administration.

Provincial and Local Government.

For purposes of local government the empire is divided into 78 Governments (49 in European Russia, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and 19 Provinces (1 in European Russia, 5 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia), each under a Military Governor. The island of Saghalien is under a Military Governor. Some of the Governments are united into General Governments, and in Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. The Governments are divided into districts, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration

of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments (though great extensions of the system were ordained in 1905), entrusted to elective district and provincial assemblies, called *Zemstvos*, in which the landowning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II., and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the *Zemstvos* of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial *Zemstvos* to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. District *Zemstvos* are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half being nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The *Zemstvo* sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. Provincial *Zemstvos* consist chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province has a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied must not exceed 3 per cent. of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities.

The Army.

The Russian Army has been undergoing reorganisation ever since the war with Japan. In April 1911 the Army Budget passed the Duma and the Imperial Council with a total of £51,250,000, and in addition special credits for military purposes to the extent of over £4,000,000 to carry into effect the recommendations of the Duma Defence Committee. On Dec. 20th, 1909, a sum of £11,000,000 had already been voted by the Duma for these and other purposes. The reserve troops, fortress infantry, and some batteries, raised during the war, are disappearing, and their absorption enables three new army corps to be formed in European Russia, one in the Caucasus, and two in Siberia and the Far East. This increase of army corps is expected to be completed in 1912. The whole object is to improve and modernise the organisation.

The Russian army may be said to consist of several armies: the European, the Caucasian, the Turkestan, and the Amur force; the first of these organised like other European armies, and the constitution of the others varying in conformity with local requirements. The Siberian organisation is being greatly improved, and the inhabitants of the Amur and Primorsk regions are being brought under military training. There are 13 greater Military Districts, the Transcaspian District, and the territorial region of the Don Cossacks. There are 27 army corps in Europe, 3 in the Caucasus, 2 in Turkestan, and 5 in Siberia and the Far East.

The peace strength has been given as follows:

	Europe and the Caucasus.	Asiatic Russia.
Infantry . . .	627,000 men.	83,000 men.
Cavalry . . .	116,000 "	14,000 "
Artillery . . .	138,000 "	15,000 "
Engineers . . .	34,000 "	8,000 "
Army Services . . .	34,000 "	5,000 "
Total . . .	949,000 "	124,000 "

Including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, some authorities give the total peace strength as

1,424,000, including 60,000 in Turkestan and Semirietshenk and 280,000 in Siberia. A redistribution of the Army has taken place, including a reduction of the forces on the German and Austrian frontiers by 3 army corps and 1½ cavalry divisions, the strengthening of the St. Petersburg district, and the increase of troops in the heart of Russia in a central position for action.

In the Russian Empire considerably over a million men annually attain the age for joining the army. Nearly one-half of the Army is recruited from Great Russia. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year of age. Those who join the Standing Army spend 3 years with the colours (4 in the Cavalry), 13 in the Reserve, and the remainder in the *Opoltschenié*, or Militia. The *Opoltschenié* embraces: (1) Men, to the number of about 220,000 annually, who cannot be embodied with the active army; (2) men who have completed service with the colours and in the reserve. This force is being reorganised under a law of March 1911, the object of which is to make the *Opoltschenié* a valuable support to the line, and a source from which organised forces can be drawn in war.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years his service is purely local; but for the next twelve years he belongs to the "front" category, which consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. All able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified are under obligations to supply and maintain their own horses. The peace effective of the Cossacks is stated to be 65,930, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The war strength is given as about 150,000, including 4,000 officers.

The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men, including 1,792,000 Infantry and 196,000 Cavalry. These form the Active Army of all classes, but are not available in any one part of the empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 150,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the *Opoltschenié*, 1,300,000. The war strength in trained men may be estimated at 5,000,000, but not more than two-thirds of these could be put in the field, and mobilisation would be slow.

The Navy.

The General Admiral or Admiral of the Fleet (an honorary charge) is almost invariably a member of the Imperial family. The Minister of Marine controls the twelve departments charged with the business of naval administration. The Admiralty Council, which is responsible for the Estimates, consists of the Minister of Marine, the Assistant Minister, and six flag officers. Assisted by the Technical Committee and the other departments, this Council decides upon the allocation of the total sum provided for the Navy over the various items in the Estimates. The head of the Naval Headquarters Staff is responsible for the training, organisation and efficiency of the personnel,

and assigns the various ships which compose the fleets and squadrons. The department dealing with Naval Intelligence, the collection and codification of information concerning foreign navies, the preparation of schemes of mobilisation and of proposed plans of action in case of war, is known as the Intelligence Department or Naval General Staff. Similarly the Department of Construction and the Technical Committee deal with the matériel, the former being responsible for the execution of the shipbuilding programme and the maintenance of a proper supply of stores, while the latter marks the improvements made in ships, machinery and engines of war, and suggests plans and specifications for new ships, etc. The number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted :—

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch (appointed April 1st, 1911).

Assistant Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Bubnoff.

Chief of the Staff, Rear-Admiral Kiasieff.

Chief of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Eberhardt.

Members of the Admiralty Council.—Admirals of the Fleet Pilkin and Schmidt, Vice-Admirals Jakowlew, Matussevitsh, Reizenstein, Stchensnovitch, and Sazarennny.

The 1911 Estimates, it was officially stated, amounted to £13,270,376, as against £9,723,574 in 1910. Of this sum £4,318,045 was appropriated for shipbuilding, repairs, and naval armaments.

The number of men voted for 1911 was 46,655. The chief officers in active service, not including flag officers attached to the Naval Artillery or occupying administrative positions in some other branch, were 2 admirals, 13 vice-admirals, and 27 rear-admirals.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1911, was :—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	10	7	—
Coast-defence ships	2	—	—
Armoured cruisers	6	—	3
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	7	—	—
2nd class	2	—	—
3rd class	2	—	—
Torpedo-vessels	4	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	97	—	9
Torpedo-boats	44	—	—
Submarines	30	—	6

The last four battleships and two cruisers of the pre-Dreadnought era were completed in 1910-11. Of the four Dreadnoughts—the *Sevastopol*, *Petropavlovsk*, *Gangut*, and *Pollava*—whose keels were formally laid at St. Petersburg on June 16th, 1909, all were launched in 1911—the first-named on June 29th; the *Pollava* on July 10th; the *Petropavlovsk* on Sept. 9th; and the *Gangut* on Oct. 7th. The vessels are being constructed under the supervision of the British firm of John Brown & Co., between whom and the Baltic and Admiralty shipyards of the Imperial Russian Marine a contract was concluded in Dec. 1908 whereby the technical advice and co-operation of the company in questions connected with warship design and construction were secured for a term of years.

The construction of three new Dreadnoughts for the Black Sea was begun in 1911. The vessels have been named the *Emperor Alexander III.*, *Empress Marie*, and *Ekaterrina*, and their keels were laid on Oct. 30th. Contracts were placed in August for two ships with a Russian shipbuilding combination known as the Ivanoff Bunge Co., with which Messrs. John Brown are associated for the supply of armour and for the technical management. The syndicate had provided building-slips on Government ground at Nikolaieff; and to permit of the new ships safely using the Bug river when completed, a sum of £600,000 was allotted for deepening the channel between Nikolaieff and Otchakoff. The contract for the third Dreadnought was awarded to Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., who in March 1911 took over the establishment at Nikolaieff of the Société Anonyme des Chantiers, Navals, Ateliers, et Fonderies, where the new vessel will be constructed. This plan of building the Black Sea Dreadnoughts with Russian materials and workmanship, and at the same time obtaining the superior knowledge and skill of British naval constructors, was reported to have been followed on the personal initiative of the Tsar. There were also nine destroyers and six submarines included in the programme for the Black Sea. It is proposed to begin the construction of three armoured cruisers of large type, in which 15-in. guns will be mounted, on the slips vacated by the *Sevastopol* class.

The appointment of Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch, formerly Assistant Minister, to be Minister of Marine, was announced on April 1st, 1911, and was well received. The new Minister introduced in July a Russian Navy Bill, the chief provision of which was the fixing of Russia's naval strength according to a definite standard. The preamble to the Bill declared that the Baltic Fleet should be so strong as "to prevent an enemy's operations, of whatsoever kind, giving the enemy victory." The fleet for use in the Black Sea was to be "half as strong again as any possible combination of fleets in those waters"; while the creation of a Pacific Fleet fit to cope with a probable enemy was held for practical reasons to be an impossibility, and only cruisers and torpedo craft will be maintained in those waters. In accordance with this standard, the Baltic Fleet will be raised to a strength of 16 battleships, 8 armoured and 16 other cruisers, 92 torpedo-boats, and 24 submarines by 1924. The absolute strength of the Black Sea Fleet was not fixed in this way on the ground that the future naval strength of the Powers in the Black Sea was not known, and annual credits would therefore be asked for by the Minister of Marine.

The Naval General Staff decided in April 1909 to make Helsingfors and Sveaborg the headquarters of the Baltic Fleet instead of Cronstadt, which was considered to be too near St. Petersburg and quite obsolete as a fortress under modern conditions of artillery. Sveaborg is intended to be the base of the future Dreadnought fleet, and several million roubles have been set apart for docks and barracks to be provided there, large areas of foreshore having also been acquired at Helsingfors. It is uncertain what progress has been made with the new works.

The principal Russian dockyards are situated

as follows: Cronstadt: one large dock; three smaller. Libau: two large docks. Sevastopol: two large docks.

Religion and Education.

The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,200,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,200,000, Mohammedans 13,900,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews are generally and severely oppressed, and some other dissenters have at times suffered greatly. In 1905 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued, and in 1906 a Ukase removed all restrictions on the sect called Old Believers, which numbers 11,000,000 adherents.

In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe; about 79 per cent. of the inhabitants are illiterate. There were 90,727 primary schools in 1906, with about 5,515,000 pupils. There are also secondary, technical and special schools, and about 20,000 students in the 9 Universities. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.

Industries, Railways, etc.

The great majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning 950,500,000 acres, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the mining industry is increasing. There is a very large petroleum industry in the Baku district. The manufacturing industries, which are concerned chiefly with textiles and metals, have recently been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The railways of the Empire have a total length of 41,647 miles, of which 28,266 miles belong to the State. The figures do not include Finland (2,124 miles) or the Eastern China Railway (1,078 miles). There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 77,721 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes, and 73,848 miles in Asiatic Russia. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed. The silver rouble is worth 2s. 1'6d.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of the world. It has a European area of 2,095,616 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,380,000 sq. miles. The total population in 1909 was estimated at 160,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of about 2,500,000 per annum. The fifty governments of European Russia, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 116,000,000 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 11,670,000, and Finland 3,016,000. The governments and provinces in Asiatic Russia contain 26,140,100 people, including the Caucasus 10,458,500, Siberia 6,740,600, and Central Asian possessions 8,941,000. The Slavs, including the

Poles, constitute about 63 per cent. of the population, Turco-Tartars about 10 per cent., Finns about 2 per cent., and Jews about 3 per cent.; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, St. Petersburg, is 1,534,000. Moscow has 1,359,254 inhabitants, Warsaw 771,382, and Odessa 450,000. In Asiatic Russia the largest towns are Tiflis (pop. 160,000) and Baku (pop. 179,250) in the Caucasus; Tashkent (pop. 156,500) and Kokhand (81,354) in Turkestan; Tomsk (pop. 63,500) and Irkutsk (pop. 51,500) in Siberia.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The main source of the revenue is the liquor traffic, which is a Government monopoly. The Budget estimates for 1911 were:—Revenue: ordinary, £269,970,882; extraordinary, £1,240,000; total, £271,210,882. Expenditure: ordinary, £252,114,837; extraordinary, £19,096,045; total, £271,210,882. Imports, 1908, £95,100,000; 1909, £101,500,000; exports, 1908, £105,300,000; 1909, £154,500,000. Imports from United Kingdom to Russia, 1906, £11,040,000; 1907, £11,428,400; exports to United Kingdom from Russia, 1906, £23,728,526; 1907, £22,877,000. National debt, 1909, £957,000,000, of which £24,300,000 was unfunded debt, consisting of French and German loans in 1904-5 and Treasury bonds. The war with Japan added about £200,000,000 to the debt. About one-third of the total amount was contracted in respect of State railways.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Kokovtsoff.—**Interior,** M. Makaroff.—**Education,** M. Kasso.—**Agriculture,** M. Krivoschim.—**Commerce,** M. Timasheff.—**Communications,** M. Rukhloff.—**War,** General Sukhomlinoff.—**Marine,** Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch.—**Foreign Affairs,** M. Sazonow.—**Justice,** M. Stcheglovitoff.—**General Control,** M. Kharitonoff.—**Imperial Household,** Baron Fredericks, G.C.V.O.

Council of the Empire: President, M. Akimoff. **President of Duma,** M. Guchkoff. **Procurator of the Holy Synod,** M. Sabler. **Ambassador in London,** Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.

British Ambassador, St. Petersburg, Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.—**Councillor,** Hugh O'Beirne, C.B., C.V.O. **British Commercial Attaché:** H. A. Cooke, Foreign Office, London.

British Consuls: Consul-General, C. S. Smith (Odessa).—**Consuls,** C. Clive Bayley (Warsaw), P. Stevens (Batoum), H. M. Grove (Moscow), V. H. C. Bosanquet (Riga), H. P. Smith (Kieff), A. W. W. Woodhouse (St. Petersburg), R. M. Hodgson (Vladivostock).

History in 1911.

The Tsar in August entertained Prince Arthur of Connaught, who attended the Russian Army manœuvres, and who was present, with his Imperial Majesty the King of Servia, the Queen of Greece, and other royal personages, at the marriage on Sept. 3rd of Prince Ivan Constantinovitch with Princess Helena of Servia.

A remarkable constitutional crisis arose in March from the rejection by the Council of Empire of M. Stolypin's proposal to create separate electorates for Poles and Russians for the Zemstvos in the south-western or Polish provinces. M. Stolypin placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor, but was prevailed upon by his Majesty and the

Empress Marie to withdraw it. Within half an hour of its rejection by the Council of Empire the Bill was reintroduced into the Duma, and on the following day (March 25th) an Imperial decree suspended for nine months from the sittings of the Council two of its members, General Trepoff and M. Durnovo, who had instigated the defeat of the measure. The next step was even more dramatic. Both Chambers were prorogued for four days, in order that the Premier might employ Article 87 (the emergency clause) of the Constitution, enabling legislation by Royal prerogative when Parliament is not sitting; and on March 27th the rejected Bill was enacted by Imperial ukase. This high-handed action provoked the resentment of all parties against M. Stolypin. **M. Guchkoff** resigned the Presidency of the Duma in protest, and the Premier was impeached by interpellation in both chambers. He defended himself vigorously, and maintained his position. On April 2nd he was the subject of a complimentary rescript from the Tsar, expressive of his Majesty's "complete goodwill."

In September the civilised world was shocked by the news that **M. Stolypin** had been mortally wounded by an assassin. He was shot on Sept. 14th in the Municipal Theatre of Kieff, in presence of the Emperor and the Imperial princesses. He was standing in the front row of the stalls during an interval in the opera when two shots were fired, one of them striking him in the chest. He survived the wound only a few days, dying on the night of Sept. 18th. The assassin was a revolutionary named **Bogroff**, who for two years had been in the service of the police, and who, it was said, had obtained admission to the theatre on pretence of frustrating an Anarchist plot. The crime produced a profound impression throughout Russia. **M. Kokovtsoff** took over the Premiership, retaining his portfolio of Finance. The Ministry of the Interior, which had been held by **M. Stolypin**, devolved upon **M. Makaroff**.

The work of the Universities was practically suspended in the winter and spring by a strike of students, provoked by the action of the Government in repressing political demonstrations. The rigorous measures taken by the Government to compel the students to resume work, culminating in the suspension of the law on the autonomy of these institutions, the exile of hundreds of students, and the dismissal of several professors, for protesting against the introduction of police into the Universities, excited protests in the press and in the Duma.

A diversion from the more serious political events of the spring was created by an eccentric monk called **Heliodorus**. The Holy Synod, scandalised at the monk's conduct of his cure of souls at Tsaritsyn, ordered his removal, whereupon **Heliodorus** fortified himself in his church and successfully defied the Synod for two months, at the end of which time, at the Tsar's wish, the order for removal was withdrawn.

Provinces and Dependences.

Bokhara is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It was conquered in '68. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. Area, 80,000 sq. m., pop. 1,250,000. The **Ameer**, Sayid Mir Ali Khan (b. Jan. 3rd, '80), is allowed to

maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The **Grand Duchy of Finland** was ceded to Russia in 1809. The Czar has been the Grand Duke since the treaty of Fredrikshavn, 1809. By various decrees from '99 to 1903 the powers of local self-government which Finland possessed under its old constitution were taken away. In 1905 the Czar restored the independence of the Finnish army, re-established the irremovability of the judges, and granted the demand of the people for the restoration of its legislative independence. A Diet or National Assembly was established, and the responsibility of the Secretary of State to the Diet was admitted. In 1908, however, the Czar gave his sanction to a protocol of the Russian Council of Ministers which gave that body wide powers of control over Finnish legislation, and which was drawn up without the co-operation of the Finnish authorities. Embittered controversies followed, the Imperial Government demanding that Bills affecting Imperial interests should be submitted to the joint preliminary examination of the Secretary of State for Finland and the Council of Ministers. An Imperial Rescript, issued in Oct. 1909, decreed that legislation concerning military service in Finland should be withdrawn from the competence of the Finnish Diet and transferred to that of the Imperial Legislature. In the meantime Finland was to pay to the Imperial Exchequer an annual contribution of £400,000, which by a Bill passed in Nov. 1911 was increased to double that amount.

In 1910 an Act was passed by the Duma still further reducing the constitutional rights of the Grand Duchy. By this measure the Russian Parliament is authorised to assess Finland's share in Imperial expenditure and to impose taxes for raising the money; to determine the rights of Russian subjects in Finland; to "constitute, in the interests of the Empire, exceptions to the Finnish criminal law and law of procedure"; to legislate on popular education, on the right of holding public meetings and of forming associations, on the Press, on the importation of foreign literature, on the Customs relations between the two countries, on trade marks and copyrights, on the monetary system, on means of communication, on navigation, and on the rights of aliens. The Act, it will be seen, was an enabling Act. An amendment introduced during its passage through the Duma provided that no Bill affecting Finland can be introduced except on the Czar's initiative. A Bill for transferring the Finnish pilot service to the Russian Admiralty was drawn up in 1911 for presentation to the Duma.

The 200 members of the National Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for three years. Every Finnish citizen, male or female, aged 24, can vote, and is eligible for election. At the first election, in 1907, 22 women were returned as members of the Diet. At the last, in 1911, the number of women elected was 19. Members are paid £56 for the session.

The bulk of the population are Lutherans. Education is well looked after. The school age is from 7 to 15. There is a University at

Helsingfors. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. The Crown Forests cover 13,759,750 acres. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. Railways have a total length of about 2,106 miles, all but 200 miles of which belong to the Finnish Government. Chief town, Helsingfors (pop., including Sveaborg and the troops, 170,000). Area, 144,255 sq. miles; pop., 1909, 3,050,000. Revenue and expenditure, about £4,000,000.

British Consul, R. Erskine (Helsingfors).

Khiva. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the 'Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '65, and his third son, Asfendiari, is the heir-apparent. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Sunnis. Area, 22,320 sq. m.; pop. 800,000. The chief products are silk and cotton.

Poland includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. miles, and a population in 1906 of 11,500,000. The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 14½ per cent. are Jews and about 5 per cent. Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government '30-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. The National Democrats, who advocate a policy of autonomy, secured a large majority of the seats in the elections for the Duma in 1906. An electoral law introducing changes greatly to the advantage of the Russian element in Poland and to the detriment of the Poles was passed by the Duma in 1909. About 76 per cent. of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 49 per cent. of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. Industrial development is proceeding rapidly. Capital, Warsaw; pop. 771,382.

Siberia is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. The Zemstvo system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '07 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagoveshchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk, the capital. Area, 4,833,496 sq. m.; pop., 1904, 5,784,382. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Govern-

ment of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have settled here to carry on agriculture, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '01, and the line was laid in three parts: (1) running from the European frontier in the Ural, eastward; (2) from Vladivostok, on the Pacific; (3) the middle section, near Lake Baikal, formed to join the other two. On Dec. 28th, '09, the last rails were laid on the Trans-Baikal section, thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. The Trans-Siberian line divides into two branches at Stretensk—one going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok. The total distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 6,521 miles, and to Port Arthur (Dalny) 5,913 miles. The construction of a Southern Siberian Railway was approved by the Council of Ministers in 1911. The cost is estimated at £15,000,000. The line is to run along the line of the Urals, Orenburg, Akmolinsk, and Semipalatinsk.

Transcaspia is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 377,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. In this province is Merv, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1,600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat. From Tiflis, Dec. 22nd, 1906, it was announced that goods traffic on the Ulukhanlu-Julfa Railway had been opened to the Persian frontier.

Turkestan is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaieff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Fergana, and Syr Daria. Area about 400,000 square miles, with 4,900,000 inhabitants. The principal towns are Tashkent, pop. 156,500; Kokand, pop. 86,704; and Samarcand, pop. 58,194.

The Orenburg-Tashkent Railway, 1,900 kilometres in length, was completed in 1904. In 1906 the Russian Central Asian railway system was brought into direct communication with the European portion of the Empire.

SALVADOR.

Salvador became an independent republic of Central America on the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific and on the north by Guatemala and Honduras. It is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected

respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers only about 4,000 men, on a war footing, the training being most insufficient, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, balsam, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton-growing now receives State encouragement, and cocoa is being extensively planted. There is some mining done also, chiefly gold mining. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. In Dec. 1907 the Central American States agreed to maintain the neutrality of Honduras, and to establish a High Court in Costa Rica for the settlement of disputes.

Area, 7,225 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,006,848, of whom about 75 per cent. are of mixed race and 25 per cent. Indians. **Capital**, San Salvador, **pop.** 60,000. **Revenue**, 1908, £1,023,062; **expenditure**, 1908, £976,399. **Imports**, 1907, £275,264; 1908, £339,244; **exports**, 1907, £1,213,076; 1908, £1,274,305. **External debt**, £1,000,000 brought out in London in March 1908; since reduced by operation of the sinking fund to £916,900.

President, Don Manuel Araujo (assumed office March 1st, 1911); **Vice-President**, Señor O. Duran.

Chargé d'Affaires in Europe, Señor S. Perez Triana, 45, Avenue Rd., Regent's Park, N.W.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel E. G. Carden.

British Consul, W. E. Coldwell (San Salvador).

SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (*q.v.*), and was founded in 1844 after a revolution which overthrew the Spanish rule. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of four years, and a National Congress of twenty-four members elected for four years. **Capital**, San Domingo, **pop.** 18,626. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The country is in a very backward state, and its natural resources have scarcely been touched. There are few roads worthy the name. There is now, however, some promise of progress, due mainly to foreign enterprise, and the country is being opened up by railways. **Exports** consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bananas, and sugar. Cotton is now being grown. Mining is largely in the hands of Americans. The customs duties are the main source of revenue, and are controlled by the United States Government.

Area, 18,045 sq. m.; **estimated pop.** 500,000. **Revenue**, 1909, \$4,523,160; **expenditure**, 1909, \$4,532,322. **Public debt**, 1910, \$13,450,000. **Imports**, 1910, \$6,257,691; **exports**, 1910, \$10,849,623.

President, Ramon Caceres.

Consul-General in the United Kingdom, Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

Consul, O. Ventura, 17, Coleman Street.

British Consul-General, A. P. Murray (resides at Port-au-Prince Hayti).

SAN MARINO.

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east of and under the protection of Italy, 9½ miles from Rimini, on the Adriatic. It is surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. It consists of the capital (San Marino), 1,500 inhabitants, and four villages. It was founded in the 5th century by a pious mason from Dalmatia, who became a monk; and its independence was respected both by Napoleon and by Garibaldi, who found asylum there when escaping from the Austrian troops in 1849. The form of government has little changed during the last thousand years. **Area**, 33 sq. miles; **pop.** 11,002. **Exports**, wine, cattle, and stone.

Consul-General in London, A. Serena.

British Consul, Major W. P. Chapman, residing at Florence.

SERVIA.

Ruler.

King Peter Karageorgewitch I., who succeeded Alexander I. on the murder of the latter, June 11th, 1903, was b. in 1844, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Servian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrens. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgewitch and Obrenovitch. On the death of Alexander I., together with his consort, Queen Draga, the officers who perpetrated the murder invited the present King to the throne. King Peter married in '83 a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, Princess Zorka, who died in '90. He has two sons (Prince George, born '87, Prince Alexander, born '88), a daughter (Princess Helène, born '84), and a brother, Prince Arsenius. In 1909 Prince George voluntarily renounced his rights to the succession, and his brother Prince Alexander was recognised as heir to the throne.

Government and Army.

The independence of Servia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The constitution, voted by the National Assembly of 1889, was abrogated by the King in May '94, and an older constitution of '69 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skupstina and a State Council. The former consists of 160 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

The three political parties in the country are the Radicals, including the bulk of the peasants, who look to Russia for guidance; the Liberals, consisting chiefly of the town population, who are also Russophil; and the Progressives, who look to Austria for support. For local purposes the country is divided into 16 departments and these into 1,290 communes.

The actual fighting qualities of the army are not easy to determine. Compulsory service is general, youths of 17 being incorporated in the

Landsturm, and, after their service with the active army, recurring to it. Service begins at 21, and lasts 10 years, after which the man passes to the second and third lines of the national army. But in practice the system is largely one of cadres, and the service with the colours is of limited duration—two years in the cavalry and artillery, and 18 months in other branches. Great numbers, however, pass only 6 months with the colours. The average strength is 24,000 officers and men, but in the summer there is an influx of some 10,000. On a war footing the 5 divisions of the first line may give a total of 125,000, and ultimately nearly 200,000 officers and men might be able to take the field, but many officers have had little training, and large numbers of the men are raw and inexperienced. The infantry consists of 30 two-battalion regiments, and two frontier guard battalions. On mobilisation the militia would form 45 regiments for the first and second lines. The first-line troops are armed with the Mauser, but the others have the Berdan and the modified Mauser. The field gun has been supplied by Messrs. Schneider.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold, varying from 10 to 30 acres. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is live stock, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. There are Government monopolies of tobacco, salt, and petroleum, which contribute largely to the revenue, together with the State railways. The expenditure is mainly on the service of the National Debt, the army, and education. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals, and animal produce, and minerals. The chief imports are railway material, cotton, yarns and tissues, wool, metals, hides and leather, and machinery. There are about 380 miles of railways belonging to the State. The capital is Belgrade, with about 90,000 inhabitants.

Area, 18,630 sq. m.; pop. 2,688,747. Revenue, 1909, £4,145,768; 1910 (estimated), £4,611,110; expenditure, 1909, £4,132,745; 1910 (estimated), £4,602,914; public debt, £21,478,020; imports, 1908, £3,025,416; 1909, £2,941,403; exports, 1908, £3,109,963; 1909, £3,719,270.

Legation in London: *Chargé d'Affaires*, S. Grouich, 40, Pont Street, S.W.

British Minister at Belgrade, Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

British Vice-Consul at Belgrade, C. L. Blakeney.

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years.

Ruler and Government.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, who was b. Jan. 1st, '80, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 23rd, 1910. His Majesty was

educated in England, and has a wide knowledge of British methods of administration and of European politics. The executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, most of whom are relatives of the King. The Legislative Council consists of 39 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 14 princes of the royal house. There are 16 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. There is also the metropolitan province of Bangkok, which is under the control of the Minister of Local Government.

A treaty with France signed at Paris Feb. 13th, 1904, and ratified Dec. 7th, 1904, defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation, transferring to French government an area of about 8,000 sq. miles, while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the west side of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France.

By the treaty of March 23rd, 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem Reap, and Sisophon, provinces adjacent to Cambodia, with an area of about 7,800 sq. m., and a pop. of about 200,000. France restored to Siam the port of Krat and the region of Dansai in the Laos country. A number of territories on the right bank of the Mekong were leased to the Government of Indo-China for a period of 50 years on a nominal rent.

By the Anglo-French Agreement (April 8th, 1904) the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and of the Gulf of Siam were recognised as being in the British sphere, and the territories situated to the east of the same region as being in the French sphere.

By the Anglo-Siamese Treaty (March 10th, 1909) Siam ceded to Great Britain her rights over the States of Kelantan, Kedah, Tringganu, Perlis, and adjacent islands. She also granted to British subjects throughout Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property and the right of residence and travel. In return for these concessions Great Britain agreed to the extension, under certain conditions, of the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before March 10th, 1909, and to the transfer of the jurisdiction of those courts to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese Codes. The principal conditions provided in the treaty are that, where a British subject is the defendant or the accused, a European legal adviser is to sit in the court of first instance, and that, where such a subject not of Asiatic descent is a party, the adviser is to sit as a judge, and his opinion is to prevail. On appeals from the International Courts of first instance to the Siamese Court of Appeal, the Consul may give a written opinion upon the case; and judgments on appeal, whether from these Courts or from the ordinary Siamese Courts, are to be signed by two European judges. British subjects not registered previously to March 10th, 1909, became subject immediately to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts under the conditions set forth above. The territory ceded to Britain

was formally handed over in the summer (see *FEDERATED MALAY STATES*, p. 154). The Siamese Government gave a formal assurance to the British Government that it would not cede or lease to any foreign Government any territory between the British territory in the peninsula and the southern boundary of the Monthon Rajaburi, nor permit any foreign Government or company to establish coaling stations or docks, or to acquire the exclusive occupation of any harbour or strategic port within the same limits.

The standing army numbers about 25,000. A new law regulating military service was passed in 1905, and a system of universal military training is in force. The rifles are of Maunlicher and Mauser patterns. The Navy consists of 1 protected cruiser of 3,000 tons (which serves as a royal yacht), and some 20 other vessels of 100 tons and more. A destroyer and 3 torpedo-boats built in Japan were added in 1908. Buddhism is the State religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

The country is very inadequately developed, partly because of the condition of the inhabitants, who formerly, at least, were virtually serfs, owing to a system of debt-slavery which obtained. The late King, however, issued decrees putting an end to slavery for the future. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. There are 640 miles of State and private railways. There are State railways from Bangkok to Korat, with a branch running north, which reached Utaradit in 1909. Another State line runs from Bangkok to Petchaburi. This line is being continued down the Malay Peninsula, and will, when completed, connect Bangkok with Singapore. There is also a State line connecting Bangkok with Patriew on the east. Lines worked by private companies run from Bangkok to Paknam, near the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin, and thence to Meklong, on the coast to the west of the Menam. There is also a tramway connecting the Bangkok-Paknampho line with Phrabad. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric tramways, and is lit by electricity. Chief exports: rice, teak-wood, and pepper.

Area about 105,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at 6,250,000, including about 500,000 Chinese. Capital, Bangkok, pop. about 630,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economic centre of the kingdom. Revenue, estimated 1910-11, £4,849,056; expenditure, estimated 1910-11, £4,849,014. Imports, about £5,280,000; exports, about £7,500,000.

Minister in London, Phya Akharaj Waradhara, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Councillor of Legation*, W. J. Archer, C.M.G. *Consul-General*, John Anderson.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (at Bangkok), A. R. Peel.—*Consul and First Secretary of Legation*, W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.—*Consul at Chiangmai*, T. H. Lyle; at Senggora, G. H. R. Moor.

SPAIN.

Ruler.

Alfonso XIII. is the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, a daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. He was b. after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and his childhood was spent at Madrid and the Palace of Miramar, in San Sebastian. In Spain the sovereign comes of age at sixteen, and during the King's minority his mother reigned as Queen-Regent. On May 17th, 1902, the regency ceased, and Alfonso XIII. assumed his full powers. On May 31st, 1906, he married H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg. As the King and Queen were returning to the Palace they narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown by an Anarchist. Issue: Alfonso, b. May 10th, 1907, a second son, Jaime, b. June 23rd, 1908, and a daughter, Beatrice, b. June 22nd, 1909. The King is a K.G., G.C.V.O., a General in the British Army, and received the Royal Victorian Chain in June 1905. He has a Civil List of about £280,000.

Government.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The Congress contains 406 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. Under the law of 1900 it is the compulsory duty of every elector to vote both in Parliamentary and Municipal elections. There is a provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

The Army.

Under the terms of the law of Dec. 26th, 1907, the Army was organised on the reduced basis of an effective of 80,000 men; which at certain times of the year the Minister of War might raise to 100,000, on condition of reducing the effective at other times of the year to compensate for the additional outlay. The second battalions of the infantry regiments and the fourth squadrons of the cavalry were reduced to skeleton formations. Obligatory service, loosely applied, was 3 years in the active army, 3 in the first reserve, and 6 in the second reserve. A new army law of June 20th, 1911, established personal obligatory service for Spaniards with few special exceptions. The young men passed for service are divided by lot into two categories, one for service with the colours, usually 3 years, and the other receiving reduced training. Reserve service

will be 6 years, and territorial reserve service will complete a total of 18 years.

The effective of the permanent army in 1911 was 115,432, but the Minister was authorised to raise more men if necessary. The cost of the army in 1911 is £7,570,000, being an increase of £1,366,700, caused by the additions to the effective. There are 8 captain-generalities and 14 army divisions. The headquarters are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Seville; 3rd Valencia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th, Burgos; 7th, Valladolid; 8th, Coruuna. The constitution, by units, of the army is: Infantry, 59 regiments, 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 4 African regiments, 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles, 2 regiments in the Canaries, recruiting cadres, etc. The Cavalry, 28 regiments, and 3 squadrons for foreign possessions. Artillery, 13 field, 1 siege and 3 mountain regiments (all with four 6-gun batteries), 14 fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunnery School, 1 Central Remount Committee, and 4 companies of artificers. The Engineer Corps consists of 4 regiments of sappers and miners, 1 pontoon regiment, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 railway battalion, 1 topographical brigade, 1 company of artificers, and 8 reserve depots, with 5 separate companies of sappers and miners for the Balearic Islands, etc. The field artillery has been re-armed with the Schneider 12 pr. For recruiting purposes the Peninsula has 116 districts, the Canaries and Balearics have 2, and Ceuta and Melilla have 2. The total armed strength is estimated to be 500,000. The cost of the operations in North Africa was borne upon special votes. The African garrisons have been reorganised.

The Navy.

There are 16,700 of all ranks, and 9,000 marines. All these are conscripts. The officers are divided as follows: 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 22 captains, 47 commanders, 94 lieutenant-commanders, 131 lieutenants, 340 sub-lieutenants, 165 midshipmen, and 100 cadets.

The strength in ships built and building was:—

	Built.	Building.
Battleships	1	3
Armoured cruisers	3	—
Protected cruisers	4	—
Gunboats	—	4
Torpedo gunboats	6	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . .	4	3
Torpedo boats	8	24

An Act passed Jan. 7th, 1908, provided for the construction of 3 battleships, 3 destroyers, 24 torpedo boats, and 4 gunboats, all to be built at Ferrol or Carthagena, and also for the reconstruction of these arsenals, the whole to cost about £8,000,000. On March 22nd, 1909, it was announced that the Minister of Marine had accepted the tender, as modified by the Government, of the Spanish Shipbuilding Co., a Spanish-British syndicate with which the British firms of Vickers, Ltd., John Brown, and Armstrong-Whitworth are associated. Besides the ships referred to, the syndicate have undertaken to build any further vessels required within the next seven years, and to do all the repair work for the fleet within that time. Of the construction programme the first of the three battleships, the *Espana*, was laid down on Dec. 6th, 1909; the second, the *Alfonso III.*, on Feb. 23rd, 1910; and the third

on Oct. 2nd, 1911—all at Ferrol. Each vessel has a displacement of 15,460 tons, and will be armed with eight 12-in. and twenty 4-in. guns. The four gunboats, of 800 tons' displacement, have been ordered to be built at Cartagena, and have been named *Bonifaz*, *Lauria*, *Laya*, and *Recalde*; while the three destroyers, known as the *Busimiente*, *Villamil*, and *Requesens*, which are also to be constructed at Cartagena, will displace 370 tons, and with turbine engines will develop a speed of 28 knots. The torpedo-boats for coastal service will be of 180 tons, with 26 knots speed.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—Cadiz: three docks take cruisers. Carthagena: one floating dock takes large cruisers. Bilbao: one dock takes any Spanish ship; two smaller. Ferrol: one dock to be enlarged.

Local Government, Education, etc.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State Religion is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed was formerly forbidden; but by a royal decree of June 1910 dissident congregations are permitted to distinguish their places of worship by emblem or lettering. There were in 1910 41,526 nuns in 3,007 convents, and 12,801 monks in 794 monasteries. The position of the orders is regulated by the Concordat of 1851. It is estimated that of the national expenditure, other than that upon the service of the debt, one-tenth goes to the support of the Church. The weight of this burden and the abuse by the Church of its privileges have provoked an Anti-Clerical movement which has grown greatly in strength in recent years, and by the Cadenas Act of 1910 the entry into Spain of any fresh religious orders was forbidden, pending the enactment of other regulations. Education is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There were 25,340 public schools in 1901. A decree for the regulation of non-official schools, numbering about 6,180, came into force Sept. 25th, 1902, providing for their registration and inspection, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked. There were 11,268 miles of railway, normal gauge, and 2,880 miles narrow gauge in operation in 1907. Considerable extensions are in progress.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, and the possessions on the north coast of Africa, 194,783 sq. m.; pop., 1910, 19,503,068. The population of Madrid is about 570,000, and of Barcelona 560,000. The Canary Islands, off the N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products. Area, 2,808 sq. m.; pop. 420,000. The population

of Tenerife is 138,000, of Grand Canary 127,471, and of Palma 42,000.

Revenue, 1908, £38,302,463; 1909, £40,775,293; expenditure, 1908, £36,641,161; 1909, £43,191,104. External debt, 1910, £40,798,539.

	Imports.	Exports.
1896 . . .	£36,383,560	£40,930,080
1906 . . .	42,243,600	37,503,360
1908 . . .	38,227,250	34,624,821
1909 . . .	35,223,000	34,299,185

Ministry: *Prime Minister*, Señor Canalejas. — *Foreign Affairs*, Señor García Prieto. — *Interior*, Señor Valarino. — *War*, Gen. Luque. — *Marine*, Capt. Pidal. — *Finance*, Señor Rodríguez. — *Justice*, Señor Ruiz Valarino. — *Public Works*, Señor Calbeton. — *Instruction*, Señor Jimeno.

Ambassador in London, Don W. R. de Villa Urrutia, G.C.V.O., 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. — **Consul-General** in London, Don Joaquín Torroja, 40, Trinity Square, E.C.

British Ambassador in Madrid, Right Hon. Sir Maurice W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., C.B. — **Councillor of Embassy**, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. — **Commercial Attaché** (in London), Victor Wellesley.

British Consuls: *Consul-General at Barcelona*, J. F. Roberts. — *Consuls:* A. Jackson (Madrid), Lord Herbert Hervey (Bilbao), A. L. Keyser (Seville), A. F. Medhurst (Corunna), P. Staniforth (Malaga), E. Harker (Valencia), J. E. Croker (Teneriffe), Major P. Swanston (Las Palmas).

Colonies.

By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladron Islands (except Guam, which was ceded to the United States) were sold to Germany in '99.

Fernando Po is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony. Area 780 sq. m.; pop. 22,000. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, **Clarence Cove**, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Anioy or "Eobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports:** indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders.

The **Muni River Settlements** consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. Area estimated at about 9,000 sq. m.; pop. 140,000.

Río de Oro and **Adrar**, on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, are placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Río de Oro. Area estimated at 70,000 sq. m.; pop. 130,000.

Political Parties.

The chief parties are the **Liberals**, who are much divided into sections; the **Conservatives**, also broken up to some extent, and, until his retirement in 1903, led by Señor Silvela; the **Republicans**, and the **Carlists**. The return of parties at the General Election of 1910 was as follows: Liberals, 227; Conservatives, 105;

Republicans, 42; Carlists, 9; Catalanists, 7; Integrists, 2; Independents, 9; doubtful, 5.

The late Don Carlos, cousin of King Alfonso XII., was b. March 30th, 1848. He was a son of Prince Juan and the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was educated in Austria, and on Feb. 4th, '67, married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. By her he had a son, Don Jaime de Bourbon, b. June 27th, '70, who is an officer in the Russian army, and four daughters, before she died on Jan. 29th, '93. On April 28th, '94, he married Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. When Amadeo was chosen King of Spain in 1870 Don Carlos protested, and in '73 he entered Spain, and remained in the north of the country despite all the efforts to dislodge him during the Republic, and after the accession of Alfonso XII. until '76, when he fled to France. Afterwards he took up his abode at Venice. He died at Varese, July 18th, 1909.

In Dec. 1905 Señor Moret succeeded Señor Montero Rios as Premier, and after Marshal Dominguez had held office, July–Nov. 1906, he again became Premier. In Jan. 1907 a Conservative government under Señor Maura came into power, and held office until Oct. 1909, when Señor Moret returned to the Premiership. He held office for only four months, resigning on Feb. 9th, 1910, when Señor Canalejas was entrusted with the formation of a new Liberal Ministry. The Cabinet was reconstructed in 1911.

History in 1911.

King Alfonso visited Melilla in January. In July he came to England, accompanied by the Queen. Their Majesties were present at Cowes Regatta, and remained in England until Aug. 14th.

The adventures of Spain in Morocco are referred to in the article INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

The **Cadenas Bill**, which, as stated in the 1911 ed., had been adopted by the Senate on Nov. 7, passed the Chamber on Dec. 23rd, after an all-night sitting, by 108 votes to 20. The Bill consisted of a single clause, forbidding the entry into Spain of any more religious associations until the enactment of a new Law of Associations. The passage of the Cadenas Bill and the evident determination of the Government to carry its Law of Associations with or without the consent of the Vatican did not tend to improve the relations with the Pope, which had been strained since the Royal Order of the previous June. The **Associations Bill** was, in fact, presented to the Cortes on May 8th, having been prepared without previous consultation with the Vatican—an event said to be "unprecedented in Spain in the case of a measure profoundly affecting the interests of the Church."

A grave political crisis occurred at the beginning of April. The Republican deputies revived the question of the execution of Señor Ferrer (see 1910 ed.), and moved for a revision of the sentence of the military court. An acrimonious debate took place. The Prime Minister pointed out that the revision of the sentence was not within the competence of the Chamber. There was no doubt, he said, that Ferrer had been legally condemned according to the code of military justice, and he reminded the Chamber that the code was the work of a Liberal Government. This speech, though ap-

plauded by the Chamber, gave offence to the military authorities, who demanded from Señor Canalejas an unqualified endorsement of the acts of the Ferrer court-martial and the immediate closure of the debate. The War Minister sided with the army, hut the King and the Cortes supported the Premier, and, after a reconstruction of the Cabinet, the Ferrer debate was continued. It ended in the defeat of the Republican motion by 179 votes to 23.

The passage of a Government Bill abolishing the Octroi dues was threatened for a time by the avowed intention of the Conservatives in the Senate to refrain from voting. According to the Constitution, no measure can pass its final vote in the Senate unless there is a quorum of half the members of the Senate plus one. The abstention of the Conservatives would have made a quorum impossible. The Premier, however, pointed out the constitutional dangers which would be rendered possible by the creation of the threatened precedent, and his arguments were so powerful that the Conservatives abandoned their plan. The Octroi Bill passed the Senate on June 3rd by 178 votes to 63.

The political events of the year were punctuated by strikes and riots. Barcelona (where, it is said, there are 10,000 Anarchists) was, as usual, the most frequent centre of disturbance. Serious rioting, which broke out there in September, spread with extraordinary rapidity, and soon assumed a revolutionary character. On Sept. 19th the Government proclaimed martial law throughout the country. Several hundred agitators were arrested, and by these and other vigorous measures the disturbance was suppressed within a fortnight of its outbreak. The Constitutional Guarantees were not re-established, however, until Oct. 22nd.

SWEDEN.

Ruler.

Gustavus V., King of Sweden, was b. June 16th, 1858, and m. Sept. '81, Princess Victoria of Baden, a first cousin of the German Emperor and a descendant of the old Swedish royal family of Vasa. He succeeded his father, King Oscar II., on Dec. 8th, 1907, having several times previously acted as Regent. The King's eldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., m. June 1905, Princess Margaret of Connaught. There are two other sons, one of whom, Prince William, married the Czar's cousin, the Grand Duchess Marie, in May 1908. His Majesty is a K.G., and received the Royal Victorian Chain in April 1908. The Civil List is £78,250.

Government, Army, and Navy.

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for six years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected for three years. An Act instituting universal suffrage and proportional representation was

passed in 1909. Members of both Chambers are paid £66 per session.

The Swedish army began a reorganisation in 1901, which is to have full effect in 1914. General personal service has been adopted, with short periods with the colours: one year for service in the cavalry and artillery, and eight months for the infantry. The obligation is to 8 years in the first line of the Beväring, 4 in the second, and 8 in the Landstorm. In 1911 the Defence Department desired to increase active service to 11 years, but this was rejected. The organisation includes 28 regiments of various strengths (in all 8½ battalions), 8 cavalry regiments (50 squadrons), 60 batteries of artillery (including 3 horse batteries), 5 heavy batteries, 7 fortress batteries, and other formations. The country is divided into the regions of six divisions, and in addition is the army of Gottland, which has its own organisation. On a peace footing there are about 28,000 men, of whom 22,000 are actually serving, exclusive of those who join for short repeating exercises, bringing up the total strength to about 64,000. The artillery are armed with Krupp quick-firing guns. On the Estimates of 1912 sanction was given to the commencement of the creation of 6 howitzer batteries. The medical service is also to be placed on a better footing. Ballooning, search-light, and wireless sections are to be added to the engineers. One object in the recent changes is to give more homogeneous character to the forces, and the divisional commanders have direction of all military affairs in their districts, and train in person the troops they would command in war. Including the Landstorm, the approximate war strength is about 450,000. According to the new scheme, counting all available classes, this figure will increase to 600,000.

Minister of Marine, M. Jacob Larsson.
Chief Constructor, Count H. Mörner.

The Navy in 1911 numbered about 7,500 of all ranks. In addition there are about 20,000 yearly conscripts available, but the majority of these are seldom called upon. The officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 5 rear-admirals, 7 commodores, 35 captains ("Kommandör-kaptener"), 95 commanders ("Kaptener"), 98 lieutenants, 50 sub-lieutenants. The Estimates for 1911 amounted to £1,300,000, of which £233,700 represented extraordinary expenditure, mainly on submarine defence.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1911, was:—

	Built.	Building.
Coast-defence vessels	12	—
Armoured cruisers	1	—
Torpedo vessels	5	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	8	—
Torpedo boats	52	6
Submarines	3	3

The Defence Committee has recommended the construction of a small battleship ("F" type) of 6,800 tons, with engines of 17,800 h.p. and speed 22½ knots. She is to carry four 28-cm., eight 15-cm., and six 75-mm. guns. Her crew will number 408, and the estimated cost is £600,000. Six small torpedo boats are building or projected. Three submarines were authorised in 1909.

The question of the provision of a new naval base near Stockholm has been much discussed, and in the autumn of 1909 a Parliamentary Defence Commission recommended the crea-

tion of a naval station at Kaknaes at a cost of £1,880,000 of which £1,410,000 was for new works. The new base would be much nearer to the capital than Karlskrona, and was recommended in view of the fortification of the Åland Islands by Russia.

The principal dockyards in Sweden are situated as follows:—Karlskrona: three dry docks, one able to take the new cruiser *Fylgia*, two take any other Swedish ship; three smaller. Stockholm: one dock takes any Swedish vessel.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatie.

Local affairs are administered through prefects nominated by the King and representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gesele, have separate municipal councils. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The principal papers are the *Svenska Dagblad*, *Stockholms Dagblad*, *Aftonblad*, and *Dagens Nyheter*. The chief exports are timber. The iron mines are very important and are making much progress; while there are large timber and woodwork industries, butter, metals, minerals, etc. The forest area is about 80,000 sq. miles. There were at the end of 1908, 2,664 miles of State railways, and 5,382 of standard gauge and 2,760 of narrow gauge belonging to private companies. A train-ferry service between Trelleborg in Sweden and Sasnitch in Prussia was inaugurated in 1909, thus opening a direct train service between Stockholm, Gothenburg, Christiania, and Berlin.

Area, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1907, 5,337,955. The capital, Stockholm, has a pop. of 332,738. Revenue and expenditure, 1910 (estimated), £12,674,000; 1911 (estimated), £12,745,000; debt, 1909, £28,631,930 (contracted almost entirely for the construction of railways). Imports, 1908, £33,531,512; exports, £26,542,812.

Ministry: Premier, M. Carl Staaf.—Foreign Affairs, Count Ehrensvärd.—Interior, M. Schette.—Justice, M. Sandstroem.—Finance, Baron Adelsvaerd.—War, M. David Bergstroem.—Marine, M. Jacob Larsson.—Public Worship and Instruction, Dr. Fridtjof Berg.—Agriculture, M. Alfred Petersson.—Ministers without portfolio, M. Stenstroem and M. Petren.

Minister in London, Count H. Wrangel, G.C.V.O., 73, Portland Place, W.—Consul-General, D. Danielsson, 10, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

British Minister at Stockholm, Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

British Consuls, H. M. Villiers, A.V.O. (Stockholm); J. Duff (Gothenburg).

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is a Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of '74 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a National Council of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29

are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration.

The principles of the Referendum and of the Initiative are in force. By the former, if a petition is presented by 30,000 citizens for the alteration or revocation of a measure passed by the Legislature, or 8 cantons demand it, the law must be referred to the direct vote of the nation. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The Federal Government can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe.

The Federal Military Department was reorganised under a law promulgated Jan. 25th, 1910, and includes the chancellery, the staff, and 12 sections dealing severally with the various arms and services. The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve thirteen years in the *Auszug* or *Elite*, twelve in the *Landwehr*, and six in the *Landsturm*. But preliminary to all this is gymnastic and other training in schools, and subsequently in cadet corps, especially designed to prepare youths for military service, and fit them to take rapid advantage of the training. During the thirteen years in the *Auszug* (ten for the cavalry) the aggregate service is 141 days in the Infantry, 146 in the Engineers, 160 in the Cavalry, and 163 in the Artillery. The recruit course in the first year provided under a new law (submitted to the referendum on Nov. 3rd, 1907) has been increased to 92 days for the Cavalry, 77 days for the Artillery, and 67 days for the Infantry, with repetition courses of 13 days every year instead of every second year, while the service in the *Landsturm* is reduced.

The total military strength consists of: *Auszug* (20 to 32 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 48 field batteries of 6 guns, 2 mountain batteries, 10 position batteries, and 12 companies of Light Horse. *Landwehr* (32 to 44 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 8 field batteries, and 15 position batteries. The field army is over 200,000 strong, about 140,000 men being in the *Auszug* and the rest in the *Landwehr*. The *Landsturm* consists of about 300,000 men. The army budget in 1911 was £1,718,650, marking a steady increase, being a normal consequence of the law of 1907, due to larger numbers of recruits, new ammunition, fortifications, supplies, etc. The National Council has sanctioned an Act under which the 4 army corps are replaced by 3 army commands.

A divisional organisations is adopted, and the former 8 divisions are replaced by 6. A division will have 3 infantry brigades instead of 2, and the divisional artillery will consist of 12 field and 2 howitzer batteries, instead of 6 field batteries. For lines of communications 12 battalions are to be formed—6 in the Auszug and 6 in the Laudwehr.

Complete liberty of conscience prevails, but Jesuits are interdicted. About 59 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics. Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the six universities. The chief occupation is agriculture, carried on by nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk goods, clocks and watches, and food produce. There are about 2,936 miles of railways open, most of which have been nationalised. The State railways do not show a working profit. Great Britain enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment for her commerce.

Area, 15,976 sq. m.; **pop.** (1910) 3,738,600. There are 18 German-, 5 French-, 1 Roumanian-, and 1 Italian-speaking cantons. The chief towns are Zurich (pop. 187,000), Basle (135,000), Geneva (124,000), and Berne (81,000). **Federal revenue**, 1910, £6,674,600; **expenditure**, £6,453,209. **Imports**, 1909, £64,086,000; 1910, £69,800,000; **exports**, 1909, £43,906,600; 1910, £47,835,000.

President, 1911, Marc-Emile Ruchet; **Vice-President**, Louis Forrer.

Minister to Great Britain, M. Gaston Carlin, 3, Portman Place, W.

British Minister at Berne, Esmé Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Consuls: Consul-General at Zurich, Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G.; **Consuls at Berne**, G. de Mural; **at Geneva**, E. Bourgeois; **at Lausanne**, Alfred Galland; **at Lucerne**, Dr. Louis Falck; **at St. Moritz**, Dr. F. Holland.

TURKEY.

Ruler.

Mahomed V., Sultan of Turkey, was b. in 1844, and was the third son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan on April 27th, 1909, in succession to his elder brother Abd-ul-Hamid II., who was deposed by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan's surviving brothers are the ex-Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid; Suleiman Effendi, b. '60; and Wahid-Uddin Effendi, b. '71. The heir-apparent is Prince Yussuf Izzed-din, b. '57. The Sultan's Civil List is about £500,000.

Extent of the Empire.

An empire possessing extensive territories in South-Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa. The Asiatic possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia

and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Benghazi belong to Turkey. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. Turks, Greeks, and Albanians make up 70 per cent. of the population in European Turkey. In Asiatic Turkey there are also large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. Nominally subject to Turkey are Samos, Crete, and Egypt. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mohammedans and 5,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides those of other faiths.

Special Provinces.

Albania.

Albania is a part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, extending along the Adriatic coast between Montenegro in the north and Greece in the south, and lying opposite the Italian coast. It includes the vilayets of Scutari, Yanina, and Kossovo. There are about 1,500,000 Albanians, divided into the Ghegs who live in the north of Albania, and the Tosks who dwell in the south. They are Mohammedans for the most part.

Arabia.

The two Turkish vilayets in Arabia are Hedjaz and Yemen. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. The imports *via* Jiddah were, 1904, £1,495,422; and the exports £25,128. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mohammedan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia.

Yemen has an area of 73,800 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful.

Armenia.

Armenia, together with Kurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diarbekir, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. Sheep, cattle and wool are largely exported, and there is a growing silk industry in Diarbekir.

Macedonia.

Macedonia is the country which lies principally in the three vilayets of Salonika, Monastir, and Kossova. Bulgaria and Servia lie on the north, Greece on the south, and Albania on the west. There are large numbers of Bulgarians, Servians, and Greek Christians in Macedonia. The Bulgarian Exarch is at the head of the Bulgarian Christians, while the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church is acknowledged by other Christians. In consequence of the atrocities which followed a

rising in Monastir in 1902, the Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia drew up at the close of 1902 a *Reform Scheme*, and insisted on the introduction of a *system of foreign control*, with civil agents and a special force of *gendarmes*, to ensure its execution. In 1905 a *system of international financial control* was added to the *Financial Commission* appointed. The state of the country, however, was still very bad, and Great Britain and Russia were discussing further measures in 1908, when the revolution of the Young Turks led to the formal withdrawal of the Anglo-Russian proposals for reform.

Palestine.

Palestine includes the Sanjak (or Province) of Jerusalem—to which was added in 1906 the kaza of Nazareth—part of the vilayet of Beirut, and part of the vilayet of Syria. A number of Jewish Colonies, originally founded by Baron E. de Rothschild, but handed over in 1900 to the Jewish Colonisation Association, are now fairly flourishing in the rich plain of Sharon. There are also some German colonies. The cultivation of the orange is increasing largely. The population of Jerusalem is, approximately, 80,000, of Jaffa 40,000, of Gaza 35,000, and of Nazareth 20,000. The population of the province is increasing.

The Restored Constitution.

In 1876 the Sultan proclaimed a Constitution, the details of which were drawn up by Midhat Pasha. A Parliament was established and the Senators and Deputies met in March '77. The war with Russia began the next month, Parliament was closed, and dissolved in Feb. '78, and the Constitution was suspended. It remained suspended till 1908, when the peaceful revolution brought about by the Young Turk movement led to its restoration. Under the Constitution the Sultan, who is the protector of the Moslem religion, appoints and dismisses his Ministers, concludes all treaties with foreign Powers, declares war, is the head of the military and naval forces, and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but a new election must follow within 6 months. The liberty of the individual Ottoman is inviolable, and all Ottomans are equal before the law. The State religion is that of Islam, but the State protects the free exercise of all faiths known in the Empire and maintains the religious privileges given to the different communities. The press and education are free, all schools being under State control. **Parliament** consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on Nov. 1st, sitting till the following March 1st, though the Sultan can prolong the session if necessary. Members of the Senate are nominated by the Sultan, and the number must not exceed one-third that of the Chamber. They must be over 40, and have rendered service to the State. They receive 10,000 piastres a month. The Chamber of Deputies consists of members elected for 4 years, in the proportion of one Deputy to 50,000 male citizens, by ballot. Deputies must not be public servants, must be Ottomans, must be able to read and write Turkish, and must be over 30. Each Deputy receives 20,000 piastres per session and travelling expenses. The President and two Vice-Presidents of the Chamber are appointed by the Sultan from three lists, of three each, of

candidates elected by the Chamber. The initiative in legislation rests with the Ministry, but either Chamber can demand the introduction of new or the amendment of existing legislation, with the approval of the Sultan, who in that case orders the Council of State to prepare a measure in compliance with the demand. All measures must be passed by both Chambers and sanctioned by the Sultan before becoming law. The judges are irremovable except according to law. There is a *Supreme Court* of 30 members, divided into two sections, one, of 9 members, being "la Chambre d'Accusation," and the other, of 21 members, "la Chambre de Jugement." Provincial administration is to be based on the principle of decentralisation, and to include Provincial (vilayet), District (sanjak), and Cantonal (kaza) Councils, as well as Municipal Councils in the cities.

The Committee of Union and Progress stated, in Sept. 1908, that the Constitution might be modified by Parliament. Two-thirds of the Senate would be subject to election. Every Ottoman citizen over 20 would have the vote, irrespective of property qualification. Private Bills could be introduced, if approved, by not less than ten Deputies. The system of election followed was that in each nahie or sub-district a group of 500 electors chose a delegate; the delegates in a kaza or district then assembled and elected a Deputy. A Bill to revise the constitution in the direction thus indicated has been introduced into the Chamber, and has been referred to a Parliamentary Commission.

Political Parties.

The only organised political party in Turkey is the Committee of Union and Progress, which represents the Young Turk Party, and which engineered the revolution of 1909. The Committee, whose headquarters are at Salonika, is represented in the capital by a Parliamentary Committee of 160 members. The Parliamentary Committee controls a majority of the Lower House. It sits in secret, and frequently summons Ministers to explain or defend their policy. In April 1911, as the outcome of some internal dissensions, the Parliamentary Committee formulated a new programme, providing, amongst other things, that Deputies shall not engage in concession business or similar affairs in private interest, nor accept official posts; that Deputies shall not accept places in the Cabinet except as a consequence of a party vote by ballot in which a two-thirds majority of members of the party have supported their candidature; that the party shall continue to work for the union of the races of the Empire, and for the development of commerce, agriculture, industry, and education, in accordance with the needs of the country; that the party shall aim at the development in the Empire of Western civilisation and progress, while respecting public morals and national and religious usages; and that the party shall oppose the intentions and the activity of societies constituted for certain special secret objects.

The Army.

The Ottoman Army is at present undergoing reorganisation, consequent on the revolution of July 1908, and General von der Goltz, with a staff of about 20 German officers, resumed his duties in regard to the organisation and training of the forces, while many Turkish sub-

alterns have been attached to the German Army. A military council has been called into existence, and the organisation of an Army Staff completed. In June 1910 Mahmud Shevket Pasha demanded an extraordinary vote of £14,800,000. He proposed to purchase 66,000 rifles, 100 field guns, 38 mountain guns, and ammunition, equipment of many kinds, and to improve the fortifications. The Army budget, including the gendarmerie, amounted to £18,698,175 in 1910-11.

The empire is divided into seven military districts, and in 1911 a reorganisation of the forces in 14 army corps began. The number of corps to be maintained by the several districts is shown by numbers in the following list: Constantinople (1), Adrianople (3), Salonika (3), Erzingan (3), Damascus (1), Baghdad (2), and Sana'a (1); and there are two independent divisions respectively at Medina and Tripoli and 3 additional divisions are to be constituted in the Salonika district. There are in all 42 divisions, some of them with 10 battalions in peace and 13 in war, and others with 7 in peace and 10 in war. By the existing recruiting law all Mussulmans are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects have paid an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper.

The men liable to service are divided into—
(1) *Nizam*, or regular army, and its reserve;
(2) *Redif*, corresponding to a Landwehr; and
(3) *Mustahfiz*, or Landsturm, consisting of over 600 *Ilaveh* battalions, mostly skeleton formations, for the second-class *Redif*. Liability to service is as follows: with colours of the *Nizam*, three years; in the Reserve of the *Nizam*, six years; in the *Redif*, nine years; and in the *Mustahfiz*, two years. The *Nizam* has 22 divisions with 357 battalions, 20 cavalry brigades with 207 squadrons, and 16 artillery brigades with 271 batteries. The First *Redif* has 24 infantry divisions with 384 battalions and 316 squadrons; and the Second *Redif* 10 divisions with 158 battalions. The *Redif* has as yet no artillery. There are 155 companies of siege and fortress artillery. The irregular "*Hamidiéh*" Cavalry is raised among the Kurds, and is now (1911) being reorganised as tribal light cavalry, comprising 65 regiments.

The *Nizam* troops probably number 260,000, with 120,000 as a reserve, and the *Redif*, in two classes, with the *Mustahfiz*, probably bring up the total to well over 1,000,000; but of these somewhere between one quarter and a half may be eliminated as of little fighting value, except as reinforcements in a long campaign. The troops, though massed to the number of about 42,000 at Mustafa Pasha, Adrianople, and Kirk-Kilisse, are widely distributed throughout the Empire, and very largely in Asia Minor. Much of the best of the army, however, is in European Turkey, and the forces in Macedonia and Albania are being increased.

The Navy.

There are 10,000 officers and men in the Navy. The officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 90 commanders, 300 lieutenant-commanders, 250 lieutenants and 800 sub-lieutenants.

The strength in ships built and building in Oct. 1911 was:—

	Built.*	Building.
Battleships	4	—
Protected cruisers	2	1
Torpedo-vessels	2	—
Gunboats	15	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	8	—
Torpedo-boats	16	—

* The accuracy of these figures may be affected by the war.

In May 1911 it was officially announced that orders had been provisionally placed with a British syndicate, in which the firms of Armstrong, Vickers, and Brown of Clydebank, were interested, for two battleships, each of 23,000 tons. In August the contracts were reported to have been signed—Armstrong to build one ship, Vickers the other, and the three firms to provide machinery, armament, and equipment. The principal battery will consist of ten 13½-in. guns; the torpedo defence guns are to be carried in armoured casemates, and the speed to be 21 knots. Three merchant steamers—the *Oldenburg*, *Darmstadt*, and *Roland*, purchased from the North German Lloyd Co. for use as armed transports—were delivered early in 1911. By the terms of the contract the services of some officers of the German Co. were secured to instruct Turkish officers in the handling of the vessels. It was also reported that orders had been placed for four similar vessels—two in British and two in French yards—the intention being to form an auxiliary fleet.

By the terms of the agreement by which certain British naval officers were lent to the Turkish Admiralty as instructors, their engagements terminated automatically on the outbreak of war. After the occupation of Tripoli by the Italians, it was reported that the British officers had resumed their duties, but that these duties were confined to the shore and were in no way connected with the war. Thirty Turkish naval officers were sent to England in 1910-11 to undergo a course of study.

In August 1910 the Turkish Government purchased the German battleships *Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm* and *Weissenburg* for the sum of £900,000, and on arriving at Constantinople in September the vessels were renamed *Torgutt Reiss* and *Hairaddin Barbarossa*. Both vessels were launched in 1891. Turkey also purchased from Germany earlier in the year the four new destroyers numbered S. 165 to S. 168, which boats were renamed *Sadikjar-i-Millet*, *Muavenet-i-Millet*, *Mahabet-i-Wahon*, and *Nuhum-i-Hamijet*. The cost of purchase was £1400,000, or about £95,000 per vessel.

The naval programme elaborated by Sir Douglas Gamble, which the Cabinet adopted on Feb. 6th, 1910, provides for the construction of two battleships, three cruisers, and ten destroyers. Naval bases for the growing needs of the fleet were projected at Salonika and Smyrna.

Administration, Religion, etc.

The Koran is a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand

Vizier is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass, or **Cabinet of Ministers**.

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into *vilayets* or governments, subdivided further into provinces (*sanjaks*), districts (*kazas*), sub-districts (*nahihs*), and communities (*karihs*). These are governed by *Valis*, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey are amenable only to their respective **Consular tribunals**, except in cases where Turkish subjects are concerned, which come before the Turkish courts, or when the case relates to landed property owned by foreigners, when it comes before a Turkish civil court. Mohammedanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. Mohammedan priests number 11,600, and are subject to the *Sheik-ul-Islam*, but their offices are hereditary. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, and other Churches, however. Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, containing about 1,350,000 scholars, and is free.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. The land is largely held direct from the Crown. There is a Government Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £2,629,600, which advances money to farmers on the security of real property. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. There are several Jewish and German agricultural colonies in Palestine. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics are made at Damascus. All goods imported are taxed 11% *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt. There are now 4,100 miles of railway open in European and Asiatic Turkey. A large scheme of public works—railways, harbours, irrigations, etc.—has been presented to Parliament by the Government. The capital is Constantinople, with a population of about 1,125,000. Other chief towns are Damascus (250,000), Smyrna (201,000), Baghdad (145,000), Aleppo (127,150), Beirut (119,000), Salonika (105,000), and Adrianople (81,000).

Statistics and Diplomatie.

The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 1,111,741 sq. miles; and the total population at about 30,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 65,350 sq. m., pop. 6,130,000; in Asia Minor, 123,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Kurdistan, 72,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 170,360 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000; in Africa, 400,000 sq. m., pop. 1,000,000. **Revenue**, 1909-10, £24,851,000. **Expenditure**, 1909-10, £20,063,250. **Public debt**, Sept. 1910, £129,690,988.

Ministry.—*Grand Vizier*, Said Pasha.—*Sheik-ul-Islam*, Kiassim Effendi.—*Minister of War*, Mahmud Shevket Pasha.—*Finance*, Nail

Bey.—*Public Works*, Holoussi Bey.—*Foreign Affairs*, Assim Bey.—*Interior*, Djelal Bey.—*Marine*, Khurshid Pasha.—*Mines and Forests*, Sinapien Effendi.—*Justice and Pious Foundations*, Hairi Bey.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, Ibrahim Soussa.

Ambassador in London, Tewfik Pasha, 69, Portland Place, W.—*Consul-General*, Mundji Bey, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

British Ambassador at Constantinople, Right Hon. Sir Gerard Lowther, G.C.M.G., C.B.—*Councillor*, C. M. Marling, C.B., C.M.G.—*Commercial Attaché*, E. Weakley, C.M.G.—*Chief Dragoman*, G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G.

Judge of Supreme Consular Court, R. P. B. Cator; *Assistant Judge*, P. Grain.

British Consuls-General, J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E. (Baghdad), H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. (Beirut), H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. (Smyrna), H. H. Lamb, C.M.G. (Salonika), and H. C. A. Eyres (Constantinople).

British Consuls, A. T. Waugh (Constantinople), R. A. Fontana (Aleppo), F. E. Crow (Basra), Major L. R. Samson (Adrianople), J. H. Monahan (Jedda), H. Z. Longworth (Trebizond), H. E. Satow (Jerusalem), G. P. Devey (Damascus), and P. J. C. McGregor (Erzeroum).

History in 1911.

The Sultan made a tour in Macedonia in June.

The Heir-Apparent came to England in June to attend the Coronation. In August he visited Roumania and Germany.

Turkey occupied a prominent place on the stage of European politics in 1911. Her interests and attitudes in various international questions (including the war with Italy) are described in the section under that heading on p. 217. Her domestic affairs were throughout the year in a condition which may be fairly described as critical. **Ministerial changes** were frequent, and rumours of the impending retirement of the Grand Vizier persisted from January onwards. Hairi Bey, Minister of Pious Foundations, resigned in Dec. 1910; in February he was followed by Talaat Bey, the Minister of the Interior. A few days later Emrullah Effendi resigned the office of Education. Ismael Hakki Bey, who succeeded him, held the post only until May, when Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, accompanied him into retirement. In August Rifaat Pasha exchanged the post of Foreign Minister for that of Ambassador to France. Many of these resignations were due to the pressure of the Parliamentary Party of the Committee of Union and Progress. The Committee was not without internal troubles of its own. It was disturbed by a complicated movement which was directed by the Conservative Young Turks of the capital against the Radical Young Turks of Salonika, and which resulted in the victory of the former and the promulgation of a new party programme.

On the outbreak of hostilities with Italy Hakki Pasha resigned. Said Pasha, President of the Senate, was appointed Grand Vizier, and received the Sultan's command to convoke Parliament immediately. By October 4th Said Pasha had succeeded, after great difficulties, in forming a Cabinet. Strenuous efforts were made to induce Reshid Pasha, the Ottoman

Ambassador in Vienna, to accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but without success; and the office was taken over by Assim Bey, the Minister at Sofia. Parliament was opened on Oct. 14th in presence of the Sultan and the Imperial Princes, the Speech from the Throne dealing mainly with the war and the steps taken by the Government to invite the mediation of the Powers. A law was passed imposing a duty of 100 per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods imported from Italy since the declaration of war, and a Parliamentary Commission was instituted to inquire into the alleged neglect of the defences of Tripoli. On Oct. 18th the Grand Vizier read a statement of the Government policy. They proposed, he said, to strengthen their friendly relations with all the Powers, particularly the Balkan States. The excellent impression which this reassuring declaration created in Athens was somewhat modified by the news received a few days later of the brutal murder of the Greek bishops of Koritza and Grevena, the crimes being attributed by the Greeks to a Turkish band working under the orders of the Committee. The political situation at the end of November was complicated and obscure, and it seemed doubtful whether the good intentions of the Grand Vizier would prevail over the sinister influences of the Committee.

The assassination of Zeki Bey, who was shot in the street on July 10th, was generally ascribed to political motives. Zeki, it was alleged, had fallen a victim to the vengeance of the Salonika Party. The suspected murderers, Mustafa Nazim Bey and Ahmed Aga, were promptly arrested by the Constantinople police, but were not brought to trial till October. The hearing of the case, which resulted in some remarkable disclosures of the Committee intrigues, was still proceeding in November.

Revolts broke out in opposite extremities of the Empire early in the year. In the Yemen a rising, led by a fanatic named Said Idris, was supported by the titular Imam of Sana'a. Said Idris invested Ibha, the principal city of Assyria, while the Imam laid siege to Sana'a—which, next to the holy places, is the most important city in Arabia. Turkey's predominance in Islam was in peril, and the Government hastened to pour reinforcements into Arabia. The operations, which were conducted by Izzet Pasha, were prolonged until the autumn, when Syed Idris took to flight and the Imam made terms with the Ottoman Government.

The revolt in Northern Albania was still more serious. In Dec. 1910 the Grand Vizier informed the Chamber of Deputies that the operations undertaken for the disarmament of the Albanians were at an end, and that the troops were being withdrawn. Three weeks later a band of armed Albanians, belonging to the Roman Catholic Malissori, formulated a demand for the reopening of the Albanian schools and the use therein of the national alphabet and language. They refused to lay down arms until their demands were unreservedly conceded. At the end of January they began offensive operations, and in March Torgut Shevket Pasha was entrusted with the command of a large expeditionary force for their repression. Fighting of a desperate character ensued. The Government troops suffered some serious reverses, and the campaign was prolonged for four months before Torgut Shevket had drawn an "iron circle" round the Malissori fastnesses.

The leaders took refuge in Montenegrin territory, whence they issued an extended list of demands. Meanwhile reports of the sufferings of the non-combatant Malissori excited profound sympathy in Western Europe, and efforts were made to persuade the Turkish Government to adopt conciliatory measures. In July Torgut Shevket Pasha was succeeded in the command of the field force by Abdullah Pasha. An armistice was declared, and the Government, through the efforts of King Nicholas of Montenegro, who had championed the cause of the Malissori, was persuaded to promise the concessions demanded by the insurgents, including the right to carry arms and pecuniary compensation for the destruction of their dwellings. By the middle of August all the Malissories had returned to their ruined homes. In November they were still awaiting the money promised by the Turkish Government.

A disastrous fire occurred in Stamboul on July 23rd. Three thousand houses were destroyed and 50,000 persons rendered homeless. Funds for the relief of the sufferers were raised in London and other capitals. The trials of Turkey were further increased in the summer by an outbreak of cholera, which caused more than a thousand deaths in the capital and a still more serious mortality in the provinces, European and Asiatic.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President.

William Howard Taft was b. at Cincinnati, Sept. 15th, 1857. Son of Alphonso Taft, who was in his time a Cabinet Minister and a diplomatist. Graduated at Yale University '78, and admitted to Ohio Bar '80. In '82 he obtained the post of Collector of Internal Revenue, which he resigned a year later to take up general law practice, acting as assistant county solicitor for co. Hamilton '85-7. In '87 he was made a judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, in '90 Solicitor-General of the United States, and in '92 U.S. Circuit Judge. He came into political prominence as President of the Philippine Commission (1900-4), and as Civil Governor of the islands (1901-4). He left the latter post to become Secretary for War in 1904, and held office until 1908. In 1905, as Special Commissioner, he visited the Philippines, extending the cruise to Japan and China. He was sent to Cuba, and established a provisional Government there when the United States had to intervene owing to the rebellion against the Cuban Government in Sept. 1906. He visited Japan in 1907, and opened the first Assembly of the Philippines at Manila. He was the victorious Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1908, and assumed office on March 4th, 1909. Address: White House, Washington.

Constitution and Government.

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-eight North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is entrusted to three separate authorities

—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of £15,000, and a travelling allowance of £5,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a Cabinet of nine Ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. A Minister cannot sit in either House of the Legislature. The salary of each Minister is \$12,000 per annum. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president.

Congress and Judicature.

The Legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of

(1) the Senate, of 92 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High Court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. (There is at present a movement for amending the Constitution, so as to procure the election of Senators directly by the population, instead of by the Legislatures, of the different States. The proposed amendment has been carried in the House of Representatives more than once, but has failed to obtain the necessary majority in the Senate.)

(2) the House of Representatives, of 391 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population, as determined by the census taken every 10 years. New York at present has 37 representatives, Pennsylvania 32, Illinois 25, Ohio 21, Missouri 16, and Massachusetts 14, the other states having smaller numbers.

In addition to the representatives, delegates from the organised "territories" (districts not admitted as states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid \$7,000 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$12,000.

The judicial power is confided to a Supreme Court (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these 9 Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

The Army.

The President is Commander-in-Chief, exercising command through the War Minister. The Army is recruited by volunteering, but in principle every United States citizen from 18 to 45 years of age is liable for service in the Militia in time of national danger.

An "Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States" became law on Feb. 2nd, 1901, and has been carried into effect. The maximum number of enlisted men is fixed at 100,000. The establishment is fixed by Congress. Recruiting and re-enlistment have been falling off, and President Taft issued an order reducing the strength to 80,000 by July 1st, 1910, including the hospital corps and Philippine Scouts. When the order was issued, the number was about 88,000. The Chief of the Staff reports that a considerable addition to the infantry is necessary if the insular possessions and Alaska are to be garrisoned, and if garrisons are to be provided for Hawaii and the Canal zone. A proper reserve must also be created.

The regular forces consist of 15 regiments of Cavalry, 36 batteries of Artillery, 70 coast batteries, and 30 regiments of Infantry. The infantry regiment is divided into three battalions of four companies. The Engineers form three battalions of four companies. The irregular forces, before the reduction, were a provisional regiment in Porto Rico, fifty companies of Philippine Scouts, and some Indian Scouts.

Opinions of experienced British and foreign officers show the United States army to have attained a high degree of efficiency. The General Staff comprises 40 officers. The Chief of the Staff in a recent report expresses the hope that it will be possible to organise the troops in division and army corps. He insists on the importance of raising a reserve of 50,000 men, estimated to cost \$2,000,000, and of organising a volunteer army to cost nothing, and to be raised only after a declaration of war.

Under the Militia Law signed by the President on May 28th, 1903, the organised militia have been reconstituted, and the total strength shown by the 1911 report was 119,660. Most of the states have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within a few years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character; but at present there is great variation in condition and training, and experienced officers are required in large numbers. The total military expenditure in 1910-11, including fortifications, amounted to \$270,752,840.

The Navy.

The President appoints a Secretary of the Navy and an Assistant Secretary, and these two officials, who are usually civilians, exercise a general control and supervision of the ten departments or bureaux among which the business is distributed. These departments are very similar to those in the British Admiralty, and they are under the direction of naval officers. There are also special boards, mostly departmental, who advise either the Secretary of the Navy or the chiefs of the bureaux on technical points. With regard to the estimates, the chiefs of the various bureaux prepare and make annual reports which are published, and in these reports they make recommendations with estimates of cost. The Secretary of the Navy also makes an annual report, summarising the reports of his subordinates, with his own recommendations, which are submitted to Congress in the shape of Bills, and, being passed by the House of Representatives and Senate, and approved by the President, become law. The U.S. Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The Admiralty Bureaux are as follows:—

Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer; *Assistant-Secretary*, Beekman Winthrop (both app. March 1909).

The four advisors or "Aids" to the Secretary (which were created in December 1909) and other officials are: *Aid for Operations*, Rear-Admiral R. Wainwright; *Aid for Personnel*, Rear-Admiral W. P. Potter; *Aid for Material*, Capt. F. F. Fletcher; *Aid for Inspections*, Rear-Admiral C. E. Vreeland; *Chief of the Bureau of Navigation*, Commander Philip Andrews; *Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance*, Rear-Admiral N. C. Twining; *Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*, Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday; *Constructor-in-Chief*, R. M. Watt; *Engineer-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Hutch I. Cone; *Paymaster-General*, Thomas J. Cowie; *Surgeon-General*, Charles F. Stokes; *Judge Advocate-General*, Commander R. L. Russell; *Commandant, U.S.N. Marine Corps*, Major-Gen. William P. Biddle.

General Board.—Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey (President); Rear-Admirals Raymond P. Rodgers (President Naval War College), R. Wainwright (Aid for Operations); Newton E. Mason; Sidney A. Staunton; Bradley A. Fiske; Captains F. F. Fletcher (Aid for Material), Templin M. Potts (Chief Intelligence Officer); William J. Maxwell, and Spencer S. Wood (Secretary). Additional: Commanders Victor Blue; W. D. MacDougall; H. J. Ziege-meier; J. H. Dayton (Aid to the Admiral of the Navy); and Lieut.-Commander T. T. Craven.

The Naval Appropriation Bill for 1911-12 proposed an expenditure of £25,974,622 (\$126,495,509), a reduction of about £1,000,000 sterling as compared with the sum estimated for 1910-11.

The total number of enlisted men in the Navy is 47,500, and in the Marine Corps 9,521. According to the last Navy Register (Jan. 1st, 1911) there were, as regards officers, 1 admiral, 26 rear-admirals, 199 captains and commanders, 1,053 other executive officers, 277 midshipmen, 311 medical officers, 201 accountant officers, 659 warrant officers, and 334 officers of marines.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected (October 1911) is as follows:

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	31	4	2
Coast-defence vessels .	10	—	—
Armoured cruisers .	10	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	5	—	—
2nd class	6	—	—
3rd class	14	—	—
Unprotected cruisers .	5	—	—
Scouts (protected) . .	3	—	—
Torpedo-vessels . . .	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	34	7	8
Torpedo-boats	32	—	—
Submarines	18	15	5
Gunboats	34	—	3

The battleships *Utah* and *Florida* were completed in 1911; the *Arkansas* and *Wyoming* were launched (Jan. 14th and May 25th); and the *New York* and *Texas* begun, the keelplate of the former being laid on Sept. 11th. Two more battleships were also authorised during the year. Seven destroyers were completed, a similar number are in hand, and eight more were included in the Appropriation Bill. No submarines were finished in 1911, but the majority of the fifteen building should be ready in 1912; and five boats (four of which were authorised in 1911) were to be laid down.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—*Brooklyn*: one large dock, two smaller. *Norfolk, Va.*: one large dock, one smaller. *Mare Island, Cal.*: two large docks. *Boston, Mass.*: one small dock. *League Island, Pa.*: one large wooden dock. *Portsmouth, N.H.*: one small dock; *Charleston, S.C.*, one dry dock; *Bremerton, Washington*, ordnance yard. New docks able to take any warship are in course of construction at the Navy Yards at *Brooklyn*, *Mare Island*, *League Island*, and *Portsmouth*.

The commands of the various fleets are held as follows: *Atlantic Fleet*, Rear-Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief; 2nd division, Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger; 3rd division, Rear-Admiral Aaron Ward; 4th division, Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Howard; *Armoured Cruiser Squadron*, Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske. *Pacific Fleet*, Rear-Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief; 2nd division, Rear-Admiral W. H. H. Southerland. *Asiatic Fleet*, Rear-Admiral J. B. Murdoch, Commander-in-Chief.

State and Local Government.

The constitutions and modes of administration of the various States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The Governor and the State officials are chosen by direct vote of the people, and each party therefore appoints its own adherents when it wins the election. For local government within the States the unit

is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. There are **Indian Reservations**, with an area of 64,135 sq. miles, and an Indian population (1910) of 304,950, situated not only in Indian Territory but in Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. The "district of Columbia," which is really the capital, Washington, and which has an area of 70 sq. miles, with a population (1910) of 331,069, is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

Education, Agriculture, Industries.

Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. **Education** is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. The number of pupils in 1909 in the public schools, supported by public taxation, was 17,506,175. The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1909 was \$401,397,747. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. In 1900 there were 5,739,657 farms in the country, with an acreage of 841,201,546 acres, giving an average of 146.6 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at \$16,674,690,247 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, live stock and products at \$3,839,311,591. The fixed capital invested in agriculture is therefore put at \$20,514,201,838, as compared with \$9,874,664,087 invested in manufactures. About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, and over 7,000,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals (see MINES and QUARRIES OF THE WORLD for details) are the chief products. There are also many large and flourishing manufacturing industries—textiles, cotton (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD), wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The chief imports are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc., raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The chief exports are agricultural products, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements, etc. There were 244,084 miles of railway in operation in 1909, and 40,490 miles of street and elevated railways worked by electricity.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, in agreement with Great Britain and in opposition to the designs

of the Holy Alliance, which contemplated the partition of South America among the European Powers. It has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. President Monroe said: "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." President Roosevelt pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, Mr. Whitelaw Reid said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack."

Immigration Law and Statistics.

The United States Immigration Law, 1903, raised the head-tax on immigrants from 1 to 2 dollars. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labour Law. During 1910, 1,041,570 im-

migrant settlers arrived in the United States, including 215,537 from Italy, 258,737 from Austria-Hungary, 186,792 from Russia and Finland, 23,745 from Sweden, 17,538 from Norway, 46,706 from England, 2,120 from Wales, 29,855 from Ireland, 20,115 from Scotland, and 31,283 from Germany. The immigrants denied admission numbered 24,270.

Pensions.

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1910 there were on the roll 921,083 pensioners, of whom 602,180 were soldiers and 318,903 widows and dependants. The disbursements during the year amounted to \$159,974,056.

Newspapers.

In 1909 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 22,603.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,617,673 sq. miles. The non-contiguous territory, Hawaii, Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Samoa, has an area of 125,671 sq. miles. The total area is accordingly 3,743,344 sq. miles.

At the census of 1910 the population of the United States was 92,284,139. At the census of 1900 it was 76,303,387, of whom 39,050,242 were males and 37,244,145 females. The whites numbered 66,990,788, and the coloured 9,312,599. The Indians numbered 266,760. The proportion of the foreign-born was 13.7. New York had a population in 1910 of 4,766,883, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900.

The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000; in 1900 at \$88,517,306,775, or £17,700,000,000; in 1904 at \$107,104,211,917, or £21,420,000,000; and in 1907 at £25,000,000,000.

Revenue and expenditure for year ending June 30th:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1909 . .	603,589,490	662,324,445
1910 . .	675,511,715	659,705,391
Year ended June 30th.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1908 . .	1,191,341,792	1,860,773,346
1909 . .	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104
1910 . .	1,556,947,430	1,744,934,720

The figures exclude gold and silver and deal with merchandise only.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom have been in recent years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1885 . .	136,701,780	398,103,203
1905 . .	175,811,918	523,396,852
1909 . .	208,612,758	514,627,365

Public Debt, July 1st, 1910, \$2,652,665,838; deducting the cash in the treasury, viz. \$1,606,216,652, the total was \$1,046,449,185.

Vice-President, James S. Sherman, elected 1908.

Cabinet: *Secretary of State*, Philander C. Knox.—*Secretary of the Treasury*, Franklin MacVeagh.—*War*, W. Stimson.—*Attorney-General*, George W. Wickersham.—*Post-*

master-General, Frank H. Hitchcock.—*Navy*, George von L. Meyer.—*Interior*, Wallis L. Fisher.—*Secretary of Agriculture*, James B. Wilson.—*Secretary of Commerce and Labour*, Charles Nagel.

Ambassador in London, The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, 123, Victoria Street, S.W.—*First Secretary*, W. Phillips—*Second Secretary*, L. Harrison.

Consul-General in London, J. L. Griffiths.—*Vice- and Deputy-Consul-General*, R. Westacott.

British Embassy.—*Ambassador*, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M.—*First Secretary*, George Young, M.V.O.

British Consular Service: *Consuls-General*, C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. (New York), F. P. Leay (Boston), W. R. Hearn (San Francisco), H. G. Nugent (Chicago), A. E. Wileman (Manila), H. T. Carew-Hunt (New Orleans).—*Consuls*, Gilbert Fraser (Baltimore), Col. A. M. Brookfield (Savannah), C. A. Spencer Perceval (Galveston), W. Powell (Philadelphia), James Laidlaw (Portland, Ore.), T. E. Erskine (St. Louis), W. Moore (San Francisco), R. G. E. Forster (Honolulu), and W. B. Churchward (Porto Rico).

History in 1911.

The third and last session of the 61st Congress opened on Dec. 5th, 1910. The President's Message, delivered on the following day, contained no striking legislative proposals. Mr. Taft recommended the introduction of measures to amend the Shipping Subsidy Law of 1891, to establish a permanent Tariff Board, and to prevent cotton-lading frauds. He deprecated further legislation against trusts until the efficacy of existing measures had been fairly tested. He was sanguine as to the progress of the Panama Canal, and believed it would be finished in 1914. He proposed to ask Congress for £2,400,000 for its fortification.

Two supplementary messages were delivered in January, and the one asking for £600,000 on account of the sum wanted for the fortification of the Canal, the other inviting Congress to endorse the Agreement between the Department of State and the Canadian Government with regard to reciprocal tariff legislation.

In a brief but turbulent session the appropriation for the fortification of the Panama Canal was passed, together with some other measures, including a law for the reform of the Federal Judiciary. The Reciprocity Bill was carried in the House of Representatives, but failed to pass the Senate, and Mr. Taft summoned an extra session to meet within a month.

On April 4th the 62nd Congress was opened. Mr. Champ Clark, who had been nominated to the Speakership by the democratic caucus, expounded the party programme, of which the main items were Canadian Reciprocity, the direct election of Senators, the publicity of campaign funds, the reapportionment of the House, various investigations into departmental affairs, and the Statehood of New Mexico and Arizona. Mr. Taft's message, delivered on the following day, dealt solely with the Reciprocity Question. "I am constrained," said the President, "in deference to popular sentiment, and with a realising sense of my duty to the great masses of our people, whose welfare is involved, to urge upon your consideration early action on this Agreement." The Reciprocity Bill was reintroduced on

April 12th, passed the Lower House on the 21st by 264 votes to 89, and the Senate on July 22nd by 53 votes to 27. (See article INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.)

Having disposed of the Reciprocity Bill, the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives devoted itself to the congenial task of tinkering the Tariff. The majority in the House was well disciplined and worked with surprising harmony. In the Senate the Democrats and the Insurgent Republicans (sec 1911 ed.) formed an all-powerful coalition. The President was averse from any alteration of the Tariff pending the institution of a permanent Tariff Board. Congress nevertheless passed Bills for revising the woollen and cotton duties, and for the free importation of meat and flour from Canada. All these were vetoed by the President. A joint resolution was also passed admitting Arizona and New Mexico to the privilege of Statehood. This, in its original form, was also vetoed, but an amended resolution received the Presidential sanction and increased the number of States in the Union to forty-eight. The Session closed on Aug. 22nd.

Mr. Taft subsequently set out upon a presidential campaigning tour of 13,000 miles.

A congressional inquiry into the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy (see 1911 ed.) resulted in the vindication of Mr. Ballinger. On March 7th, however, Mr. Ballinger resigned his portfolio as Minister of the Interior. The President, in accepting his resignation, wrote, "You have been the object of one of the most unscrupulous conspiracies for defamation of character that history can show." Mr. W. Fisher was appointed in his place. In May Mr. Dickinson resigned the office of Secretary of State for War, and was succeeded by Mr. Stimson.

A referendum took place in Maine, in September, on a proposal to abrogate the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting for ever the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating liquors. Prohibition had existed in the State since 1833. The referendum showed the small majority of 20 in favour of its abandonment.

A number of investigations under the Anti-Trust Law took place during the year, and in October a great sensation was caused by the announcement that the Government had decided to take proceedings against the Steel Corporation. The writ charged the Corporation with crushing competition, with wilfully deceiving President Roosevelt in order to get his consent to the acquisition of the Tennessee coal and iron fields, and with exercising "power which is a menace to the welfare of the country, and which should be destroyed."

Territories and Dependencies.

Alaska is a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in '68 for £1,440,000. The area is 590,884 sq. m., and the population in 1910 was 64,356. It is administered by a Governor appointed by the President, and the capital is Juneau (pop. 1,864). Other towns are: Nome (pop. 3,500), on the west coast; Skagway (pop. 1,100), and Sitka (pop. 1,396). The chief centre in the gold region in the interior is Fairbanks, on the Tanana river; copper, lead, and coal are also worked. There are valuable seal and salmon fisheries, and big timber resources.

Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain in '98, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. Area about 150 sq. m.; pop. about 9,000. The capital is Agaña: pop. 6,000.

The Hawaiian Islands are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. They were annexed to the United States in '98, attached to the department of California for military purposes, and made a Territory in 1900, with one delegate in the U.S. Congress. The administration is carried on by a Governor with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is free. Exports: sugar, rice, coffee, fruits and nuts, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, China, and Japan. Area, 6,449 sq. m.; pop. (1910), 191,909, including over 25,000 Chinese, over 60,000 Japanese, and about 28,500 whites. Capital, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 39,305. Imports, 1909, £4,284,996; exports, £3,095,695.

The Philippine Islands form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the Americo-Spanish war they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1902 a Civil Governor was appointed, with a Legislative Body consisting of seven Commissioners, four Americans and three Filipinos; and a Legislative Assembly, elected July 30th, 1907. There were two main parties—the Nationalists, who advocated immediate independence; and the Progressists, who accepted American suzerainty. The former easily carried the election, but only about one in thirty of the population took the trouble to get registered as voters. The islands are divided into 36 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councilors. This decentralising policy has been much criticised, and is said to have led to great expense and extravagance. Great mineral wealth is said to exist, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and Luzon with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 100,000 respectively. Sugar, hemp, copra, cigars, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. Great harbour improvements are being made at Manila, and railway construction is proceeding rapidly in the islands. A new currency on a gold standard was instituted in 1903, the peso being equal to half the United States gold dollar. A large number of primary schools have been established in the chief centres, and are attended by about 520,000 children. Area, 115,026 sq. m.; pop., according to a census taken in 1903, 7,635,426, of whom 647,740 are described as uncivilised; estimated at 8,000,000 in 1907. The largest islands are Luzon (40,969 sq. miles) and Mindanao (36,292 sq. miles). The capital is Manila,

with a population of over 223,000. Imports, 1909, £6,475,920; exports, £7,275,993.

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of San Domingo, in the West Indies. It is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a Legislative Assembly of 35 members elected for 2 years on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification and a low educational test. The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has been made a U.S. naval base. The island is mountainous, the climate healthy, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. There are 200 miles of railway. Area 3,435 square miles, and pop. 1,000,000, of whom about 60,000 are negroes, about 300,000 mulattoes, and about 590,000 whites. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 32,048; Ponce, 27,952.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9th, '99, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 77 sq. miles, pop. 3,750) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m., with about 2,000 inhabitants.

URUGUAY.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, Montevideo, pop. 308,339, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a President elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3,000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues, a property tax, licences, stamp duties, etc. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory and free, under a greatly improved system in recent years. The peace establishment of the army is about 4,000; there is a national guard of about 35,000. The Italian cruiser *Dogali* was purchased in 1908, and renamed *XXV. de Agosto*. A High Court of Justice was established in Dec. 1907, and the judicial system was reorganised. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining is done. At Fray Bentos is established the great factory of the Liebig Extract of Meat Co. (Lemco). At this factory and its branches 371,255 cattle were slaughtered in 1910. Exports, chiefly wool,

preserved beef, hides, ostrich feathers, etc. There are over 1,500 miles of railway open, all in British hands. Of the imports the United Kingdom sent £2,925,352 in 1907.

Area, 72,210 sq. miles; pop. (1910) 1,039,078. Revenue and expenditure, 1911-12 (estimated), £6,071,000. Debt, 1910, £28,559,335. Imports, 1909, £7,905,694; exports, 1909, £9,742,490. Exports to U.K., £1,318,915; imports from U.K., £2,418,000.

President, Don José Battle y Ordóñez (elected March 1st, 1911).—Vice-President, Don Feliciano Viera.

Minister in London, Señor Federico R. Vidiella, 35, Hyde Park Gate, Kensington.—Consul-General in London, Dr. Carlos de Oliveira Nery, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General at Montevideo, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

VENEZUELA.

A republic in South America, consisting of 14 federal states and territories. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana.

President.

General Juan Vicente Gómez became President in Dec. 1908 as the result of a *coup d'état* during the absence in Europe of his predecessor, President Castro. In April 1910 he was formally elected.

Government, Army, etc.

The President is assisted by and elected (for a period of 6 years) from a Federal Council of 19 members appointed by Congress within 15 days of its first meeting. Congress consists of a Senate of 26 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a House of Representatives, elected directly, one member to every 40,000 of population, and one more for an excess of 20,000. The term of office for both houses is 6 years. The constituent states have each its own legislature and executive. On a peace footing the forces are about 4,000 strong, and there is a national militia estimated at 100,000 men. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic. There are over 540 miles of railway being worked. The chief exports are coffee, cacao, hides, and rubber.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 364,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,664,000. Capital, Caracas, pop. 85,000. Revenue, 1907-8, £2,030,000; expenditure, 1907-8, £1,990,000; debt, 1910, £4,487,420. Imports, 1909-10, £2,243,215; exports, £3,422,557.

British Minister at Caracás, F. Harford, C.V.O.—Consul, C. de Lemos (Ciudad Bolívar).

Consul-General in England, Antonio J. Yturbe, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.

PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

WHEAT SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.—THE WORLD'S HARVEST IN 1911.—IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.—THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.—BRITISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.—SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF THE WORLD.

The following table—showing the acreage, produce, and yield per acre of wheat in the countries named, in the year 1909, "so far as the particulars can be given"—is taken from Part IV., vol. xlv., of the Agricultural Statistics published by the Board of Agriculture in 1911. In a preface to these statistics, Mr. R. H. Rew, one of the Assistant Secretaries to the Board, expresses the view that the total acreage under wheat in world is not far short of 240,000,000, of which the countries included in the table represent about 90 per cent. Of this vast area it would seem, so far as the figures permit comparison, and making some allowance for a

probable progress in the direction of greater comprehensiveness and more complete accuracy in the collection of returns, that about 45,000,000 acres have been added within the past fifteen years. An estimate of the increase of the wheat-eating population of the world is practically impossible, and consequently the relation of increased supply to increased demand cannot be expressed statistically. The course of the world's price, allowing for seasonal disturbances, would no doubt be the best index of any pressure of population on the means of subsistence, whether as regards wheat or any other product:—

Countries.	Acreage.		Produce.		Yield per Acre.	
	In 1909.	Mean of previous Years.	In 1909.	Mean of previous Years.	In 1909.	Mean of previous Years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom.	1,867,096	1,673,432	7,899,587	6,733,288	33'85	31'99
Algeria	—	3,361,644	—	3,666,905	—	8'73
Argentina	14,561,571	13,017,232	19,514,978	19,090,378	10'72	11'73
Australia	5,262,474	5,804,114	7,823,874	7,707,075	11'89	10'51
Austria	2,940,908	2,855,000	7,083,745	6,833,058	19'27	19'15
Belgium	395,200	387,163	1,937,683	1,709,735	39'22	35'33
Bulgaria	2,569,146	2,401,968	4,007,919	4,407,287	12'48	14'68
Canada	7,750,400	6,338,375	20,843,000	12,820,326	21'51	16'18
Chile	—	1,072,735	—	2,194,315	—	16'36
Denmark	—	99,880	460,723	510,895	—	42'10
Egypt	1,299,234	1,255,292	—	—	—	—
France	16,292,713	16,152,417	43,148,153	40,071,098	21'19	19'85
Germany	4,523,516	4,649,538	17,245,138	17,164,903	30'50	29'53
Hungary	8,767,149	9,216,509	15,733,985	20,528,587	14'36	17'82
India, including Native States	26,045,100	27,055,669	35,436,800	37,698,943	10'88	11'15
Italy	11,631,230	12,192,502	23,738,457	19,505,867	16'33	12'80
Japan	1,107,608	1,102,010	2,786,854	2,515,746	20'13	18'26
Luxemburg	27,242	27,060	77,147	73,350	22'66	21'69
Mexico	—	—	—	1,286,481	—	—
Netherlands	126,632	139,569	503,689	603,021	31'82	34'56
New Zealand	252,391	222,108	1,096,599	874,666	34'76	31'50
Norway	—	12,399	37,950	35,488	—	22'69
Roumania	4,171,939	4,554,146	6,874,615	8,915,282	13'18	15'66
Russia :						
European, ex. Poland	47,411,603	46,986,277	73,123,267	50,828,092	12'34	8'65
Poland	1,227,372	1,237,535	2,641,005	2,541,704	17'21	16'43
Caucasia	8,386,758	7,907,425	12,904,462	10,651,139	12'31	10'78
Finland	—	—	—	16,546	—	—
Siberia and the Steppes	*8,396,233	5,602,253	8,934,247	8,043,652	8'51	11'49
Servia	—	908,534	—	1,462,812	—	12'88
Spain	9,343,257	9,120,405	18,008,005	13,777,085	15'42	12'03
Sweden	228,475	211,811	836,447	739,681	29'29	27'94
Switzerland	105,963	106,210	445,851	436,208	33'66	32'86
Tunis	999,429	1,066,272	803,542	656,767	6'43	4'93
United States of America	46,723,000	46,400,557	89,347,397	79,490,934	15'30	13'71
Uruguay	—	649,482	—	792,463	—	9'76

THE WORLD'S HARVEST IN 1911.

The following preliminary statement of the World's Harvest in 1911 was issued by the International Institute in September.

Wheat.

Canada, 109,594,000 cwt.
Egypt, 20,377,000 cwt.
France, 171,455,000 cwt.
Hungary, 103,198,000 cwt.
Italy, 102,919,000 cwt.
Russia, 339,259,000 cwt.
United Kingdom, 34,231,000 cwt.
United States, 352,703,000 cwt.

Barley.

Canada, 22,089,000 cwt.
Hungary, 32,519,000 cwt.
Japan, 40,497,000 cwt.
Roumania, 10,823,000 cwt.
Russia, 186,946,000 cwt.
United Kingdom, 27,617,000 cwt.
United States, 61,212,000 cwt.

Oats.

Canada, 111,729,000 cwt.
Hungary, 27,501,000 cwt.
Russia, 262,906,000 cwt.
United Kingdom, 53,543,000 cwt.
United States, 240,637,000 cwt.

Rye.

France, 24,051,000 cwt.
Hungary, 27,156,000 cwt.
Russia, 401,443,000 cwt.
United States, 15,298,000 cwt.

Maize.

Italy, 46,835,000 cwt.
Russia, 31,879,000 cwt.
United States, 1,367,694,000 cwt.

In those countries for which information reached the Institute, the production in 1911 as compared with 1910 was: wheat, 0.5 per cent. above; barley, 0.5 per cent. below; oats, 11.1 per cent. below; rye, 3.6 per cent. below; and maize, 13.4 per cent. below.

The estimated production of rice was in Spain, 4,081,000 cwt.; Italy, 9,308,000 cwt.; and United States, 9,097,000 cwt.

The area under wheat in Chile was placed at 1,482,000 acres; under oats, 741,000 acres; and the condition of both crops was 20 per cent. above average.

In Egypt the area under cotton was 1,776,000 acres, and the condition of the crop was 9 per cent. below average.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The growth of the imports of the chief agricultural food products into the United Kingdom is shown by the following table, giving the proportional quantities per head of population for the products named:

Years.	Wheat (grain).	Wheat (flour).	Meat.			Butter and Margarine
	lb.	lb.	lb.*	lb.†	lb.‡	lb.
'61-65	106	21	0.1	4.2	1.6	3.9
'66-70	116	16	0.2	2.3	1.7	4.3
'71-75	152	19	0.2	7.8	2.9	4.8
'76-80	174	28	1.7	13.5	4.0	6.2
'81-85	186	45	3.5	11.8	3.6	7.2
'86-90	170	48	7.0	12.9	3.4	8.7
'91-95	203	56	12.4	14.1	3.9	10.4
'96-1900	185	58	19.6	19.8	4.3	11.6
1901-5	229	47	23.0	18.0	4.9	13.2
1909	243	28	28.2	14.3	4.3	12.3
1906-10	243	31	28.0	15.4	4.0	13.0
1910	259	25	31.8	11.3	4.5	12.4

* Fresh beef, mutton, and pork.

† Bacon and hams.

‡ Other meat, fresh and preserved.

The total quantity of dead meat of all kinds (excluding rabbits) imported in 1910 was 19,319,000 cwt., as compared with 18,818,000 cwt. in 1909 and 19,103,000 cwt. in 1908. The totals obtained by adding to these figures the equivalent weight in meat of the live cattle and sheep imported for food are as follows: 1910, 20,722,000 cwt.; 1909, 20,883,000 cwt.; and 1908, 21,622,000 cwt. The latter totals have declined steadily since 1906, when they attained the maximum—22,144,000 cwt. The average importation of the five years 1903-7 was, however, 21,428,000 cwt. Although the expanding imports of beef and mutton have largely supplied the deficiency caused by the recent rapid decline of the trade in live animals, the reduction since 1908 of

imported bacon and hams has resulted in a smaller aggregate overseas supply of meat.

The total number of cattle imported in 1910 was 219,561, the corresponding figures for 1909 and 1908 being 321,340 and 383,129 respectively. In 1910, 138,387 were consigned from the United States, and 78,691 from Canada, the decrease amounting in each case to about 30 per cent. of the 1909 figures.

The importation of wheat was the largest on record, exceeding the previous highest, that of 1904, by 826,000 cwt. The flour imports, which are included in their equivalent weight of grain in the above wheat figures, continue to decline.

The total quantity of butter imported in 1910 was 4,325,539 cwt., being larger than in any year since 1906. The supplies from Sweden and the Netherlands were somewhat greater than in 1909, but those from Denmark, Russia, and France were smaller. The most noticeable feature of the year's supply, however, was the large expansion of the output of the Australasian Dominions. Altogether they contributed 1,031,000 cwt., as compared with 676,000 cwt. in 1909 and 631,000 in 1908, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand all increasing their shipments.

The imports of cheese (2,456,340 cwt.) were also the largest since 1906. The Netherlands and United States sent less than in 1909, but Italy, Canada, and New Zealand increased their supplies, the imports from the last-mentioned country amounting to 454,000 cwt., or over 20 per cent. more than in 1909.

Of margarine 1,120,812 cwt. were imported in 1910, a considerable increase on the year, the total being 19,000 cwt. more than in 1906, and the largest since 1893. The increase over 1909 was almost entirely in supplies from the Netherlands.

Larger numbers of eggs were imported from Russia, Denmark, and Austria-Hungary, but the imports from Germany, France, and Italy were smaller. The year's total was 2,201,000,000 eggs, being 76,000,000 more than in 1909, and 16,000,000 more than in 1908.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

The International Agricultural Institute, which owes its inception to the King of Italy and which has been housed in a beautiful building constructed at his personal expense in Rome, has received the support of nearly all the countries of the world. Its current expenses are provided by the Governments of the countries sending representatives to the Institute, the British subscription at present being £960 per annum. The official language of the Institute is French, but the staff is international. The work of the Institute is divided into four technical branches: Produce, Rural Labour, Diseases of Plants, and Economical and Social Institutions. There is also an administrative branch and a library. The technical branches are designed to supply the world with reliable

information—(a) on agricultural produce, so as to minimise the influence of perturbing influences on the markets; (b) on rural labour, in order that the migratory movements, whether periodical or not, correspond as much as possible to the interests of production and labour; (c) on the diseases of plants, in order to render their diffusion more difficult, and facilitate the protection of such districts as are free from them; (d) on agricultural credit, insurance, and co-operative institutions, so that the knowledge of the means used and results obtained may help the diffusion and increase the efficiency of each system, as well as encourage mutual agreements. The Institute publishes a monthly bulletin of statistics and occasional volumes of collected information.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '89, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. The President of the Board receives a salary of £2,000 per annum. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in five divisions.

1. The **Animals Division** is charged with the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, '87 and '91, and certain sections of the Dogs Act, 1906. The Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders made thereunder deal with the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of certain contagious diseases among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of ruminating animals, and swine, horses, dogs, and other canine animals, and hay and straw from certain countries; the transit of animals, and the exportation of horses. Work is also undertaken for the encouragement and improvement of light-horse breeding.

2. The **Fisheries Division** is charged with powers and duties in England and Wales under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, the Cran Measures Act, 1908, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. It also conducts the English share of the International Fisheries Investigations in the North Sea and adjacent waters.

3. The **Intelligence Division** is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect and fungus attacks, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Destructive Insect and Pests, and other Acts; inspects, reports, and advises upon Higher Agricultural Education in England and Wales, and upon

experimental and research work; issues leaflets and the monthly *Journal* of the Board.

4. The **Land Division** administers the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, and is concerned with transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement, and grants of land or advances of money under the Light Railways Act, 1896; the appointment of arbitrators and umpires, in certain cases, under the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and business relating to charges under these Acts.

5. The **Statistical, Tithe, and Establishment Division** collects the annual Agricultural Returns of acreage and produce of crops and live stock, statistics of fisheries, prices of agricultural produce, statistics of diseases of animals, etc., and prepares reports thereupon. Business in this division relates also to the re-apportionment and redemption of tithe rentcharge, corn rents, and extraordinary tithe rentcharge, the merger of tithe rentcharge, the definition of disputed boundaries in certain cases, the redemption of rents under sect. 45 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, the enfranchisement of copyhold land, exchanges of lands, the regulation and inclosure of commons under the Inclosure Acts, the constitution of Land Drainage Districts, and the sanction of loans under the Land Drainage Act, 1861. Matters relating to the staff of the Department are dealt with in this Division.

The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of Kew Gardens is under the control of the Board.

The *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* is published monthly, price 4d.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.
Permanent Secretary, Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B.
Parliamentary Secretary, Lord Lucas.

Offices, 4-6, and 8, Whitehall Place, 3 and 21, St. James's Square, and 43, Parliament Street, S.W.

Department of Agriculture, Ireland.

The authority which controls and promotes agriculture in Ireland is the **Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction**, created in '99, which has done a most important work in the country. **Vice-President**, Rt. Hon. T. Wallace Russell, M.P. **Sec.**, T. P. Gill. **Office**, 4, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, eight Commissioners, styled the Development Commissioners, are appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture and other economic resources of the United Kingdom. The Commissioners are appointed by Royal Warrant for ten years, one of them (who, however, may be reappointed) retiring every two years. Two only of the Commissioners receive salaries, which together must not exceed £3,000 a year. The Commissioners are assisted by a staff of paid officials. Every application for a grant or loan is referred to the Commissioners, who, after considering the application, draw up a recommendation for the Treasury. Before making any recommendation for an advance for the purpose of improving rural transport the Commissioners must consult the Road Board (see p. 350).

On the recommendation of the Commissioners the Treasury may make free grants and loans for the following purposes: (1) Aiding and developing agriculture and rural industries (under this heading are included agriculture, horticulture, dairying, the breeding of horses, cattle, and other live stock and poultry, the cultivation of bees, home and cottage industries, the cultivation and preparation of flax, the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, and any other industries immediately connected with the above) by promoting scientific research, instruction and experiments in the science, methods and practice of agriculture (including the provision of farm institutes), the organisation of co-operation, instruction in marketing produce, and the extension of the provision of small holdings, and by the adoption of any other means calculated to develop agriculture and rural industries. (2) Forestry, including the purchase and planting of land, the conducting of inquiries, experiments and research for the purposes of promoting forestry and the teaching of methods of afforestation. (3) The reclamation and drainage of land. (4) The general improvement of rural transport, including the making of light railways, but not the construction or improvement of roads. (5) The construction and improvement of harbours and canals. (6) The development and improvement of fisheries.

Grants and loans are made out of a fund, which is to be fed by: (1) sums annually voted by Parliament; (2) a sum of £2,500,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund, and payable in five annual instalments of £500,000 each, in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915; (3) sums received by way of interest and on repayment of loans, and the profits made as the result of a grant or loan in cases where the repayment of such profits is made a condition of the grant or loan.

The following are the names of the Commissioners in the order in which they are to retire: Henry Jones Davies, Saint-Hill Eardley-Wilmot, C.I.E., Michael Andrew Ennis, William Stowell Haldane, Alfred Daniel Hall, F.R.S., Sidney Webb, Lord Richard Fredk. Cavendish (Chairman), and Sir Francis Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Vice-Chairman). Secretary, H. E. Dale. Offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, The Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

In reporting their operations from the institution of the Commission in May 1910 until March 31st, 1911, the Commissioners state that

during the first nine months they (and also, they believe, the Government Departments most concerned with the Development Fund) have been largely occupied in necessary preliminary work. Although they have received under the Act but a small proportion of the applications actually made to the Treasury, yet it must be remembered that the settlement of a comprehensive scheme for such a purpose as agricultural research is in practice equivalent to disposing of many individual applications; and that procedure, though apparently slow, is, in the Commissioners' view, the only ultimately satisfactory method of dealing with schemes for several at least of the purposes mentioned in the Act.

The sums of which the Commissioners have either recommended the allocation, or agreed to recommend it as soon as satisfactory schemes are framed, amount roughly to £165,000 per annum, and £100,000 non-recurring advances. By far the larger proportion of this expenditure, if ultimately approved by the Treasury, will go in agricultural research and instruction—viz. England and Wales £105,000 per annum, Scotland a lump sum of £60,000 and £5,000 per annum, Ireland £9,000 per annum.

These figures do not take account of the considerable sums of which no definite estimate can yet be given, but for which schemes were either being prepared or were under examination by the Commissioners at the close of the financial year.

In the first nine months of their work the Commissioners, so far as they were concerned, allocated and, as they think, rightly allocated one-third of the annual income guaranteed to the Development Fund for five years. Out of the two-thirds which remained they hoped to provide during the next year for considerable annual expenditure on such purposes as forestry and forestry instruction and the organisation of co-operation; and it cannot be supposed that expenditure on the purposes with which they have already dealt ought to or will remain stationary at the amounts provisionally fixed. Looking to these facts, the Commissioners say, they cannot but feel some apprehension that unless Parliament comes to the aid of the Fund, its position in a very few years will not be a strong one. They will, however, be far more able to form an opinion on this important question at the end of the financial year 1911-12.

In October Lord Carrington stated that the Development Commissioners had granted a sum not exceeding £325,000 up to March 1916, for the provision of farm institutes and the payment of agricultural instructors all over the country. These institutes would form the headquarters of the agricultural staff of the county, and would provide instruction for young men and women of 16 and upwards in agriculture, fruit-growing, horticulture, forestry, dairying, poultry-keeping, etc. The Board of Agriculture, who were responsible for higher agricultural education, had prepared a scheme under which the Development Commissioners had agreed to give a grant of £33,000 a year for the promotion of agricultural research. This grant would be distributed by the Board to various institutions, who would conduct inquiries into the most important problems affecting agriculture. (See also CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.)

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Persons engaged in Agriculture.

In the General Report on the 1901 Census of England and Wales, issued in 1904, the following comparison was made as to the number of persons engaged in Agriculture in the United Kingdom, as enumerated at the last three censuses:—

	1881	1891	1901
Farmers, Graziers Do. Sons or other relatives re- turned as assist- ing in the work on the Farm ..	633,787	597,878	577,177
Agricultural La- bourers, Farm Servants ..	280,964	297,099	320,976
Gardeners, Nur- serymen, Seeds- men, Florists ..	1,192,725	1,072,059	869,728
Others — Shep- herds, Farm Bailliffs, etc. ..	168,846	199,014	239,689
	86,009	83,706	102,242
	2,362,331	2,249,756	2,109,812

Agricultural Labourers' Wages.

Although time payments in cash form the main part of agricultural labourers' earnings, the method of remuneration varies very much in different parts of the United Kingdom.

The Board of Trade published in 1910 the results of an inquiry into the earnings and hours of agricultural labourers in the year 1907. The following table (extracted from that report) shows the average weekly earnings in 1907 of all adult male agricultural labourers regularly employed, in each of the four countries, and of ordinary labourers, horse-men, cattlemen, and shepherds in England and Scotland, so far as included in the returns received by the Board. It was not possible to give separate averages for Wales and Ireland for each class of agricultural labourer, the farms being generally too small to admit of distinctive duties being assigned to particular men. The amounts stated are inclusive of every payment, whether in cash or in kind, made to the men during the year, a money value having been attached to such payments as were not made in cash; deductions (if any) from the weekly cash wages on account of lost

time, sickness, etc., were also taken into consideration. In England, Wales, and Scotland the value of a cottage has been taken as £4 per annum, and in Ireland as £2 12s. per annum, or 1s. per week, although doubtless some cottages would let for more and others for less. Board and lodging has been computed at £20 16s. per annum (8s. a week) in England, £17 in Wales, £20 in Scotland, and £13 per annum (5s. a week) in Ireland.

Country.	Ordinary Labourers.	Horse-men.	Cattle-men.	Shep-herds.	All Classes.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
England	17 6	18 9	19 1	19 7	18 4
Wales and Monmouthshire	—	—	—	—	18 0
Scotland	18 11	19 8	19 4	20 5	19 7
Ireland	—	—	—	—	11 3

Average weekly earnings of the selected classes of agricultural labourers were slightly higher in 1907, in both England and Scotland, than in 1902, and appreciably higher in 1902 than in 1898. In both countries average earnings in 1907 were 2d. greater than in 1902, whereas in 1902 the average was 8d. more in England and 1s. 3d. more in Scotland than in 1898.

The highest average weekly earnings in England were in Durham, 22s.; in Wales, Glamorgan, 19s. 3d.; in Scotland, Dumbarton, 21s. 7d.; in Ireland, Antrim, 14s.

The lowest average weekly earnings were—in England, Oxford, 16s. 4d.; Wales, Cardigan, 16s. 6d.; Scotland, Caithness, 14s. 6d.; Ireland, Roscommon, 9s. 8d.

Agricultural and other Land.

The general distribution of the land surface of the United Kingdom in the year 1910 may be shown as under. The figures for Ireland and for Jersey (included in the Channel Islands) include inland water area.

The surface which remains unaccounted for in the following table is about 15 per cent. of the whole, and includes not only water, wastes, land incapable of profitable cultivation, and the minor holdings of 1 acre or less which are not the subject of annual returns, but also the land required for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes:—

	Total Area (excluding Water).	Woods and Planta-tions.	Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing.	Permanent Pasture.	Arable Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
England	32,394,303	1,715,473	2,423,592	13,923,327	10,592,055
Wales	4,749,651	184,361	1,334,460	2,048,817	728,389
Scotland	19,070,199	868,409	9,086,174	1,504,896	3,348,446
Great Britain	56,214,153	2,768,243	12,844,226	17,477,040	14,668,890
Ireland	20,247,197	306,661	2,453,899	9,821,896	4,839,149
Isle of Man	140,986	1,000	28,871	20,183	73,600
Channel Islands	44,467	169	1,972	8,697	22,182
United Kingdom	76,646,803	3,076,073	15,328,968	27,327,816	19,603,821

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Number and Size of Holdings.

Details of holdings above 1 acre for 1910 are given in the following table :—

	No. of Holdings, 1910.	Acreage under Crops and Grass.	Average Size.	
			1910.	1895.
England	371,096	24,515,382	66·1	65·3
Wales	60,578	2,777,206	45·8	47·1
Scotland	78,134	4,853,342	62·1	61·5
Great Britain	509,808	32,145,930	63·1	62·6
Ireland	516,896	17,134,855	33·1	29·5*

* 1896 figures.

The various sizes of these holdings were :—

	1-5 Acres.	5-50 Acres.	50-300 Acres.	Above 300 Acres.
England . .	80,429	166,155	109,981	14,531
Wales . . .	10,234	31,934	17,996	364
Scotland . .	17,889	34,446	23,125	2,674
Great Britain	108,552	232,585	151,102	17,569
Ireland . .	61,730	364,549	81,104	19,513

* 50-200 acres. † Above 200 acres.

The total number of holdings above 1 acre in Great Britain was greater in June 1910 by 637 than in 1908. The farmed area of the country was 37,142 acres less.

Acreage under Crops.

The following table compares the preliminary returns of the acreage under crops in Great Britain in 1911 with the returns for 1910 :

	1911.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total acreage under all crops and grass *	32,094,658	32,145,930	—	51,272
Arable land	14,648,104	14,668,890	—	20,786
Permanent Grass *				
For Hay	5,002,764	5,004,943	—	2,179
Not for Hay	12,443,790	12,472,097	—	28,307
Total	17,446,554	17,477,040	—	30,486
Wheat	1,906,043	1,808,854	97,189	—
Barley (including Bere)	1,597,947	1,728,681	—	130,734
Oats	3,010,649	3,020,974	—	10,325
Rye	46,374	48,249	—	1,875
Beans	311,833	270,042	41,791	—
Peas	167,917	168,728	—	811
Buckwheat	5,751	4,997	754	—
Potatoes	572,014	539,684	32,330	—
Turnips and Swedes	1,563,246	1,565,345	—	2,099
Mangold	452,250	442,779	9,471	—
Cabbage	65,179	61,920	3,250	—
Kohl-Rabi	13,330	14,880	—	1,550
Rape	78,573	81,722	—	3,149
Vetches or Tares	110,544	104,604	5,940	—
Lucerne	53,140	58,505	—	5,365
Carrots	11,248	10,724	524	—
Onions	4,221	4,038	183	—
Flax	449	229	220	—
Hops	33,056	32,886	170	—
Small Fruit	84,304	84,309	—	5
Clover and Rotation Grasses :				
For Hay	2,074,879	2,074,579	300	—
Not for Hay	2,045,245	2,082,458	—	37,213
Total	4,120,124	4,157,037	—	36,913
Other Crops	110,509	105,684	4,825	—
Bare Fallow	329,403	354,010	—	24,607
Orchards †	250,669	250,673	—	4

* Excluding Mountain and Heath Land used for grazing (12,875,660 acres in 1911).
† Any crop or grass grown in orchards is also returned under its proper heading.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Live Stock.

The following table compares the preliminary returns of live stock in Great Britain in 1911 with the returns for 1910:

	1911.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Horses used for Agricultural purposes *				
Unbroken Horses (including Stallions):	1,087,054	1,136,915	—	49,861
1 year and above	272,674	282,281	—	9,607
Under 1 year	120,847	126,180	—	5,333
Total	1,480,575	1,545,376	—	64,801
Other Horses	146,818	—	—	—
Total of Horses	1,627,393	—	—	—
Cows and Heifers:				
In Milk	2,229,115	2,225,109	4,006	—
In Calf, but not in Milk	595,934	542,509	53,425	—
Other Cattle:				
2 years and above	1,394,045	1,353,195	40,850	—
1 year and under 2	1,485,959	1,519,562	—	33,603
Under 1 year	1,409,211	1,396,952	12,259	—
Total of Cattle	7,114,264	7,037,327	76,937	—
Ewes kept for breeding	10,443,488	10,665,644	—	222,156
Other Sheep:				
1 year and above	5,500,874	5,487,317	13,557	—
Under 1 year	10,550,630	10,949,984	—	399,354
Total of Sheep	26,494,992	27,102,945	—	607,953
Sows kept for breeding	397,789	331,478	66,311	—
Other Pigs	2,424,365	2,018,468	405,897	—
Total of Pigs	2,822,154	2,349,946	472,208	—

* Including mares for breeding.

The returns of horses on agricultural holdings were collected in 1911 in fuller detail than heretofore. In addition to horses used for agricultural purposes, mares kept for breeding and unbroken horses, a return was obtained for the first time of other horses kept on farms. The number of these was returned as 146,818, but it is probable that in previous years some now returned under this heading may have been erroneously included in the returns. The reduction shown in the classes for which a comparison is possible is therefore in all probability less than the above figures indicate.

Numbers of Live Stock, 1876-1911.

Number of horses,* cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom in the years mentioned.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1876	1,863,410	9,995,028	32,262,579	3,734,429
1880	1,929,680	9,871,153	30,239,620	2,863,488
1885	1,909,200	10,868,760	30,086,200	3,686,628
1890	1,964,911	10,789,858	31,667,195	4,362,040
1895	2,112,207	10,753,314	29,774,853	4,238,870
1900	2,000,415	11,455,009	31,054,726	3,663,716
1905	2,116,800	11,674,019	29,076,777	3,601,659
1907	2,088,932	11,628,483	30,011,219	3,966,824
1909	2,001,681	11,760,778	31,838,833	3,542,867
1911	2,006,906	11,825,984	30,402,428	4,237,273

* Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

The Department of Agriculture for Ireland stated the total area under tillage as follows:

Crops.	1910.	1911.
	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	47,631	45,056
Oats	1,073,690	1,040,185
Barley and Bere	168,008	158,180
Rye	8,681	9,026
Beans	1,839	1,683
Peas	230	301
Potatoes	592,985	591,269
Turnips	275,296	270,795
Mangel - wurzel and Beet Root	75,267	77,857
Carrots	1,487	1,444
Parsnips	703	696
Cabbage	30,857	37,281
Vetches	2,303	2,317
Rape	2,856	2,941
Other Green Crops	30,333	29,127
Flax	45,974	66,618
Fruit	12,994	14,045
Total Area under Crops	2,371,134	2,348,821
Hay	2,421,587	2,512,403
Pasture (including mountain grazing)	12,456,338	12,433,029

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Annual Average Prices per Imperial Quarter of British Corn 1851-1910.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1851	38 6	24 9	18 7
1861	55 4	36 1	23 9
1871	56 8	36 2	25 2
1881	45 4	31 11	21 9
1891	37 0	28 2	20 0
1901	26 9	25 2	18 5
1902	28 1	25 8	20 2
1903	26 9	22 8	17 2
1904	28 4	22 4	16 4
1905	29 8	24 4	17 4
1906	28 3	24 2	18 4
1907	30 7	25 1	18 10
1908	32 0	25 10	17 10
1909	36 11	26 10	18 11
1910	31 8	23 1	17 4

The average value of foreign and colonial corn imported into the United Kingdom for the years named was, per imperial quarter :

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1905	31 0	20 1	15 4
1907	32 11	23 11	18 0
1908	36 0	24 1	16 3
1909	39 8	23 8	17 0
1910	36 0	21 1	15 4

The average prices of dead meat in 1910, compiled from the weekly return of market prices, were as follows :—

	<i>s. d.</i>
Beef, Scotch, long sides, 1st quality	61 6
" " " 2nd "	57 0
" " short sides, 1st "	69 0
" " " 2nd "	65 0
" English, 1st quality	56 6
" " 2nd "	53 6
" U.S.A. and Canadian port killed	56 6
" Argentine Frozen, H.Q.	35 6
" " F.O.	29 6
" " Chilled, H.Q.	43 6
" " F.O.	32 0
" American " H.Q.	61 0
" " F.O.	40 6
Veal, British, 1st quality	72 0
" " 2nd "	65 0
" Foreign "	74 0
Mutton, Scotch, 1st quality	70 6
" " 2nd "	62 6
" English, 1st "	66 0
" " 2nd "	60 6
" Argentine, Frozen	34 0
" Australian "	32 6
" New Zealand "	38 6
Lamb, British, 1st quality	87 0
" " 2nd "	78 6
" New Zealand, Frozen	52 0
" Australian "	45 6
Pork, British, 1st quality	68 0
" " 2nd "	62 0
" Foreign, 1st "	67 6
" " 2nd "	60 6

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Lord Carrington stated in Oct. 1911 that the Board of Agriculture had placed a scheme for the promotion of co-operation before the Development Commissioners, who had agreed to give a large grant for the purpose of providing organisers. This grant would be administered by a body formed from the Agricultural Organisation Society, and an interim grant of £3,000 a year had already been given to the society to enable them to increase their staff. The intention was that organisers should be appointed in each county or group of counties to form co-operative societies, and to advise the societies as to marketing of produce.

The Agricultural Organisation Society was established in April 1901, through the amalgamation of the British Agricultural Organisation Society with the National Agricultural Union. A considerable number of country districts are vigorously taking the matter up. The Agricultural Organisation Society maintains a staff of organisers, and (a) advises with regard to the preliminary steps to be taken in the formation of a society; (b) supplies model rules giving societies a legal constitution without trouble or expense; (c) gives information concerning the working of other societies, with the object of mutual help and experience; (d) institutes systematic methods of administration in order to secure good management.

The number of Societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society in Oct. 1911 was 464.

President, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P.; Deputy Chairmen, Lord Lucas and Mr. W. Fitzherbert-Brockholes; Secretary, Mr. J. Nugent Harris. Offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street,

Westminster. (Telegraphic Address: "Natalizio, London"; Telephone No. 494, Victoria.)

The reports of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd., indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were, in September 1911, over 900 affiliated societies.

The Society is a voluntary association depending for its existence on subscriptions and on affiliation fees from the societies it organises. It receives no State grant. Sec., R. A. Anderson. Office, The Plunkett House, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.

A Joint Board for Co-operative Organisation, representative of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was formed in 1908. Chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett; Vice-Chairmen, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., and Dr. Douglas; Secretary, Mr. R. A. Anderson, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.

Sir Horace Plunkett is also the Chairman of a Joint Board for Co-operative Agricultural Trade formed in 1908. The three main directions in which agricultural co-operation is to be advanced by this development are: (1) The organisation of farmers is to be brought to a higher level of business efficiency by the exchange of experiences between the three organisation societies; (2) the co-operative agricultural trade is to be developed by joint action between the organised farmers of the three countries; and (3), regarding the agricultural interest as a whole, the new machinery which is to be established for these two purposes will be used, as the opportunity presents itself, for advancing and protecting the interests of the agricultural classes in relation to government.

SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908. Its provisions were consolidated with those of previous measures dealing with the subject in the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1909. A supplementary Act, the Small Holdings Act, 1910, provided compensation to tenants on whom notice to quit is served with a view to the use of the land for the provision of small holdings. The Board of Agriculture have prepared leaflets on "The Administration of the Small Holdings Acts," "How to Obtain an Allotment or a Small Holding," and "Agricultural Credit Banks," many thousands of copies of which have been circulated. They have also published reports on the working of a number of holdings. The number of Small Holdings Commissioners was increased in 1911 from two to eight, each having a group of counties assigned to him. The salary of a Commissioner is £1,000, rising to £1,200.

The Commissioners, in their latest report, state that up to Dec. 31st, 1910, 89,253 acres had been actually acquired or agreed to be acquired for small holdings by County Councils in England and Wales, of which 53,642 acres had been purchased for £1,695,836, and 35,611 acres leased for rents amounting to £44,489. Of this land 65,923 acres had been actually let to 4,846 individual small holders, and 52 acres sold to seven small holders. In addition 3,454 acres had been let to 27 Co-operative Small Holdings Associations, who had sublet the land to 490 of their members; and 2,192 applicants had been provided with 27,000 acres by private landowners direct, mainly through the instrumentality of the Councils. The land which has been acquired but not yet allotted will probably provide for another 1,500 applicants, and it will therefore be seen that the Act has resulted in the provision of land for approximately 9,035 applicants in three years.

During 1910 fresh applications were received by County Councils from 4,003 individuals and seven Associations for 70,253 acres, bringing the total number of applicants since the Act came into operation up to 39,886 and 34 Associations, and the total quantity of land applied for up to 507,377 acres. Of these applicants 17,595 had been provisionally approved for 256,134 acres up to the end of 1910. From returns supplied by County Councils the number of applicants remaining on the Councils' books for whom land had not been acquired or agreed to be acquired was 8,168 and seven Associations, and the quantity they require is 127,256 acres; but it seems clear that these figures are considerably in excess of the genuine outstanding demand. It has been found that a considerable number of the applicants who had been provisionally approved in the first instance are inclined to withdraw when a definite offer of land is made to them, and others on further investigation have had to be rejected as unsuitable. The problem before the Councils has been to fit particular men to particular land, and very few of the applicants are willing to move from their immediate neighbourhood. In many cases also the rents which Councils are bound to ask to recoup their outlay on the acquisition and adaptation of the land are higher than the applicants expected or are willing to pay, and many applications have been withdrawn on this account. A consider-

able number of applicants have obtained holdings from private landowners. The number of applicants who desire to purchase holdings is still a very small proportion of the total number of applicants. Out of the 4,003 applicants in 1910, only 74, or 1·8 per cent., expressed a desire to purchase. Of the 4,003 new applicants in 1910, 1,228, or 30 per cent., were described as agricultural labourers.

The capital resources of the applicants have varied very much in different parts of the country. In purely agricultural districts, where the labourers merely get a regular weekly wage of from 14s. to 18s. a week, there are few, if any, applicants who have saved money; but in other parts, particularly in some special districts of the eastern counties, where piecework is readily obtainable, the savings of the applicants amount to very considerable sums. If a young labourer, who lives at home and does not marry too early, determines to save money, it is not impossible for him, as is proved by several cases that have come under our notice, to accumulate £100 or £200 in 10 or 15 years, and he is then in a position to apply for a small holding with a good prospect of success. The information which has been obtained as to the capital of the applicants shows that the resources of the rural population are much in excess of what might be supposed from the Savings Bank deposits and the returns of the Friendly Societies. Many applicants who would have been supposed by their neighbours to be entirely without capital have been found to possess comparatively large sums in cash, which they keep at home; and we have been informed by the clerk of one of the County Councils that he never saw so much gold in his life as he did when he spent some weeks in visiting the applicants for small holdings and inquiring into the extent of their capital. Of the applicants approved during 1910, 669, or 27 per cent., asked for houses to be provided on their holdings.

The quantity of land acquired or agreed to be acquired by County Councils during 1910 was 33,335 acres, of which 20,862 acres were purchased for £636,714, and 12,473 acres were leased for rents amounting to £15,096.

The total quantity of land acquired by County Councils since the Act came into operation is 89,253 acres, of which 53,642 acres have been purchased for £1,695,836, and 35,611 acres have been leased for rents amounting to £44,489. The average price of the land purchased was £31 12s. an acre, and the average rent paid for that leased 25s. an acre.

The number of small holdings provided by County Councils of which the holders were in actual possession on Dec. 31st, 1910, was 4,853. This does not include the holdings provided on land let by County Councils to Associations, which numbered 490. The average size of the holdings provided in England and Wales is between 11 and 12 acres, but the average in different counties varies very considerably. In addition to the holdings provided by County Councils, 544 applicants have been supplied during 1910 with holdings amounting to over 8,000 acres by private landowners direct through the instrumentality of the County Councils.

It is satisfactory to find that in every county except Durham, Kent, and the North Riding, it is reported that the rents have with very few

exceptions been duly paid, and in most cases the arrears, if any, are under £10. In Durham there were arrears at the end of 1910 of £146. in Kent of £290 19s. 8d., and in the North Riding of £98. On the other hand, in Cambridge, Cheshire, the Isle of Ely, Norfolk, Hunts, Somerset, and the East Riding, all counties with a large number of small holdings, the rents have been punctually paid with very few exceptions.

In a previous report the Commissioners stated that, as a general rule, applicants have been expected to produce evidence that they have a capital of not less than £5 for each acre they apply for, before they have been approved as suitable. Experience has shown that a living cannot be made easily from a smaller holding than 30 acres, unless it is devoted to market gardening, fruit growing, or to some special form of cultivation; and in those cases the capital required is considerably more per acre than in the case of an ordinary agricultural holding.

The total quantity of land let for the purpose of allotments by the various local authorities in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1910, was 27,838 acres, of which 6,094 acres were the property of the councils, and 21,744 acres were leased. This land is let to 100,498 individual tenants and 21 associations. Applications were received for allotments during 1910 from 15,647 individuals and 7 Associations, and the total quantity applied for was 4,436 acres. Allotment authorities are empowered by the Act to erect dwelling-houses for occupation with any allotment of one acre or more, and 33 applications for houses were received during the year, but at present none have been actually erected by any of the authorities.

The returns show that 1,582 acres were acquired for allotments during the year 1910, as compared with 2,407 acres in 1909. The quantity purchased was 250 acres, and the price paid £23,569; while the quantity leased was 1,332 acres, for which rents amounting to £2,958 were paid. The average price of the land purchased was £105 an acre, and the average rent of the land leased £2 4s. 6d. an acre. If the quantities purchased by the different classes of allotment authorities are considered separately, it appears that the average price paid by Parish Councils was £56 an acre, by Urban District Councils £119 an acre, and by Town Councils £132 an acre. The high average price paid by Urban District Councils is largely accounted for by the purchase of 7 a. or. 18 p. by the Weybridge (Surrey) Urban District Council for £3,600, or over £500 an acre. In the case of land leased, the average rent paid by Parish Councils was £1 16s. 8d. an acre, by Urban District Councils £2 8s. 8d. an acre, and by Town Councils £3 11s. 6d. an acre.

The Allotments and Small Holdings Association was founded in '83 to assist rural labourers to obtain small allotments and small holdings. The President is Lord Ilkeston, and the Secretary C. D. Sturge. Office, 55, Temple Row, Birmingham.

The Central Small Holdings Society has its Office at 6, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. President, the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O.; Chairman, C. R. Buxton; Secretary, H. Carleton.

The Lancashire Federation of Small Holdings Societies comprises 20 societies with more than 1,000 members. Hon. Secretary, A. Smith; Office, *Northern Daily Telegraph*, Blackburn.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The establishment of Credit Banks has occupied a place in the programmes of both the great political parties, who approach the question from somewhat different standpoints. The two views, as presented by Lord Carrington on the one hand and Mr. Balfour on the other, were set forth at some length in the 1911 ANNUAL (p. 318). Briefly it may be said that the Liberal policy seeks to encourage tenant occupation under a local authority, while the Unionist policy aims at the creation of a large class of owning occupiers. Bills embodying both policies were introduced into the House of Lords in 1911. The Unionist policy was represented by the Small Ownership and National Land Bank Bill, introduced by Lord Dunmore, and by the Purchase of Land (England and Wales) Bill, introduced by Lord Malmesbury. Both these Bills were referred to Select Committees. The National Credit and Insurance Societies Bill, introduced by Lord Carrington on behalf of the Government, was passed by the House of Lords on Aug. 9th. Its purpose, as indicated by its title, is the promotion of the Government's small holdings policy by facilitating the acquirement by the small holder of the necessary capital. It provides that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may, with the view to develop the agricultural industry, promote the formation or extension of, and may, subject to the provisions of this Act, assist agricultural credit and insurance societies, and may for the purpose appoint such officers having such powers and duties as the Board

may, with the consent of the Treasury, determine. In introducing the measure, Lord Carrington stated that two main objects had been kept in view in preparing the Bill. In the first place, the Government had not thought it necessary, having regard to their limited experience in this country, to attempt to frame any very precise code of rules as to the working and constitution of the societies; and, secondly, they had tried to frame the Bill so as to secure the confidence and co-operation of the leading bankers in the country. It was proposed to pay the preliminary expenses of the societies out of the Small Holdings Account, of which there remained about £40,000, so that they might be enabled to run alone. At the same time, the Board of Agriculture wanted, as far as possible, to enlist voluntary help. The societies might be registered either under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, or the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, with unlimited liability, or with liability limited by guarantee. They hoped they would be able to avoid the necessity of asking for State guarantees. Provision was also made for the strict auditing of the accounts of each credit society by some person nominated by the Board of Agriculture. The Bill has been severely criticised by the Executive Committee of the Rural League, who declare that it "in no sense whatever meets the wishes of the rural population, and that all assistance for the formation and maintenance of co-operative societies should be carried out by voluntary organisations."

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The following institutions in England and Wales provide full courses of instruction in agriculture and the allied sciences. They are of university rank, and the highest courses can lead up to a degree. Courses of a less advanced character are also provided at them:—

University College of North Wales, Bangor.
Agricultural Department, Leeds University.
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
Agricultural Department, Cambridge University.

University College, Reading.

Courses more or less complete, but not leading up to a degree, are held at the following agricultural colleges:—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.
Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop.
College of Agriculture and Horticulture, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
Agricultural and Horticultural College, Uckfield.

In addition, there are many institutions which either give general agricultural instruction of a less advanced character or confine themselves to some particular branch, *e.g.* dairying. Amongst these are:—

British Dairy Institute, Reading.
Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, Ipswich.
National Fruit and Cider Institute, Long Ashton, near Bristol.
Royal Horticultural Society's School of Horticulture, Wisley, Surrey.
Royal Veterinary College, London.

There are a number of agricultural or farm institutes, such as:—

Agricultural Institute, Ridgmont, Beds.
Cumberland and Westmorland Farm School, Penrith.
Essex County Technical Laboratories, Chelmsford.
Hampshire Farm School, Basing.
Harris Institute, Preston.

The following are institutions in Scotland at which a complete course of instruction is given:—

Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen.
Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh.
West of Scotland College of Agriculture, Glasgow.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded on May 9th, 1838, as "The English Agricultural Society," and was incorporated by Royal Charter on March 26th, 1840. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, at which the best pedigree animals, as well as the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances, are exhibited; (2) The scientific, for

which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The Society has, in conjunction with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, instituted annual examinations for the award of National Diplomas in the science and practice of Agriculture and of Dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture, including the publication of insect and other Diagrams, a Text-book on agriculture (now in its forty-fourth thousand), Pamphlets, and lantern slides. The governing body of the Society consists of a President (elected annually), 12 trustees, 12 vice-presidents, and members of council elected from the 54 Electoral Districts into which the United Kingdom has been divided. The representatives of one of three groups of Electoral Districts go out of office each year. The members number about 10,500, including nearly all the chief landowners, practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room. The Society's consulting chemist is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the consulting botanist is Prof. R. H. Biffen, M.A.; and the zoologist is Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., all of whom members may consult on payment of a small fee. The seventy-third annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce will be held in Doncaster from July 2nd to July 6th, 1912. Sec., Mr. Thomas McRow, 16, Bedford Square, W.C.

Royal Veterinary College.

The College was founded in 1791, and incorporated by Royal Charter 1875. It is administered by Governors and a General Purposes Committee. Subscribers pay £2 2s. per annum, or £21 for a life subscription. The College itself is under the supervision of a Principal, or Dean, assisted by a number of Professors. Students' fees are £22 6s. for the first and £21 15s. 6d. for the second and subsequent years. Principal and Dean, Prof. Sir John McFadyean, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. Sec., Mr. R. A. N. Powys. College, Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Rothamsted Experimental Station.

The Rothamsted Experimental Station owes its existence to the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, who, as Mr. Lawes, came into possession of the ancestral estate of Rothamsted in 1834, and almost immediately began experiments on vegetation, at first in pots and then on the fields of the Home Farm. The foundation of the Experimental Station is ascribed to the year '43, for then many of the fields now under experiment took their present form; in that

year also Lawes obtained the assistance of Dr. (afterwards Sir J. H.) Gilbert, and thus began the long partnership in investigation which only terminated at his death in 1900.

At Rothamsted field experiments have been carried out on a large scale to ascertain the manurial requirements of the various farm crops, and the yield under various conditions. Feeding experiments have been conducted with cattle, sheep and pigs, and analyses made of the whole bodies of these animals in various stages of fattness.

The Lawes Testimonial Laboratory was the outcome of a public subscription among the agriculturists of England in '54. In 1906 the "James Mason" Laboratory for agricultural bacteriology was added, being the gift of Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P.

In '99 Sir John Lawes created the Lawes Agricultural Trust, endowing it with stock to the value of £100,000, the Laboratory and the lease of the land on which the experimental plots are situated. He intrusted the management to a Committee composed of four members nominated by the Royal Society, two by the Royal Agricultural Society, one each by the Chemical and Linnæan Societies, and the owner of Rothamsted. The income from the Trust being barely sufficient to carry on the routine work of the station, a society was formed with the object of raising funds to extend the experiments. The Committee of the Society consists of the Duke of Devonshire (chairman), Lord Carrington, Sir John Brunner, Bart., Sir Walter Pridéaux, Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P., Mr. R. Mond, Capt. J. A. Morison, M.P., Sir Julius Wernher, Bart., and Mr. Martin J. White, in addition to the members of the Lawes Agricultural Trust Committee.

Director: A. D. Hall, M.A., F.R.S.

Chemist: N. H. J. Miller, Ph.D.

Soil Investigations (Goldsmiths' Co. Foundation): E. J. Russell, D.Sc.

Bacteriologist, H. B. Hutchinson, Ph.D.

Plant Physiologist and Botanist, Miss W. E. Brenchley, B.Sc.

Other Societies.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Secretary, Jas. Macdonald, F.R.S.E., 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

The Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731 for the advancement of agriculture and other branches of industry and of science and art. Shows are held in February, April, August, and December, at the Society's premises, Ball's

Land Law Reform Association. This Association advocates amendments of the law to encourage occupiers in improving either houses or agricultural holdings, by giving them absolute security for the results of their outlay; the rating of ground values; more adequate provision of land for small holdings, etc.; healthy and adequate housing for the working classes; abolition of copyhold, the customary tenure, obsolete manorial rights, and the law of primogeniture; the conveyance of land by registration of title, etc. President, J. Martin White, J.P. Honorary Secretary, James Rowlands, M.P., 21, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Bridge, Dublin. Hon. Secs., R. G. Carden, D.L.; Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D. Registrar and Chemical Analyst, R. J. Moss, F.I.C. Agricultural Supt., R. Bruce, Leinster House, Dublin.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (112 in number) in England and Wales are associated with the Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture (Secretary, A. H. H. Matthews, 1, Orchard Street, Westminster, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber, to which 71 local societies are affiliated. Secretary, Isaac Connell, Solicitor Supreme Courts, 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

The Smithfield Club (Incorporated), formed in 1798, has also to be credited with excellent services in encouraging the breeding and proper fattening of live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. Secretary, E. J. Powell, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association. Secretary, F. E. Hardcastle, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce. Sec. and Ed., T. F. Plowman, 3, Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The English Guernsey Cattle Society. Secretary, Robert F. Ling, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The Farmers' Club. Membership 1,050. Secretary, H. Trustram Eve, 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.

The Royal Counties Agricultural Society. Secretary, Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The Welsh National Agricultural Society. Hon. Sec. and Director, C. Bryner Jones, Cambrian Chambers, Aberystwyth.

Great attention is now being paid to instruction in Dairying, which may be specially studied at

The British Dairy Institute at Reading.

The Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.

The Dairy Institute, Worleston, Nantwich. Thorough training in practice and theory of dairy-work.

The Dairy School of The West of Scotland Agricultural College, Kilmarnock, N.B.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution grants pensions to farmers and their wives, widows, and unmarried orphan daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. Sec., C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.

Central Land Association. Formed in 1907 to strengthen the power and influence of Agriculture in Parliament; to combine all those who are interested in the land, as owners, land agents, occupiers, or otherwise to advance the interests of the agricultural community of the United Kingdom; to form County Committees to co-operate with the Central Committee in London, and to issue a programme of the immediate needs of the agricultural community. President of the Executive Committee, the Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P. Chairman, Mr. Abel H. Smith. Secretary, W. A. Haviland. Office, Dacre House, Westminster, S.W.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLES.

Some valuable statistics with regard to the occupations of the peoples of Europe and the United States have been compiled by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade [Cd. 5415, price 2s 1d.]. It appears that the largest proportion of the population engaged in occupations of all kinds occurs in Austria, where the percentage is 51·53; France comes next with 51·27 per cent., and then follow in order Italy with 50·11 per cent., Belgium with 46·08 per cent., Germany with 45·51 per cent., Hungary with 44·81 per cent., the United Kingdom with 44·05 per cent., and the United States with the minimum proportion of 38·38 per cent. Agriculture (including forestry) occupies the largest proportion of the population in Hungary—namely, 31·43 per cent.—but Austria and Italy follow closely with 31·33 and 29·59 per cent.

respectively. In France the percentage is 21·24, in Germany 15·98, in the United States 13·68, and in Belgium 10·09. In the United Kingdom the proportion is only 5·58 per cent.

On the other hand, if the persons engaged in industry, manufacture, commerce, and transport are combined, the largest proportion of the population thus occupied occurs in Belgium—namely, 29·82 per cent.; the United Kingdom follows with 29·62 per cent., Germany with 23·34 per cent., France with 22·54 per cent., the United States with 19·56 per cent., Italy with 15·97 per cent., Austria with 15·13 per cent., and the lowest proportion is 9·38 per cent. in Hungary. The following table summarises the percentages of the various populations employed in the principal groups of occupations:—

Occupation Group.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Italy.	Belgium.	United States.	U.K.
Agriculture	21·24	15·98	31·33	31·43	29·59	10·09	13·68	5·58
Commercial occupations	3·35	2·87	1·72	1·15	1·72	5·43	3·80	5·02
Conveyance of men, goods, and messages	1·48	1·32	0·88	0·69	1·56	0·93	2·28	3·62
Mines and quarries	0·81	1·48	0·80	0·35	0·45	2·98	0·80	2·20
Metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	2·23	3·18	1·43	0·96	1·07	2·74	1·43	3·48
Building and works of construction	2·16	3·18	1·53	0·66	2·51	3·35	1·70	2·98
Textile fabrics	2·34	1·71	1·68	0·16	2·41	3·16	0·78	3·05
Dress	4·13	2·45	2·02	1·28	3·33	3·62	1·65	3·18

The importance of some of the principal occupation groups in each country in relation to the total occupied population of that country is shown below:—

Occupation Group.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Italy.	Belgium.	United States.	U.K.
Agriculture	41·42	35·11	60·80	70·15	59·06	21·90	35·64	12·66
Commercial occupations	6·54	6·30	3·34	2·56	3·43	11·79	9·91	11·39
Conveyance of men, goods, and messages	2·89	2·89	1·70	1·55	3·12	2·03	5·95	8·20
Mines and quarries	1·59	3·25	1·56	0·78	0·89	6·46	2·09	5·00
Metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	4·35	6·99	2·78	2·15	2·14	5·95	3·72	7·89
Building and works of construction	4·20	6·99	2·96	1·48	5·02	7·28	4·43	6·77
Textile fabrics	4·55	3·75	3·26	0·37	4·81	6·86	2·02	6·92
Dress	8·05	5·39	3·92	2·85	6·64	7·36	4·29	7·23

FRENCH GARDENING.

A good deal of attention has been devoted in the past two years to the development of French gardening in England. Mr. Thomas Smith, in an address read to the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural Union, pointed out that all gardens of this character should be posted around populous centres, where the produce could be readily disposed of. The essential characteristic of a French garden was well-drained soil having a pure atmosphere and a fair amount of sunshine, in a locality where a large quantity of stable manure was easily obtainable at a low price, and where a practically unlimited supply of water was

readily accessible. Such places could easily be found near London, and he instanced the case of Marylands, in Essex, about 50 miles from London, where French gardens had proved successful. He warned his hearers not to be misled by statements that £600 an acre could be obtained from a French garden, for it would take practically £590 to get that sum, and the gardeners round Paris had told him that it took from three to four years to get the ground into perfect working order. Under the best possible conditions from £50 to £60 per acre was as much as could reasonably be expected.

MINES AND MINERALS OF THE WORLD.

The following figures are extracted from a report [Cd. 5284, price 1s. 8d.] published by the Board of Trade in 1910. Except where otherwise stated the figures relate to the year 1908.

Coal.

The main sources of the world's coal supply in 1908 were:—

	Metric tons.
United States	377,250,000
United Kingdom	265,726,000
Germany	215,286,000
Austria-Hungary	48,966,000
France	37,384,000
Russia	25,059,000
Belgium	23,558,000
Japan	14,917,405

The total production of coal in the world in 1908 was estimated at about 1,063 million tons, the value of which is estimated at more than 409 million pounds sterling. Compared with 1907, quantity and value showed a decrease of 49 million tons and 8½ million pounds sterling respectively.

In his report to the Home Secretary on Mines and Quarries for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1909, Mr. Redmayne stated that the total value of the minerals raised in the United Kingdom during the year amounted to £119,394,486, a decrease of £10,009,184 as compared with 1908. This decrease is mainly accounted for by the decreased value of coal. The total output of coal was 263,774,312 tons, and the value, £106,274,900, showing an increase of 2,245,517 tons and a decrease of £10,323,948 respectively on the figures for 1908. The average price of coal was 8s. 0·7d. per ton in 1909 as compared with 8s. 11d. in 1908. The quantity of coal exported, exclusive of coke and manufactured fuel and of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, was 63,076,799 tons, an increase of more than half a million tons on the exports for 1908. France received over 10½ million tons, Germany over 9½ million tons, Italy over 9 million tons, Sweden nearly 4 million tons, Russia nearly 3½, Egypt, Spain, and Denmark each over 2½ million tons, and the Netherlands and the Argentine each over 2 millions. Adding the 3,246,300 tons exported in the form of coke and manufactured fuel, and the 19,713,907 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, the total quantity of coal which left the country was 86,027,006 tons. The amount of coal remaining for home consumption was 177,737,306 tons, or 3·949 tons per head of the population. In the manufacture of coke and briquettes, 35,924,723 tons were used, and 19,463,471 tons in the blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron, as against 35,704,971 tons and 18,742,464 tons respectively in the previous year. During the thirty-seven years, 1873-1909, the total value of all minerals raised amounted to £2,981,116,000, and of this sum coal accounted for £2,467,976,000, or 82½ per cent. In that period 6,856,407,000 tons of coal were raised; and of this amount 1,575,998,000 tons, or nearly 23 per cent. of the total production, were shipped abroad as exports in the form of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, and as coal used for steamers engaged in foreign trade.

Gold.

The output of fine gold in the world in 1908 was 655,338 kilos (or 21,069,593 oz., the value being

put at nearly £80,500,000), of which the British Empire supplied nearly 60 per cent.

The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire:	Kilos.
Great Britain and Ireland .. .	24
Australia .. .	96,643
Canada .. .	14,809
India* .. .	15,946
New Zealand .. .	14,680
Transvaal .. .	219,474
Rhodesia* .. .	18,551
British Guiana .. .	1,966
Gold Coast* .. .	8,748
Foreign Countries:	
United States .. .	142,278
Russia .. .	41,924
Mexico* .. .	24,434

* Estimated.

Copper.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world amounted to 790,233 metric tons, which includes 78,705 tons from the British Empire.

Lead.

The output of lead in the world amounted to 1,023,216 tons, of which 241,481 tons were raised in the British Empire and 781,735 in foreign countries.

Petroleum.

Of the 37,183,749 tons of petroleum raised in the world the British Empire produced 781,662 tons and foreign countries 36,402,087.

Salt.

Of the salt produced in the world, which was 16,558,676 tons, the British Empire supplied 3,545,150 tons, of which 1,873,550 came from the United Kingdom and 1,300,477 from India.

Silver.

The quantity of fine silver obtained in the world was 6,058,873 kilos, of which the British Empire produced 1,273,784 kilos, and foreign countries 4,785,089 kilos. The production of the United Kingdom was 4,207 kilos.

Tin.

The tin raised in the world amounted to 112,958 metric tons, of which 67,601 was produced in the British Empire and 45,357 in foreign countries. The output of the United Kingdom was 5,133 tons.

Zinc.

The tonnage of zinc produced in the world was 780,060 metric tons, of which 122,761 were produced in the British Empire and 657,299 in foreign countries.

The Miners of the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom in 1910 there were 1,049,407 persons employed at 3,253 coal mines—
Males under ground .. . 848,381
" above .. . 194,805
Females .. . 6,221

There were 28,676 employed at 663 metal-liferous mines—

Males under ground .. . 17,104
" above .. . 11,389
Females .. . 183

Total at coal and metal mines, 1,078,083.

There were 85,837 employed at quarries, viz.—
Inside workers .. . 54,408
Outside .. . 31,429

Chief Inspector of Mines, R. A. S. Redmayne, M.Sc.

Electrical Inspector of Mines, R. Nelson.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE OF THE WORLD.

In a report on the extent of the iron ore resources of the world which was presented at the eleventh International Geological Congress at Stockholm, it was estimated that the total weight of iron ore existing in deposits which have been more or less developed amounts to 22,408,000,000 tons, representing 10,192,000,000 tons of iron. This total, even were the present rate of output not exceeded on the average, would only be sufficient to supply the requirements of the world for considerably less than two centuries. The actual resources of the principal ore-producing countries are estimated to be, in the United States, 4,258,000,000 tons, the equivalent in metallic iron being 2,305,000,000 tons; in Germany, 3,877,000,000 tons, estimated to yield 1,360,000,000 tons of metallic iron; in the United Kingdom, 1,300,000,000 tons, equal to 455,000,000 tons of metal; in France, 3,300,000,000 tons, equal to 1,140,000,000 tons of metal; and in Spain, 711,000,000 tons, equal to 349,000,000 tons of metal.

In addition to these quantities which are estimated to exist in present workings, the potential resources of the world not yet developed are estimated to amount to 123,377,000,000 tons of ore representing 53,136,000,000 tons of iron, the principal deposits being in Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the world amounted in 1905 to about 53,600,000 tons, in 1906 to nearly 58,500,000 tons, and in 1909 to about 60,000,000 tons, the chief producers being the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about 80 per cent. of the whole output.

A comparison of the total quantity of steel produced, with the total quantity of pig iron consumed for all purposes, indicates that for every 100 tons of pig iron consumed for all purposes the United Kingdom produced on an average of the three years 1907-9 about 75 tons of steel, while Germany produced 95 tons, the United States 90 tons, and France 81 tons.

The quantity of steel produced by the open-hearth process in the United Kingdom (4,100,000 tons) is at present more than double that produced by the Bessemer process (1,700,000 tons). In Germany, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, about two-thirds of the total production consisting of Bessemer steel. In the United States the production of Bessemer steel is now exceeded by that of steel produced by the open-hearth process, and most of the new plant recently erected in that country is of the open-hearth variety.

Nearly the whole of the German steel is basic steel, the native ores being for the most part such as are suitable for the Gilchrist-Thomas process. Nine-tenths of the open-hearth steel produced in the United States is basic steel, whereas the entire output by the Bessemer process is acid steel. In the United Kingdom for various reasons acid steel is much in demand, and most of the steel produced, whether by the Bessemer or open-hearth process, is acid steel.

The large importation of iron ores (nearly one-third of the total quantity smelted) by this country is determined to a great extent by this demand, the greater part of the ores raised in the United Kingdom, with the exception of

those obtained from Cumberland and Lancashire, containing too large a percentage of phosphorus to be available for the acid process.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

The following figures are taken from a Parliamentary Return [P. 270], price 3d., drawn up by the Board of Trade in December 1910 and published in 1911. The figures represent tons of 2,240 lb.

United Kingdom.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
1890 . .	7,904,000	0'21	6,825,000	0'18
1900 . .	8,960,000	0'22	7,705,000	0'19
1905 . .	9,608,000	0'22	8,746,000	0'20
1907 . .	10,114,000	0'23	8,273,000	0'19
1909 . .	9,532,000	0'21	8,501,000	0'19

United States.

1890 . .	9,203,000	0'15	9,322,000	0'15
1900 . .	13,789,000	0'18	13,554,000	0'18
1905 . .	22,992,000	0'23	23,154,000	0'23
1907 . .	25,781,000	0'30	26,194,000	0'30
1909 . .	25,795,000	0'29	25,907,000	0'29

Germany (including Luxemburg).

1890 . .	4,576,000	0'09	4,904,000	0'10
1900 . .	8,370,000	0'15	8,958,000	0'16
1905 . .	10,700,000	0'18	10,481,000	0'17
1907 . .	12,668,000	0'20	12,834,000	0'21
1909 . .	12,442,000	0'19	12,111,000	0'19

Russian Empire (excluding Finland).

1890 . .	888,000	0'01	1,019,000	0'01
1900 . .	2,848,000	0'02	2,899,000	0'02
1905 . .	2,660,000	0'02	2,672,000	0'02
1907 . .	2,723,000	0'02	2,656,000	0'02
1909 . .	2,817,000	0'20	2,821,000	0'02

France.

1890 . .	1,930,000	0'05	1,875,000	0'05
1900 . .	2,670,000	0'07	2,786,000	0'07
1905 . .	3,028,000	0'08	2,943,000	0'08
1907 . .	3,532,000	0'09	3,428,000	0'09
1909 . .	3,574,000	0'09	3,596,000	0'09

Austria-Hungary.

1890 . .	950,000	0'02	996,000	0'02
1900 . .	1,433,000	0'03	1,498,000	0'03
1905 . .	1,516,000	0'03	1,528,000	0'03
1907 . .	1,775,000	0'04	1,900,000	0'04
1909 . .	*	*	*	*

Belgium.

1890 . .	775,000	0'13	1,006,000	0'17
1900 . .	1,003,000	0'15	1,296,000	0'20
1905 . .	1,289,000	0'18	1,762,000	0'25
1907 . .	1,384,000	0'19	1,960,000	0'28
1909 . .	1,590,000	0'21	2,041,000	0'27

Sweden.

1890 . .	449,000	0'09	421,000	0'09
1900 . .	519,000	0'10	486,000	0'09
1905 . .	531,000	0'10	468,000	0'09
1907 . .	606,000	0'11	554,000	0'10
1909 . .	438,000	0'08	398,000	0'07

Spain.

1890 . .	261,000	0'01	228,000	0'01
1900 . .	295,000	0'02	280,000	0'02
1905 . .	387,000	0'02	330,000	0'02
1907 . .	390,000	0'02	365,000	0'02
1909 . .	*	*	*	*

* Figures not yet available.

IRON AND STEEL.

The total steel production of the world in 1904 may be put at about 36,000,000 tons, in 1906 at nearly 49,500,000 tons, and in 1909 at rather more than 53,000,000 tons, of which more than 42,420,000 tons were produced in the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States.

Year.	United Kingdom.	Per head	Russian Empire.	Per head.	Sweden.	Per head.	Germany (including Luxemburg).	Per head.
1890	3,579,000	0'10	369,000	0'003	165,000	0'03	2,196,000	0'04
1895	3,010,000	0'08	857,000	0'007	194,000	0'04	3,899,000	0'07
1900	4,901,000	0'12	2,166,000	0'016	295,000	0'04	6,260,000	0'11
1907	6,522,000	0'15	2,496,000	0'016	414,000	0'08	11,870,000	0'19
1909	6,610,000	0'15	—	—	308,000	0'06	11,856,000	0'18

Year.	Austria-Hungary.	Per head.	Belgium.	Per head.	France.	Per head.	Spain.	Per head.	United States.	Per head.
1890	492,000	0'012	242,000	0'04	672,000	0'02	74,000	0'004	4,277,000	0'07
1895	733,000	0'017	448,000	0'07	862,000	0'02	85,000	0'005	6,115,000	0'09
1900	1,127,000	0'025	644,000	0'10	1,540,000	0'04	147,000	0'008	10,183,000	0'13
1907	1,677,000	0'034	1,497,000	0'21	2,706,000	0'07	243,000	0'012	23,363,000	0'27
1909	1,909,000	0'038	1,606,000	0'22	3,020,000	0'08	223,000	0'011	23,955,000	0'27

The chief imports into the United Kingdom are in tons :—

	1899.	1907.	1909.
Pig Iron	171,373	100,756	104,211
Bars, Angles, Rods, and Sections	73,156	98,794	124,902
Unwrought Steel . .	77,290	325,887	550,401
Girders, Beams, Joists, etc.	95,476	87,439	59,824

The Chief Imports of Germany are :—

	1903.	1907.	1909.
Pig Iron	155,802	436,494	132,073
Wrought Iron Bars, Tires, and Plough-shares }	25,709	34,312	21,358
Tin Plate	16,805	42,393	38,040
Scrap Iron	59,026	119,706	117,971
Malleable Iron Pipes	9,214	11,972	12,890

The Imports of France are of no great importance. The chief exports are:—

	1899.	1907.	1909.
Pig Iron	1,380,142	1,942,335	1,135,310
Iron Bars, Angles, etc.	135,965	159,120	111,652
Railroad Iron (Rails)	471,774	425,084	572,598
(Chairs, Sleepers, etc.)	118,893	156,708	141,120
Galvanised Sheets	238,013	467,889	494,873
Tinplates & Sheets	256,373	405,328	439,747
Steel Bars, Angles, etc.	146,239	231,917	164,483
Iron and Steel Sheets	159,589	300,213	167,242

	1903.	1907.	1909.
Pig Iron	192,211	252,396	151,390
Rails	48,083	68,433	85,446
Steel Ingots, Billets, etc.	141,827	177,025	166,467
Heavy Structural Iron and Steel. }	25,725	36,759	30,930
Iron Bars, Angles, etc.	27,534	33,165	33,586

The chief **American Imports** are:—

	1903.	1907.	1909.
Pig Iron . . .	599,574	489,475	174,988
Bar Iron . . .	43,270	39,746	19,206
Steel Ingots, Blooms, } Billets, Bars, etc. }	261,559	19,334	19,287
Tin Plates . . .	47,360	57,773	62,593

The chief American Exports are:—

The Chief Exports of Germany are in tons :—			
	1903.	1907.	1909.
Pig Iron . . .	411,353	270,748	463,475
Angle Iron . . .	412,812	433,635	356,913
Rails . . .	372,526	410,980	358,801
Wrought Iron Bars, Tires, and Plough-shares	343,321	389,320	535,295
Blooms, Puddled Bars, Ingots	627,926	223,879	467,222
Rough Plates and Sheets of Wrought Iron . . .	274,450	264,668	321,157
Iron Wire—Plain	162,850	193,558	209,209
Iron Wire—Coated with Tin, Copper, etc., polished, etc.	88,026	109,177	134,583
Pipes and Tubes, Rolled or Drawn, Rough or Worked	65,706	161,921	162,737

	1903.	1907.	1909.
Pig Iron	20,379	73,703	61,999
Steel Bars or Rods . .	40,162	85,161	94,565
Billets, Ingots, and Blooms	5,445	79,991	104,862
Iron and Steel Rails . .	30,837	338,906	299,540
Steel Sheets and Plates	13,312	82,045	104,742
Structural Iron and Steel	30,641	138,442	90,830
Wire	108,522	161,223	149,341
Pipes and Fittings . .	—	176,831	162,140

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

THE OUTPUT OF THE LOOMS AND SPINDLES OF THE WORLD.

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, with a view to affording some indication as to their general progress. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:—

1. The sources of supply of raw material.

2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade.

COTTON.

Out of an annual crop ranging between 14,000,000 and 18,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about 75 per cent. India is responsible for a further average amount of 3,500,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,250,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

The following table sets out the American and other crops at various dates during the past 25 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively.

Production and Consumption of Cotton.

	1884-5.	1892-3.	1900-1.	1910-11.
	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)
Production—				
United States	5,136	8,044	10,425	11,852
Other countries	2,101	2,600	3,414	5,018
Total	7,237	10,644	13,839	16,870
Consumption—				
Great Britain	2,746	3,706	3,269	3,600
Continent	2,604	4,576	4,576	5,460
United States	1,527	3,189	3,635	4,485
Other countries	567	1,170	1,060	2,847
Total	7,444	12,641	12,540	16,392

It will thus be seen that, while consumption in this country has steadily increased, in other parts of the world it has grown much more rapidly, and that production is on the whole hardly keeping pace with the demand. Indeed lack of raw material recently has occasioned compulsory short time in the European mills. In future, apart from the development of new sources of supply, absolute scarcity seems

certain, owing to the very large reliance at present placed on supplies from the United States.

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years:—

American Cotton Crop.

	1,000 Bales.		1,000 Bales.
1882-3	6,992	1905-6	11,048
1892-3	6,717	1908-7	13,346
1895-6	7,162	1907-8	11,582
1898-7	8,436	1908-9	13,541
1903-4	10,124	1909-10	10,268
1904-5	13,420	1910-11	11,852

American home requirements have on the whole very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

American Cotton taken for Consumption.

Year ended Aug. 31st.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1892	2,190,766	686,080	2,876,846
1894	1,601,173	718,515	2,319,688
1896	1,660,271	904,701	2,564,972
1898	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581
1900	2,068,300	1,597,112	3,665,412
1902	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745
1904	2,137,369	2,007,509	4,144,878
1906	2,453,498	2,398,404	4,852,352
1908	2,007,422	2,234,395	4,241,817
1910	2,155,774	2,391,933	4,547,707
1911	2,214,180	2,369,827	4,584,007

The decline in 1908 was quite temporary, and due to the effect of a severe financial crisis, while 1910 was a poor year, owing to crop shortage. In the latter year, for the first time, Southern consumption exceeded Northern.

Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers.

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the *New York Chronicle*, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 38 years.

The World's Cotton Spindles.

	U.K.	Continent.	U.S.	Other Countries.	Approximate Total.
	Million spindles.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.
1870	37½	13	7	—	57½
1880	44½	21	10½	2	78
1890	44½	26	14	4	88½
1900	46	32	19	7	104
1905	48½	35	24	8½	116
1907	52	36	26	9	123
1908	55	37	27	9	128
1909	56	39	28	10	133
1910	56	39	29	10	134
1911	56	41	29	11	137

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES: COTTON.

It is evident from these figures that while the production in the United Kingdom is increasing, and is still much larger than in any other part of the world, its proportion to the whole output is very much smaller, and British makers consequently find increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies. Further, and this concerns the cotton producers of the whole world, the supply of raw material is not developing so rapidly as the demand. It is estimated that 500,000 additional bales are required in the aggregate annually, while on a broad average production is increasing very slowly. Of course this difficulty is accentuated by the speculation in cotton which is so constantly taking place, but it is not caused by it. No effective remedy can be looked for, apart from a considerable increase in production, and it is therefore important to examine what the prospects are of that increase taking place.

United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing.

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has on the whole decreased. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past ten years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

British Cotton-Growing Association.

The question of seeking supplies in other directions has therefore become very urgent. This task has been seriously taken up by the British Cotton-Growing Association, a body formed by the Lancashire producers. Whatever results may be achieved in the future, and the outlook may be described as fairly promising, the output of the British Colonies so far has been small, amounting in 1909 to 24,595 and in 1910 to 22,877 bales.

Cotton Manufactures in various Countries.

The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures. Taking cotton yarn first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 13 years.

Value of Exports of Cotton Yarn.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
1898.	8,923	985	113
1899.	8,059	1,145	252
1900.	7,741	1,455	217
1901.	7,977	1,425	158
1902.	7,404	1,585	127
1903.	7,407	1,625	182
1904.	8,955	1,492	270
1905.	10,318	1,705	759
1906.	11,836	1,605	732
1907.	15,417	1,805	754
1908.	12,844	1,825	388
1909.	11,822	2,450	416
1910.	13,344	2,740	432

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a fluctuating tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn.

Value of Exports of Cotton Piece Goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	France.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
1898	55,977	9,050	3,405	5,150
1899	59,489	10,305	5,113	6,970
1900	62,009	12,235	4,801	6,977
1901	65,708	10,990	4,054	7,054
1902	65,054	12,960	4,702	7,042
1903	55,267	13,181	5,543	7,238
1904	64,078	16,085	5,495	8,398
1905	70,821	19,010	9,333	10,181
1906	75,372	10,625	10,589	12,260
1907	81,048	21,500	6,461	14,088
1908	70,231	17,510	5,237	11,768
1909	68,280	16,085	6,376	13,024
1910	78,717	18,255	6,679	15,194

WOOL.

While cotton is only grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES: WOOL.

home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence the world's sources of supply are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. The relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be seen from the following table.

Imports into Europe of Extra-European Wool.

	Australasian.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total.
	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales
1897	1,826	249	498	542	3,115
1898	1,679	287	543	494	3,003
1899	1,662	266	537	491	2,956
1900	1,437	131	396	455	2,419
1901	1,719	214	533	395	2,861
1902	1,654	245	468	427	2,794
1903	1,442	229	538	480	2,689
1904	1,423	206	443	518	2,590
1905	1,693	219	448	520	2,880
1906	1,750	229	442	626	3,047
1907	2,190	306	474	581	3,551
1908	1,971	291	476	435	3,173
1909	2,328	400	482	626	3,836
1910	2,442	361	435	590	3,828

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manufacturers are dependent upon the domestic supply.

The foregoing table shows the immense predominance of Australasia as a wool producer. In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is liable to be a dearth of wool, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals the cause of that dearth. It was the prolonged drought in Australia which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Australian supplies have now regained, and even exceeded, the level of ten years ago, and showed considerable further expansion in 1909. Irrigation on a large scale will probably minimise the danger of drought, and an average equality between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbable event of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from thence show on the whole an increasing tendency.

Importation of Colonial Wool.

The effect on prices of the shortage in Australasian wool is shown in the following table, which sets out the importation of Colonial wool into Europe and America over a period of nearly fifty years, with the approximate average value per bale.

Year.	Australasian Bales.	Cape Bales.	Total Colonial Bales.	Average value per bale.	Total value.
				£ s. d.	£
1860	187,000	79,000	266,000	25 15 0	6,850,000
1870	546,000	152,000	698,000	16 15 0	11,691,000
1880	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20 5 0	22,032,000
1885	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14 0 0	17,948,000
1890	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14 15 0	25,060,000
1895	2,001,000	269,000	2,270,000	11 0 0	24,970,000
1900	1,456,000	140,000	1,596,000	13 10 0	21,546,000
1901	1,745,000	217,000	1,962,000	10 10 0	20,601,000
1902	1,699,000	234,000	1,933,000	11 15 0	22,713,000
1903	1,451,000	234,000	1,685,000	13 10 0	22,747,000
1904	1,371,000	201,000	1,572,000	14 10 0	22,794,000
1905	1,633,000	209,000	1,842,000	15 15 0	29,011,000
1906	1,833,000	238,000	2,071,000	17 0 0	35,207,000
1907	2,103,000	287,000	2,390,000	16 5 0	39,435,000
1908	2,072,000	276,000	2,348,000	13 5 0	31,111,000
1909	2,296,000	380,000	2,676,000	15 0 0	40,140,000
1910	2,411,000	377,000	2,788,000	16 5 0	45,305,000

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached their maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record up to date. Since then, with fluctuations, due

to market causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports declined until 1904, since when there has again been an upward movement, and the total of 1895 has now for four years been exceeded. Prices rose con-

siderably in 1909 and 1910. Increase in consumption is taking place yearly, and will probably for some time proceed at at least as fast a pace as increase in the supplies. In all industries connected with wool, higher prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom.

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity, the following table is of interest :

Average.	Domestic Clip (Estimated).	Imports.	Exports.	Left for Home Cons'p'n.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1861-70 . . .	150	220	87	283
1871-80 . . .	156	381	186	351
1881-90 . . .	134	578	322	390
1891-95 . . .	146	744	399	491
1896-1900 . .	139	701	318	522
1901-5 . . .	134	656	313	477
1906 . . .	130	683	298	515
1907 . . .	131	805	345	591
1908 . . .	134	755	365	524
1909 . . .	142	848	454	536
1910 . . .	143	843	373	613

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption was very much lower in 1902, 1903 and 1904 than in the previous years, but that decided improvement took place in 1905, 1906, and 1907, followed by a decline in 1908, which will probably prove to be only temporary.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn.

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how different countries are faring in the matter of exports. The following table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1896 . . .	5,655	2,245	1,184
1897 . . .	4,840	2,230	967
1898 . . .	4,674	2,245	1,179
1899 . . .	4,876	2,865	1,483
1900 . . .	4,492	2,840	1,383
1901 . . .	3,488	2,815	969
1902 . . .	3,531	3,125	1,371
1903 . . .	4,198	2,956	1,410
1904 . . .	4,209	3,286	1,235
1905 . . .	4,244	3,176	1,659
1906 . . .	5,340	2,955	2,134
1907 . . .	5,758	3,765	2,806
1908 . . .	4,609	3,305	1,905
1909 . . .	5,004	3,010	2,325
1910 . . .	6,549	3,875	2,643

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and it is not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom will lose the leading place. This can certainly not be regarded as satisfactory. The explanation is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as in the last table, with the addition of the United States. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1896 . . .	18,269	10,780	11,766	183
1897 . . .	15,976	10,480	10,620	189
1898 . . .	13,700	10,055	8,914	218
1899 . . .	14,789	10,860	10,556	209
1900 . . .	15,682	11,790	9,089	260
1901 . . .	14,237	10,630	8,544	309
1902 . . .	15,261	13,345	8,810	302
1903 . . .	15,864	12,075	8,735	344
1904 . . .	17,993	12,480	8,412	398
1905 . . .	19,597	14,685	7,736	419
1906 . . .	20,585	13,310	8,957	424
1907 . . .	22,154	14,275	9,820	444
1908 . . .	19,154	12,935	7,844	394
1909 . . .	20,646	12,775	8,161	473
1910 . . .	25,080	13,165	9,874	498

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery hamper the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material and on general trade conditions. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions. It will be noticed that British export figures

suffered considerable diminution for some years after '96, and the subsequent diminution is largely due to the adoption of the Dingley Tariff in the United States in '97, which imposes such heavy duties on woollen and worsted goods as largely to destroy a profitable export trade which British exporters had previously carried on there. This loss has, however, now been made up by growth in other directions.

JUTE.

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. The acreage under jute in British India in 1909-10 was stated as 2,937,800 acres, as compared with 2,732,000 acres in 1908-9. Nearly the whole jute area lies in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute in 1908-9 was, as will be seen from the table below, much under the average, but there has since been decided improvement. The total consumption of the whole world is estimated at 9,000,000 bales, of which over 4,000,000 are used in India itself. This is an increase of about 30 per cent. as compared with 1904. In 1906-7 the Indian spindles used for jute were 491,496 in number, as compared with 331,382 five years previously, while during the same period the number of looms increased from 16,119 to 24,088. The jute industry is now a very important economic factor in British India. The following are particulars for the past seven years of the

Indian Jute Crop.

1904-5	8,376,000 bales.
1905-6	8,986,000 "
1906-7	9,860,000 "
1907-8	6,187,500 "
1908-9	6,310,800 "
1909-10	8,818,000 "
1910-11	7,954,000 "
1911-12 (estimated)	8,320,000 "

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1897 . .	2,628	224
1898 . .	2,265	305
1899 . .	2,362	366
1900 . .	2,361	427
1901 . .	2,658	434
1902 . .	2,438	442
1903 . .	2,579	460
1904 . .	2,531	549
1905 . .	2,680	617
1906 . .	3,463	804
1907 . .	3,980	786
1908 . .	2,860	450
1909 . .	2,250	536
1910 . .	2,217	515

LINEN.

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly important, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade, and it has also to be borne in mind that the French figures include hemp exports.

Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1897 . .	4,771	482
1898 . .	4,393	512
1899 . .	5,073	962
1900 . .	5,225	1,266
1901 . .	5,020	1,096
1902 . .	5,430	1,477
1903 . .	5,540	1,203
1904 . .	5,732	1,681
1905 . .	6,340	1,627
1906 . .	7,001	2,033
1907 . .	7,345	2,414
1908 . .	7,545	1,946
1910 . .	8,280	2,167

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Though the rubber industry is not a new one, the advent of motors has so changed the trade as to make it practically a modern enterprise. Up to 1875, or thereabouts, about 5,000 tons of caoutchouc sufficed for the world's requirements, and this moderate quantity was manipulated and turned into the manufactured article by a hundred and fifty rubber factories in Europe and America. The raw material came chiefly from South America, where it was collected from the native forests, and the idea of supplementing the quantity by cultivated rubber existed in the minds of few people. The estimated annual consumption of rubber, owing to the development of the electrical industry and introduction of motor and cycle tires, is now 100,000 tons, and to meet such a demand the rubber tree is being planted in every part of the tropical world suitable for its culture, as rapidly as can be done. Public companies have acquired and developed rubber estates in Ceylon, Java, Samoa, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Africa, and there is little doubt that, as accurate statistics of results become available, improvements will be made in the methods of cultivation and collection, which will render the cost of putting rubber on the market much less, and will bring it to a higher perfection. No substitute for the natural rubber is likely to be invented, which can be applied equally well to all the purposes for which rubber is used, but in any case the margin of profit is large enough to allow of a diminution of price and yet attract capital. The various forms of rubber made are sheet, biscuit, crêpe, worm, lace, flake, and scrap rubber.

THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

AN ANALYSIS OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

By the Census of Production Act, 1906 (6 Edw. VII., ch. 56), provision was made for the taking of a Census of Production. The Act provided that the Board of Trade was to superintend the taking of the Census, and that expenses incurred should be paid by money provided by Parliament. A new Sub-Department of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade was constituted, with offices at 68, Victoria Street, S.W., for the purpose of carrying out the work. The chief officials are: Director, H. Fountain; Assistant Director, H. W. Macrosty; Superintendent of Staff, J. W. Verdier.

In accordance with the Act the first Census was taken in 1908, and involved the issue of 444,000 schedules of questions. Pending the issue of a complete report on the results of the inquiry, it was thought desirable to issue a series of preliminary tables for important groups of trades, with reports dealing briefly with the principal features of the tables. The

ninth and last of these was published in 1911, and the completion of the series afforded Sir George Askwith the opportunity of summarising in a preface the principal figures contained in this part and those already issued. This is done in the following table, which covers the returns relating to mines and quarries, iron and steel and other metal trades, shipbuilding, engineering, the building, woodworking, and furnishing trades, the chemical and allied trades, brick, pottery, cement, and glass-making, the paper, printing, etc., trades, the textile, clothing, and leather trades, food, drink, and tobacco manufacture, and public utility services, with sundry minor industries not clearly assignable to any of these principal groups.

The results of the Census of Production, so far as they relate to **agriculture**, will be published in due course by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for Great Britain, and by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Production in the Year 1907.

	Gross Output. Selling Value or Value of Work done.	Materials used. Cost.	Work given out. Amount paid to other firms.	Net Output. Excess of column (1) over columns (2) and (3).	Average number of Persons employed (excluding Outworkers.)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
England and Wales	£ 1,483,000,000	£ 860,000,000	£ 20,000,000	£ 603,000,000	5,764,000
Scotland	208,000,000	116,000,000	5,000,000	87,000,000	885,000
Ireland	66,000,000	43,000,000	1,000,000	23,000,000	287,000
United Kingdom	1,757,000,000	1,019,000,000	26,000,000	713,000,000	6,936,000

In addition to the number of persons employed shown in the table, about 100,000 outworkers were returned as borne on the books of the employing firms. The average number of persons employed on the work covered by the census was thus about 7,000,000, and the total output in the censal year represented an addition of about £712,000,000 sterling to the value of the materials purchased.

It has been pointed out, in each of the reports of the Director of the Census, that the output of one trade or factory may constitute materials for other trades or factories, so that the figures relating to gross output and to materials involve a considerable amount of duplication. That is to say, that where goods pass through the hands of several manufacturers at different stages, their quantity and value have been registered at each stage. The value of this gross output is, therefore, much greater as a whole than the value of the goods ready for export or consumption manufactured by each trade considered as a unit. No duplication, however, is involved in the figures of net output. By adding to the net output the value of materials purchased from sources outside the industries covered by the table (e.g. from agriculture or from abroad)

there would be obtained, for all these industries regarded as one unit, the value of the aggregate output ready for consumption or export. The value of such materials was not separately shown in the returns, but it is hoped that it may be estimated at a later period from information available to the Census of Production Office.

The total figures given in the foregoing statement are subject to revision, but it is believed that the alterations will be of comparatively minor importance. The revised figures will be shown in the final report, which is in course of preparation, and which will also include certain particulars not dealt with in the preliminary tables, such as the engine capacity returned by factories.

Sir George Askwith adds that not only does this, the first census under the Census of Production Act, 1906, show for the first time the relative and absolute magnitudes of all the various industries coming within its scope, but that, when subsequent censuses have been taken, the results of the series will afford the means for measuring the development of the manufacturing and extractive industries of the United Kingdom.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1911.
 THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING 1910, AND (U. K.) 1910-11.
 THE BIGGEST AND FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS.
 BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.
 MARINE STEAM TURBINES.

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.]

The total number of steamships and sailing-vessels of the world, of 100 tons and upwards, in the Register Book issued July 1st, 1911, was 30,087, of 43,147,154 tons.

The number of steamships was 22,473, having a gross tonnage of 38,781,572.

The number of sailing-vessels was 7,614, with a net tonnage of 4,365,582.

The World's Steamships and Sailing-Vessels, 1911.

Flag.	Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		Steamships and Sailing-vessels.		
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Net.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	
British	United Kingdom . .	8,487	17,292,715	847	579,982	9,334	17,872,697
	*Colonies	1,414	1,350,934	694	195,193	2,108	1,546,127
	Total	9,901	18,643,649	1,541	775,175	11,442	19,418,824
American (United States)	Sea	1,115	1,715,427	1,647	1,093,257	2,762	2,808,684
	*Northern Lakes . .	579	2,201,866	35	99,757	614	2,301,623
	Philippine Islands .	76	45,087	14	2,884	90	47,971
	Total	1,770	3,962,380	1,696	1,195,898	3,466	5,158,278
Argentine	212	154,851	67	22,228	279	177,079	
Austro-Hungarian . .	377	844,981	5	1,507	382	846,488	
Belgian	154	284,662	6	3,723	160	288,385	
Brazilian	342	263,211	67	17,297	409	280,508	
Chilian	93	112,589	42	37,427	140	150,016	
Chinese	66	86,550	—	—	66	86,550	
Cuban	57	59,988	9	2,563	66	62,551	
Danish	551	692,718	303	60,036	854	752,754	
†Dutch	559	1,029,596	100	28,691	659	1,058,287	
French	890	1,542,568	588	434,294	1,478	1,976,862	
German	1,856	4,092,015	343	374,865	2,199	4,466,880	
†Greek	322	560,475	98	25,395	420	585,870	
Italian	479	1,026,823	593	313,635	1,077	1,340,508	
†Japanese	861	1,200,975	5	2,245	866	1,203,220	
Mexican	42	34,733	16	3,878	58	38,611	
Norwegian	1,373	1,537,873	697	616,458	2,070	2,154,331	
Peruvian	16	20,130	40	19,909	56	40,039	
Portuguese	98	77,945	101	27,507	199	105,452	
Roumanian	22	31,688	1	285	23	31,973	
*†Russian	649	710,951	542	184,307	1,191	895,258	
Spanish	526	758,097	65	17,454	591	775,551	
Swedish	975	808,898	465	122,584	1,440	931,482	
†Turkish	162	141,778	179	60,914	341	202,692	
Uruguayan	38	49,918	14	9,984	52	59,902	
Other countries . . .	77	51,530	26	7,273	103	58,803	
Total	22,473	38,781,572	7,614	4,365,582	30,087	43,147,154	

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing-vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing-vessels of under 300 tons net are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

MERCANTILE MARINE: SHIPBUILDING.

The World's Shipbuilding, 1910.

The following table shows the number of vessels (of 100 tons and above) launched in the United Kingdom and abroad during 1910:—

Country.	Merchant Ships.				War Ships.	
	Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		No.	Tons Displacement.
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Gross.		
United Kingdom	473	1,137,738	27	5,431	45	134,645
British Colonies	30	19,070	30	7,273	—	—
British Total	503	1,156,808	57	12,704	45	134,645
*America, United States of .	109	286,841	86	44,477	13	30,287
Austria-Hungary	8	14,304	—	—	8	14,993
Denmark	11	10,925	7	1,229	1	217
France	27	76,121	28	4,630	13	24,363
Germany	70	146,906	47	12,397	23	51,064
Holland	55	60,085	50	10,860	2	816
Italy	10	21,251	11	1,768	5	29,054
Japan	37	25,395	33	4,820	3	23,100
Norway	63	36,750	1	175	1	550
Other Countriss	33	22,249	31	7,152	8	1,765
Foreign Total	423	700,833	294	87,508	77	176,209
World's Total	926	1,857,641	351	100,212	122	310,854

* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., a large portion (39 vessels of 153,717 tons) was built for service on the Great Lakes.

The World's Totals may be summarised thus:—

	Merchant Vessels.		Warships.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British Built	560	1,169,512	45	134,645	605	1,304,157
Foreign „	717	788,341	77	176,209	794	964,550
Total	1,277	1,957,853	122	310,854	1,399	2,268,707

The largest steamers launched during 1910 were the following:—

	Tons gross.	Built in.
France	23,400	France.
Franoonia	18,150	U.K.
Edinburgh Castle	13,326	„
Maloja	12,431	„
Themistocles	11,231	„
Rotorua	11,130	„

Of the total output in this country, 80½ per cent., or 919,206 tons (916,847 steam tons and 2,859 sailing tons), has been built for registration in the United Kingdom.

In this connection it should be noted that from the information at present in the possession of Lloyd's Register, the tonnage of United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during the last twelve months appears to have been 361,000 tons (311,000 steam, 50,000 sail), while the sales to foreign and colonial owners have reached the record total of 513,618 tons (363,149 steam, 150,469 sail). On the other hand, 2,257 tons (1,727 steam, 530 sail) were built abroad for United Kingdom owners, and purchases from foreign and colonial owners during the same period amounted to 58,744 tons (51,980 steam, 6,764 sail).

The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom would thus appear to have decreased by about 190,000 tons, and the steam tonnage to have

increased by about 296,000 tons. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage at the end of 1910 is therefore about 106,000 tons.

The amount of tonnage launched for abroad during 1909 was 223,463 tons, forming 19½ per cent. of the total output, as compared with 24½ per cent. in 1909, 40 per cent. in 1908, 34 per cent. in 1907, 20½ per cent. in 1906, 21½ per cent. in 1905, 18½ per cent. in 1904, 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1902, and 23 per cent. in 1901 and 1900. As in 1909 and 1908, the British Colonies have provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom—viz. 39 vessels of 43,507 tons (3½ per cent. of the total output). Norway occupies the second position with 34,038 tons, being followed by Germany (26,507 tons), Sweden (20,247 tons), Austria-Hungary (18,447 tons), and France (15,077 tons).

The total output of the world during 1910 (exclusive of warships) appears to have been 1,957,853 tons (1,857,641 steam, 100,212 sail). This is an increase of about 356,000 tons on the figures for 1909. According to the latest information received by Lloyd's Register up to the end of 1910, the tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., during the twelve months amounts to about 916,000 tons gross (643,000 steam, 273,000 sail).

The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage at the end of 1910 is thus about 1,042,000

LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIPS.

tons. Sailing tonnage has been reduced by 173,000 tons, while steam tonnage has increased by 1,215,000 tons.

Of the tonnage launched in the world during 1910, the United Kingdom has acquired 47 per cent. Of the total merchant tonnage output of the world during 1910, over 58½ per cent. was launched in the United Kingdom; but, if only sea-going merchant steamers of 3,000 tons gross and upwards be taken into account, out of the total of 331 such steamers, of 1,209,138 tons, launched in the world, over 73½ per cent. of the tonnage has been launched in the United Kingdom.

Of the vessels launched during 1910, 457 of 1,050,893 tons (including 74 vessels of 192,858 tons launched abroad) have been built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book. These figures show an increase of over 260,000 as compared with those for 1909.

Shipbuilding Returns, 1911.

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1911, there were 493 vessels, of 1,446,317 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom, and 69 warships of 418,550 tons displacement. The details were:—

Steam,	470 ships;	tonnage,	1,438,538.
Sail,	23	"	7,779.
War,	69	"	418,550.

Of the merchant ships, 389 of 1,284,173 tons were for British owners; of the warships, 63 with 358,000 tonnage were British.

Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in 1910.

Steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1910, of 100 tons register and upwards.

Flag.	Total.	
	No.	Tons.
British { United Kingdom	129	222,069
Colonies	44	27,858
America, United States of	75	50,996
Austro-Hungarian	2	3,210
Danish	11	9,506
Dutch	4	8,121
French	31	20,789
German	39	44,233
Italian	17	18,634
Japanese	22	21,505
Norwegian	73	67,971
Russian	31	19,441
Spanish	15	17,699
Swedish	31	15,260
Other European Countries	24	33,130
Central and South America	14	11,314
Other Countries	—	—
	562	591,536

Of the vessels lost, 42 were abandoned at sea; 28 were broken up and condemned; 31 were burnt; 56 foundered; 41 were missing; 71 were lost by collision; and 287 were wrecked. Besides these, 301 vessels of 356,154 tons were broken up, dismantled, etc., in consequence of old age or on account of their not being deemed fit for profitable navigation.

The World's Big Merchant Steamers.

The following table, compiled from Lloyd's Register Book and Supplements, gives a good

idea of the great increase which has taken place during recent years in the size of large ocean steamers. The steamers flying the British flag are in a great majority, comprising 54½ per cent. of the total number of ocean-going vessels of 5,000 tons and above.

Flag.	20,000 and above.	15,000 to 19,999	10,000 to 14,999	7,000 to 9,999	5,000 to 6,999	Grand Total.
British	8	6	80	190	403	687
French	1	—	7	10	69	87
German	3	9	22	45	138	217
American (U.S.)	1	—	8	12	48	69
Other	1	2	11	45	143	202
Flags	1	2	11	45	143	202
Total	14	17	128	302	801	1,262

The names, gross tonnages, and flags of the largest steamers now sailing are as follows:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Flag.
Olympio	45,324	British
Mauretania	31,038	British
Lusitania	31,550	British
George Washington	25,570	German
Kaiserin Augusta		
Victoria	24,581	German
Adriatic	24,541	British
Rotterdam	24,149	Dutch
Baltic	23,876	British
Amerika	22,622	German
Cedric	21,035	British
Celtic	20,904	British
Minnesota	20,718	American (U.S.)

Fast Merchant Steamers.

From the 1911-12 edition of Lloyd's Register Book, where detailed particulars are given of all steamers of 12 knots and above, it appears that 58 British and 45 foreign merchant steamers of 1,000 tons and upwards are capable of maintaining at sea a speed of 20 knots and above, 24 of which are of 10,000 tons gross and upwards.

The following table, which only takes into account ocean-going steamers of 5,000 tons and above, shows the great superiority of the United Kingdom as regards fast merchant steamers.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS OF			Grand Total.
	20 knots and above.	18 knots and under 20.	16 knots and under 18.	
United Kingdom	13	30	66	109
France	3	3	26	32
Germany	4	2	7	13
America (U.S. of)	4	5	13	22
Other Countries	3	4	27	34
Total	27	44	139	210

The following is a list of some of the fastest merchant steamers at present engaged in the passenger service on the North Atlantic:—

FAST ATLANTIC LINERS.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Speed.
Lusitania . . .	British	31,550	25½
Mauretania . .	British	31,938	25½
Kronprinzessin Cecilie . .	German	19,503	23½
Kaiser Wilhelm II. .	German	19,361	23½
Kronprinz Wilhelm .	German	14,908	23
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse . . .	German	14,349	22½
Campania . . .	British	12,950	22
La Provence . . .	French	13,753	22
Olympio . . .	British	15,324	21½
Oceanic . . .	British	17,274	21
La Savoie . . .	French	11,168	21
La Lorraine . . .	French	11,146	21

Marine Steam Turbines.

Up to the end of Sept. 1911 there have been launched 89 merchant steamers and yachts fitted with turbine engines, representing a gross tonnage of about 357,000 tons. Of the merchant vessels, 50 per cent. are capable of a speed of 20 knots and upwards, the largest being as follows:—

	Tonnage.	Flag.
Mauretania . . .	31,938	British
Lusitania . . .	31,550	"
France . . .	23,400	French
Carmania . . .	19,524	British
Chiyo Maru . . .	13,426	Japanese
Shinyo Maru . . .	13,500	"
Tenyo Maru . . .	13,454	"
Royal Edward . .	11,117	British
Royal George . .	11,146	"

A combination of reciprocating and turbine engines seems to be gaining ground. There are already in existence 9 steamers of nearly 150,000 tons fitted with such combination, the largest being the Atlantic steamers *Olympic* and *Titanic*.

Numbers of Seamen.

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:—

	1890.	1900.	1903.	1909.
British	186,147	174,532	176,520	198,474
Lascars and Asiatics . .	22,734	36,023	41,021	43,960
Foreigners . .	27,227	36,893	40,396	31,873
Total . .	236,108	247,448	257,937	274,307

The number employed in registered sailing-vessels under 300 tons was in 1890, 42,721; in 1900, 25,056; in 1903, 21,452; and in 1906, 20,002.

The number of British seamen in British ships in '93 was 186,628. From '93 to 1901 the number steadily declined to 172,912; then it began to rise again, and reached the highest figure yet recorded, 198,474, in 1909.

War Risks of Shipping.

A Committee appointed by the Treasury to consider the question of a national guarantee for the risks of shipping in time of war made its report in July, 1903. Consult Cd. 4161 (54d.)

for Report and Cd. 4162 (2s. 11d.) for minutes of evidence. The committee, after giving full weight to the very diverse and conflicting opinions put before them by the witnesses, came to the conclusion that it was not desirable that the State should undertake to make good to shipowners or traders the losses incurred by them through the capture of shipping by the enemy in time of war. They held "that the dangers to be apprehended from our present situation, and the advantages which could under any circumstances be secured by a national guarantee, are neither of them so great as the advocates of such proposals have generally supposed . . . and that if a national guarantee is to be given at all, it will be necessary that it should take the form of a free indemnity." Sir George Clarke appended a memorandum stating his conviction that State action, in the direction of a system of indemnity at fixed rates, was necessary; and favouring a scheme whereby the State should lay down a schedule of rates corresponding to zones of voyages, and should empower insurance offices to issue policies on commission.

LLOYD'S.

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71. This Act had been partly repealed and amended by a further Act obtained in 1911 under which the objects of the Society were defined as: "The carrying on by members of the Society of the business of insurance of every description, including guarantee business; the advancement and protection of the interests of members of the Society in connection with the business carried on by them as members of the Society and in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight and other insurable property or insurable interests or otherwise; the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information; the doing of all things incidental or conducive to the fulfilment of the objects of the Society." To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1,500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an extensive system of signal stations for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. An inquiry office is also maintained, where the relations of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "Lloyd's List," published daily, the Corporation publish "Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Index" every Thursday, "Lloyd's Calendar" annually, and "Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels." A "Captains' Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "Loss Book."

The medal of the Society is presented to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the Medal for Meritorious Services is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbert de Rougemont.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5,000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The Committee have also adopted a system under which separate security, applicable only to claims on fire policies and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, have generally furnished similar security. A system has also been instituted under which all underwriting moneys are held in trust for underwriting purposes only; and underwriters' accounts are annually audited by approved accountants who certify as to the solvency of the underwriter. Non-Marine insurance business transacted at Lloyd's is subject to the Assurance Companies Act of 1909, and since July 1st, 1910, when that Act came into force, every member of Lloyd's, without exception, undertaking such non-marine business, has complied with its requirements, which are as follows: (a) "All premiums received by or on behalf of the underwriter in respect of fire and accident insurance or reinsurance business carried on by him, either alone or in conjunction with any other insurance business for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule, shall without any apportionment be placed in a trust fund in accordance with the provisions of a trust deed approved by the Board of Trade. (b) He shall also furnish security to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade (or, if the Board so direct, to the satisfaction of the committee of the association), which shall be available solely to meet claims under policies issued by him in connection with fire and accident business and any other non-marine business carried on by him for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule. The security may be furnished in the form of either a deposit or a guarantee, or partly in the one form and partly in the other. The amount of the security to be furnished shall never be less than the aggregate of the premiums received or receivable by the underwriter in the last preceding year in connection with such fire and accident and other non-marine business. (c) The accounts of every underwriter shall be audited annually by an accountant approved by the committee of the association, who shall furnish a certificate to the committee of the association and to the Board of Trade in the form prescribed by the Board of Trade." These

requirements are practically those indicated above which have existed at Lloyd's for many years. The deposits and guarantees provided by underwriting members of Lloyd's as security for their underwriting liabilities now exceed seven millions sterling. Members are also required to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 16s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay annually £7 7s. and associates £5 5s.

Secretary, Rear-Admiral Edward Fitzmaurice Inglesfield.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the primary object of the classification of vessels. It is the recognised authority on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a General Committee of 62 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, and 10 shipbuilders and engineers, elected at the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has also the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 15 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture and engineering, the iron and steel and forgemaking industries. Branch Committees of the Society are established on the Mersey and on the Clyde. In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100A1, and for wooden vessels by A1. It is from the latter character that the phrase "A1 at Lloyd's" is derived.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it controls the testing of anchors and chains at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30th, 1911, over 363 miles of chain cable and 7,626 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of assigning freeboards to vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the load lines of 15,823 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also conducts the testing of steel used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated period 849,305 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

On June 30th, 1911, 10,400 vessels of 21,060,070 tons were classed in the Society's Register Book. At the end of September 1911, 429 vessels of 1,193,792 tons were building at home and abroad under the supervision of a surveying staff which includes at present 331 officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the 10 years ended June 30th, 1911, 11,883,272 tons of new vessels were classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was established in 1834 by

the amalgamation of the two rival registers of shipping which then existed—viz. the "Green Book," founded in 1760 by a Committee of Underwriters, and the "Red Book," founded in 1798 by a Committee of Shipowners. Lloyd's Register issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky **Register Book**, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1911-12 edition of the Register Book contains over 30,000 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. A **Register of Yachts** is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of 7,503 yachts of all nationalities. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of 3,474 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete statistical returns quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See **MERCANTILE MARINE**. Offices: 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

TRINITY HOUSE.

Trinity House was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) **As the General Lighthouse Authority** for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys, Beacons, Fog-signals, and removal of dangerous Wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the Local Light Authorities within their own area, as well as over the other General Lighthouse Authorities of the United Kingdom. There are District Stations at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Ramsgate, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, Holyhead, and Gibraltar. (2) **As the Chief Pilotage Authority** of the Kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other Districts on our coasts. (3) **As an Ancient Corporation** it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) **As Nautical Advisers** two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The Elder Brethren consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen, retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the mercantile marine, as shown in the accompanying list:—**Master, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; Deputy-master, Capt. H. A. Blake; Elder Brethren, H.M. King George V., Capt. Sir G. R. Vyvyan, K.C.M.G. (retired), The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart, The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., Capt. Adolphus Edmund Bell, Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. Robert Hoare, The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B., The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., The Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., Capt. Oswald Percival Marshall, Capt. Thomas Golding, Capt. J. G. H. Flint, The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Capt. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., The Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G. Secretary, H. G. Willett. Headquarters, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London.**

SHIPPING SOCIETIES.

The **Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, Ltd.**, is a general mercantile and shipping exchange. It was opened in April 1903, is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2,500 members, merchants, shipowners and brokers (grain, shipping, oil, oil-seed, etc.). **Chairman, W. Bridges Webb; Secretary, J. A. Findlay; Offices, St. Mary Axe, E.C.**

The **Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom** consists of 31 shipowners' associations of the United Kingdom. It communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British merchant shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an **executive council**, to which each affiliated association elects one member. **President, Sir Walter Runciman, Bart.; Vice-President, T. B. Royden, Esq.; Secretary, Hon. Noel M. Farrer. Offices, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.**

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and 40 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good commercial library, and through its **Statistical and Information Department** inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues **certificates of origin** for goods exported to Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Russia, Servia, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for Switzerland, Russia, Spain, and other countries. The **Commercial Education Department** issues certificates for proficiency in commercial subjects; the number of candidates sitting for examination for senior and junior certificates and for teachers' diplomas in 1911 being 12,518, as against 11,605 in 1910. An **Employment Department** furnishes fully qualified mercantile assistants and procures employment free of charge for commercial education certificate holders. The **Chamber of Commerce Journal** is issued monthly, price 6d. **President, The Right Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O., Office, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. Secretary, Charles E. Musgrave.**

Danube International Commission. "La Commission Européenne du Danube" was constituted by the Treaty of Paris, 1856. By the Treaty of Berlin, '78, Roumania was given representation on the Commission, the other Powers represented being Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Turkey. The Commission regulates the navigation of the river as an international highway from Braila to the Black Sea, and has the right to prevent any works on the arms of the Danube which would interfere, directly or indirectly, with the navigation,

RAILWAYS.

The length of the world's railways is about 620,000 miles. The United States leads the mileage with 234,000; then follow in order Russia 41,000 miles; Germany 37,000 miles; India 31,000 miles; France 30,000 miles; Austria-Hungary 26,000 miles; the United Kingdom 23,280 miles; Canada 22,966 miles; Australia 16,250 miles; and Argentina 15,500 miles.

The total capital invested in the world's railways is about £9,250,000,000.

In the United Kingdom.

The Railway Returns issued by the Board of Trade show that the total railway mileage open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31st, 1910, was 23,387, viz.:

16,148 miles in England and Wales,
3,838 in Scotland,
3,401 in Ireland.

These figures represent "length of line" only, irrespective both of the number of tracks and of sidings. Thus, of the total mileage of 23,387, single track accounts for 10,315; double track, 11,617; three tracks, 298; and four tracks, or more, 1,157. The total length of "track" is 39,851 miles. Adding to this figure the length of sidings, reduced to single track (14,460), we get a total of 54,311 miles of track. Compared with 1909, the "length of line open" shows an increase of 107 miles, and the "length of track" (including sidings) an increase of 339 miles.

The English and Welsh railway companies owned on the date mentioned 19,450 locomotives, and 657,293 other vehicles; the Scotch 2,496 locomotives, and 157,241 other vehicles; and the Irish 894 locomotives, and 25,010 other vehicles.

Numbers of Passengers.

The following table compares the numbers of ordinary passengers of each class (exclusive of season-ticket holders) carried during each of the years 1908 and 1909:—

	1909.	1910.
First class	29,416,000	29,788,000
Second class	30,796,000	28,148,000
Third class	1,204,869,000	1,248,793,000
Total	1,265,081,000	1,306,729,000

In last year's report attention was drawn to the decrease, in 1909 as compared with 1908, in the total number of third-class passengers. It will be seen that in 1910 the series of increases, unbroken until 1909, was resumed, the total number of third-class passengers, exclusive of season-ticket holders, being some 35,500,000 greater than the highest number—that of 1908—previously recorded. It may be observed that the number of second-class passengers carried by the Great Western Company was nearly 1,720,000 less in 1910 than in 1909.

The number of passengers conveyed by the "tube" railways of the metropolis was approximately 173,000,000 in 1910, as compared with 168,000,000 in 1909. The fact that these passengers travel by trains in which there is no distinction of classes must be borne in mind in comparing the numbers shown in the above table, in which all passengers by such trains are included with the third-class total.

Companies' Capital.

The total paid-up capital of the companies was at the end of 1910 £1,318,500,000, of which about

£197,000,000, or approximately 15 per cent., represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks.

Receipts, etc.

The following statement shows the gross receipts from each class of passenger traffic in the last two years:—

	1909.	1910.
Ordinary passengers:	£	£
First class	3,272,000	3,408,000
Second class	2,403,000	2,127,000
Third class	31,658,000	32,935,000
Season-ticket holders	4,617,000	4,777,000
Mails, parcels, excess luggage, carriages, horses, dogs, etc.	9,255,000	9,511,000
Total	51,205,000	52,758,000

The receipts from goods traffic and miscellaneous sources were £71,167,000, making a total of £123,926,000.

Expenditure.

The working expenditure was £76,570,000, the net earnings, therefore, being £47,356,000.

The following is an analysis of the expenditure of the companies per train mile:—

	d.
Maintenance of way	6'50
Locomotive power	11'72
Rolling stock	3'78
Traffic expenses	12'34
General charges	1'74
Rates and taxes	2'89
Government duty*	0'19
Compensation:	
To employees	0'16
Personal injuries to passengers	0'11
Damage to goods	0'22
Legal and Parliamentary expenses	0'16
Miscellaneous	1'27

Total (exclusive of expenditure on steam-boats, docks, harbours, and canals) 41'08

* For Great Britain only. The railway passenger duty is not charged in Ireland.

Electrical Working.

At the end of 1910 the length of lines (in equivalent of single track) worked solely by electricity was 205 miles, and 220½ miles were being worked partly by electricity. The corresponding lengths of line at the end of 1909 were 204½ and 220½ miles respectively. The total quantity of electrical energy used in 1910 was 235,933,706 Board of Trade units as compared with 219,976,973 in 1909. These figures do not represent the entire quantity of electrical energy generated, which exceeds the quantity used, owing to wastage in conversion.

Accidents.

During the year 1910, 1,082 persons were killed and 8,342 were injured by accidents due to the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles. The average yearly figures for the previous ten years were 1,142 and 7,200 respectively. This shows a decrease in the number of fatal, and an increase in the non-fatal cases.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the Treasury appoints five persons to constitute a Road Board "for the purposes of improving the facilities for road traffic in the United Kingdom, and of the administration of the road improvement grant." The grant consists at present of the proceeds, less cost of collection, of the motor spirit duties, and the excess or balance of the net proceeds, less cost of collection, of all excise duties payable in respect of carriage licences after payment to local authorities through the Local Taxation Accounts of sums specified in Part V. of the Revenue Act, 1911.

The Road Board have power to act either directly by themselves in constructing and maintaining new roads, or indirectly through the existing highway authorities, to whom they may make grants or loans, with the approval of the Treasury, in consideration of the authorities undertaking either to construct such new roads or effect such improvement in existing roads as appear to the Board to be required for facilitating traffic. Under the terms "improvement of roads" are included the widening of any road, the cutting off the corners of any road where land is required to be purchased for that purpose, the levelling of roads, the treatment of a road for mitigating the nuisance of dust, and the doing of any other work in respect of roads beyond ordinary repairs essential to placing a road in a proper state of repair; and the expression "roads" includes bridges, viaducts, and subways. The sums expended by the Road Board out of income on the construction of new roads or the acquisition of land, or in respect of any loan raised for any such purpose, must not in any year exceed one-third of the estimated receipts of the Road Board for that year.

The following are the members of the Board: Sir George S. Gibb (chairman), Right Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., Right Hon. Lord Kingsburgh (Sir John Hay Macdonald), Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, Lord St. Davids, Sir Charles Rose, Bart.; Secretary, W. Rees Jeffreys. Offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster.

In their first report, covering the period from May 13th, 1910, to June 30th, 1911, the Board state that, on the basis of the Treasury estimates, it appeared probable that the total amount which could be treated as available for advances which might become payable within the calendar year 1911 would exceed £1,200,000, but there was some uncertainty as to whether the motor-car licence duties payable within the calendar year 1910 would realise the full estimate. The Board, therefore, decided to adopt £1,000,000 as the basis for their first distribution of grants, and the advances made or indicated to local authorities up to June 30th, 1911, were fixed on the assumption that a total amount of £1,000,000 was available for distribution in grants or loans. The amounts credited to the Road Improvement Fund up to July 8th, 1911, were £1,161,344 18s. 10d., made up as follows:—**Motor spirit duties**, in respect of the financial year 1909-10, £290,702 15s. 9d.; motor spirit duties in respect of the financial year 1910-11, £410,376 5s. 7d.; **motor-car licences** in respect of the financial year 1910-11, £460,265 17s. 6d.; total, £1,161,344 18s. 10d.

Up to June 30th, 1911, the Board had received applications for advances amounting to £7,840,459. They had made grants amounting in the aggregate to £263,324 and loans amounting to £7,500. In addition to the grants and loans actually made, grants aggregating £408,000 had been indicated to local authorities, and the details of the various works towards which these grants were to be made were under consideration and discussion with the local authorities concerned.

In settling the amount of a grant the Board have generally endeavoured, so far as the funds available would permit, to fix it in each case, as nearly as practicable, at 75 per cent. of the net cost of the improvement contained in the work.

As regards the character of the work of road improvement, towards which the first efforts should be directed, it appeared to the Board, in their preliminary consideration of this question, that the main factors in the road problem of to-day are concerned with the condition of the road crusts. In some districts roads are so narrow and tortuous that improvements in width and at corners and curves are really urgent, but this condition of things is by no means general throughout the country; and "the amount of inconvenience, remedial within practical limits, which is caused by the existence of narrow or tortuous rural roads is, except in certain districts, limited both in time and in extent."

"The condition of road crusts is, however," say the Board, "a most urgent problem. Upon that depends both the alleviation of the intolerable and injurious nuisance arising from mud and dust, and also the mitigation of the burden of increasing cost of maintenance which is creating such widespread apprehension. Many miles of important roads in nearly every county are not constructed or surfaced so as to be suitable for motor traffic; and on the other hand the motor traffic, which on surfaces properly constructed and bound with waterproof bituminous binding material probably causes less damage and wear than is caused by horse-drawn traffic, is destroying and wearing existing waterbound road surfaces in many districts to such an extent that the cost of the frequent renewal which they require to keep them in fair condition imposes on the ratepayers a considerable burden."

The length of main roads maintained by County Councils other than the London County Council in England and Wales in the year 1908-9 was 27,749 miles; the amounts expended or contributed (otherwise than out of loans) for their maintenance was £2,739,591—an average of £99 a mile.

The number of accidents caused by vehicles in England and Wales in 1910 was 27,443, of which 1,082 were fatal. Of the fatal accidents, 565, or rather more than half, were caused by mechanically propelled vehicles. These vehicles were also responsible for 14,377 of the 26,361 non-fatal accidents reported to the police.

The Roads Improvement Association was formed in '86 and incorporated in '98, to secure reform in the system of administering the highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, dustless, and more conveniently planned roads and footways. Hon. Sec., Wallace E. Ritchie. Offices: Caxton House, Westminster.

THE ROADS OF LONDON.

Some interesting and important recommendations for the betterment of metropolitan highways were put forward in the third annual report [Cd. 5472. ss. 2d] of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade. In this Report, which was published in 1911, the defects of existing roads are set out in some detail, and suggestions are made in regard to measures which it would be desirable to take in order to bring the capacity of the main thoroughfares up to the requirements of present and prospective traffic. The London County Council has compiled statistics, some of which are quoted on page 136 of this ANNUAL, which serve to show not only that travelling in and about London is increasing steadily in volume, but that it is increasing in a higher ratio than the population itself. Another factor to be borne in mind is that the average length of journeys is increasing, as well as their number, owing to the tendency of large numbers to live further and further from the centre. The Report points out that "since 1903 the construction of new railways has made slow progress, and there is little indication at present of any revival of activity in this direction; while the development of the tramway system has proceeded so far that the end is in sight, and further additions will be contingent upon improvements to the roads. Thus, so far as can be seen at present, there is not much prospect of substantial additions, by way of new construction, to the material means of locomotion, though much might be done to improve their efficiency by further development of their carrying capacity and by co-ordination. Apart from such measures, it would appear that it is to the improvement of the roads that we must chiefly look for the increase of traffic facilities required to meet the needs of the future, partly for the accommodation of the growing volume of road traffic, partly to admit of the multiplication of tramways, and lastly to assist in the development of building areas which recent legislation was designed to promote. Within the last few years, owing to the great increase in the population, especially in outer London, to the introduction of electric tramways, and, more recently, to that of motor traffic, the use of the roads has increased to such an extent that all the main approaches to London are overtaxed, and the situation which existed prior to the advent of railways has been reproduced in an aggravated form. Tramways were, of course, not contemplated when the standards, deemed necessary in 1809, were proposed. They are now indispensable for movement in thickly populated areas, and in considering standards of width provision must be made for them as well as for other kinds of traffic. . . . The space occupied by tram lines in busy thoroughfares ought not to be regarded as available for ordinary traffic, and in such situations should not be treated as part of the roadway; and this as much in the interest of tramway passengers as in that of other users of roads. Motor traffic is increasing rapidly, and even now goods and mails are largely carried by road, instead of by railway, within a radius of thirty miles from London, while there is every probability that traffic of this description will continue to grow both in volume and in range. It is there-

fore clear that, having regard to the requirements of tramways, to the increasing volume of motor traffic, and to the great differences which now prevail in the speed of various kinds of vehicles, it will be necessary to adopt standards of width considerably in advance of those that were accepted as sufficient in the past.

The Report recommends the adoption of standards of minimum width varying from 25 feet in the case of country lanes to 100 feet in the case of main arterial roads. "These standards," the Report says, "are suggested by purely utilitarian considerations, but there is another aspect not unworthy of consideration, in which the approaches to London may be regarded. In foreign countries especially, it is recognised that the main avenues of approach to a great city should be invested with some degree of dignity, and should be pleasant as well as useful to the thousands who traverse them. The example is one that might well be followed in the neighbourhood of London, and it should not be overlooked that in places where additional land, over and above what is strictly required for the necessities of traffic, could be obtained without undue expense, the amenities of roads would be greatly enhanced by avenues or clumps of trees, and ornamental planting in suitable places. Prominent sites, which might be occupied with advantage by building of some architectural pretensions, or by monuments of a public character, might be reserved with a view to devoting them to such purposes, and sufficient control might be retained over the use of the frontages to prevent the appearance of important roads from being marred by the erection of unsightly buildings."

The improvements suggested in the Report comprise widenings over a total length of 25½ miles of existing roads, and the formation of new roads of a total length of 100 miles. Of the proposed new roads the most important are an **Eastern Avenue** (10½ miles) from Shore-ditch to Romford, running parallel with the Colchester Road, and about a mile and a half to the north of it; a **Western Avenue** (13 miles), running from Paddington nearly parallel with the Oxford Road which it joins between Uxbridge and Denham; a by-pass (6½ miles) to relieve the traffic of the Bath and Basingstoke roads at Brentford; and a new cut (2½ miles) from the Old Kent Road to Bromley by way of Peckham.

The Report admits that the cost of providing 100 miles of new roads and of improving 25½ miles of existing ones within the Metropolitan area, in addition to extensive widenings of other existing roads, would be very large, but states that it is difficult to see how it can be avoided if congestion is to be relieved and proper provision made for the needs of the future. "Large as the expense may be, it should be remembered that the cost of inaction is also heavy. The time lost daily by millions of people, through insufficient road accommodation, is alone equivalent to a loss of money which, though impossible to estimate with accuracy, must be very large. It should further be borne in mind that the longer improvements are postponed the more costly they will be." (See also *London Locomotion*, p. 135.)

OUR INLAND WATERWAYS.

The total mileage of canals and navigations at present used in the United Kingdom is about 4,670 miles. Of this total extent about 3,639 miles lie in England and Wales, 183 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland. About 3,310 miles are not railway-owned or controlled; 1,360 miles, or nearly a third of the whole extent, are so owned or controlled. The net revenue from these waterways in 1905 was as follows: England and Wales, £536,554; Scotland, £22,096; Ireland, £25,690: total, £584,340. A considerable proportion of this revenue was, however, derived from the letting of land and from other sources not directly connected with navigation. The total net rental from navigation tolls in 1905 was £232,697.

Waterways are of three kinds: canals; canalised rivers, often called "navigations"; and open rivers, including estuaries. The following table summarises, approximately, these divisions as they exist in England and Wales:—

	Miles.
Canals	1,927
Navigations	1,313
Open rivers	813
Total	4,053

By far the larger part of these waterways forms part of a connected system which lies chiefly in the English Midlands and in the southern part of the Northern Counties, and is entirely unconnected by inland water routes with the Scottish canals and rivers.

In 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the canals and inland navigations of the United Kingdom and to report on: (1) Their present condition and financial position. (2) The causes which have operated to prevent the carrying out of improvements by private enterprise, and whether such causes are removable by legislation. (3) Facilities, improvements, and extensions desirable in order to complete a system of through communication by water between centres of commercial, industrial, or agricultural importance, and between such centres

and the sea. (4) The prospect of benefit to the trade of the country compatible with a reasonable return on the probable cost. (5) The expediency of canals being made or acquired by public bodies or trusts and the methods by which funds for the purpose could be obtained and secured, and what should be the system of control and management of such bodies.

With some exceptions the Commissioners, whose report was summarised in the 1911 edition, were of opinion that, as a whole, the evidence presented to them showed that "waterways, even in their present condition, can obtain some share of local traffic in populous and industrial districts, where numerous works or collieries and wharves are situated on their banks or in their neighbourhood. In such cases, waterways are competing not against their modern rival, the railway, but against their original rival, the road. But the evidence also shows that our waterways do not, except to a small extent, and therefore, it may be assumed, cannot, in their present state, effectively compete with railways for long-distance traffic of any kind."

After considering at length the great policy of waterway improvement adopted in France, Belgium, and Germany, and the results of that policy, the Commissioners believed that, with the modifications which differing circumstances make necessary, it could be applied to this country. Their first recommendation was the constitution of a central public authority, or Waterway Board, consisting of three or five Commissioners, which should acquire certain existing routes by a procedure resembling that adopted in the Port of London Act. The routes in question constitute what is popularly known as the "Cross," since they take the plan, roughly, of a St. Andrew's cross with its centre at Birmingham and its extremities at London, Hull, Liverpool, and Gloucester. The Commissioners proposed that the navigation over these routes should be made capable of accommodating barges of 100 tons at an estimated cost of about 17½ millions, to be defrayed in part by the State.

THE TRAMWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following details are taken from the returns issued by the Board of Trade (Railway Department) as to the Street and Road Tramways and Light Railways of the United Kingdom. The returns are made up to Dec. 31st, 1909, in respect of Companies, and to March 31st, 1910, in respect of Local Authorities.

In 1910 there were 176 undertakings belonging to Local Authorities, with 1,710 miles of line open for traffic, and 124 to other than local authorities, with 851 miles open for traffic. The capital expended on the former was £49,568,775, and on the latter £24,372,884.

The number of passengers carried in the year was equal to about 62 times the estimated population of the United Kingdom. Of the total of 1,710 miles of line owned by local authorities, 1,503 miles were worked by those authorities themselves, and the remaining 207 miles by leasing companies. In 1909 the route mileage open of electric line was 2,360 miles out of a total of 2,526; in 1910 it was 2,429 miles out of 2,562. The mileage worked other-

wise than by electric traction had further diminished from 166 miles to 133 miles.

The following are the latest figures, for the year 1909-10:

Authorised Capital	£93,124,187
Paid-up Capital	£73,260,225
Capital expended	£73,941,659
Miles open	2,562
Horses employed	2,365
Loco Engines	31
Cars running, electric	11,749
" non-electric	601
Gross Receipts	£13,077,901
Working Expenses	£8,132,114
Net Receipts	£4,945,787
Appropriated to Interest or Dividend	£1,913,872
Debt Repayment or Sinking Fund	£1,133,134
Relief of Rates	£346,274
Passengers carried	2,743,189,439
Electrical Energy (B.T. Units)	483,671,806

BRITISH TRADE IN 1911.

THE PROGRESS OF OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

As a preliminary to the detailed consideration of the main trade movements of 1911, it is convenient and useful to examine some of the broader features of our external commerce, so as to gain a clear view of its general characteristics, while at the same time such a survey affords indications of its tendency. It is also advantageous to regard the matter under various heads, with the view of ascertaining in which direction progress is being made, and in which matters are backward or stationary. By way of introduction, therefore, we give a series of specially compiled tables, based on official statistics, which are designed to show what the general movements have been over a long term of years. We begin with a table exhibiting, decade by decade, what have been the

Sources of British Imports.

Imports from	1890.	1900.	1910.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
Russia	23,751	21,984	43,338
Scandinavia (including Denmark)	18,308	29,579	38,163
Germany	26,073	31,182	41,199
Holland	25,901	31,381	40,422
Belgium	17,384	23,593	32,490
France	44,828	53,619	51,324
United States	97,283	138,789	119,975
South and Central America	15,898	27,853	63,577
Other countries	55,105	55,544	77,131
Total foreign	324,531	413,434	507,619
British India	32,669	27,388	42,852
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	8,599	12,499	17,573
South Africa	6,096	3,073	9,383
Australia	20,992	23,801	38,576
New Zealand	8,347	11,616	20,943
N. American Colonies	12,444	22,240	26,973
Other possessions	7,014	8,124	14,338
Total colonial	96,161	109,641	170,638
Grand total	420,692	523,075	678,257

The actual years included in the above table were all marked by a considerable amount of activity. In, 1890 trade was very good, until the Baring crisis near its close, and its figures were not again approached for a good many years. The year 1900 marked the beginning of a downward trade movement, so far as traders were concerned, but the actual figures, exceptionally increased by war operations, were, as regards both imports and exports, larger than in 1899. The year 1910 was one of great prosperity and of record shipments, so that the comparison on the whole is one of good years, and renders necessary no allowance for exceptional fluctuations. The growth in imports during the twenty years has been large, and indicates that our economic position is as stable as ever, and decidedly in a broader basis.

As regards the proportion which our imports from foreign countries bear to those from

British possessions, fluctuations of a marked character must be regarded as inevitable. As is shown later, the most important import items consist of food-stuffs and raw materials, and as the production of these in any part of the world depends largely on climatic conditions, the figures are bound to vary. In detail, however, there have been some permanent movements. Owing to the immense economic development of Argentina, receipts from Central and South Africa show a large and probably permanent growth, while the great increase in wheat grown in Canada has caused shipments from North American Colonies to be more than doubled during the last twenty years.

Destination of British Exports.

Fully two-thirds of our exports consist of manufactured goods, the demand for which is only indirectly affected by climatic considerations. On the other hand, our sales abroad tend to vary a good deal, according to whether trade generally is active or the reverse. The figures given below show a very marked growth, which, for reasons already given, may be regarded as a normal and natural one.

Exports to	1890.	1900.	1910.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
Russia	8,846	16,360	21,221
Scandinavia (including Denmark)	7,822	15,130	18,471
Germany	39,516	38,543	54,911
Holland	16,446	14,931	18,030
Belgium	13,595	14,846	21,077
France	24,711	25,877	33,971
United States	46,340	37,344	62,182
China and Japan	9,586	3,900	8,979
South and Central America	27,578	26,746	57,066
Other countries	48,290	58,614	80,782
Total foreign	233,730	252,281	376,690
British India	35,230	30,967	47,032
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	3,989	5,124	4,699
Australasia	25,456	29,445	49,476
South Africa	9,803	13,992	20,087
N. American Colonies	8,273	9,659	23,646
Other possessions	11,771	12,896	21,524
Total colonial	94,522	102,083	157,455
Grand total	328,252	354,374	534,145

The distribution of our exports among British possessions and foreign countries is proportionately about the same as in the case of imports, and varies within very narrow limits. India was formerly our best customer, but of late years it has fallen behind both the United States, South and Central America, and Germany. Deliveries to Australasia and Canada show large expansion in the past twenty years. An illustration of the importance and propinquity of our trade relations is found in the fact that nearly a third of our total exports go to European countries.

BRITISH TRADE IN 1911.

Percentages of Imports from and Exports to Various Countries.

By way of supplement to the foregoing tables, and in order to enable comparisons to be made more readily, we give a list of percentages, showing at a glance the proportions which the imports and exports from and to various countries bear to the aggregate figures, the years dealt with being the same as those previously related:—

Percentages of Imports from Various Countries.

Imports from	1890.	1900.	1910.
Russia	5.6	4.2	6.4
Scandinavia (including Denmark).	4.3	5.7	5.6
Germany	6.2	6.0	6.1
Holland	6.2	6.0	6.0
Belgium	4.1	4.5	4.8
France	10.7	10.2	7.5
United States	23.1	26.5	17.7
South and Central America	3.8	5.3	9.3
Other countries.	13.1	10.6	11.4
Total foreign	77.1	79.0	74.8
British India	7.8	5.2	6.3
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	2.0	2.4	2.6
South Africa	1.4	0.8	1.4
Australia	5.0	4.5	5.7
New Zealand	2.0	2.2	3.1
N. American Colonies	3.0	4.3	4.0
Other possessions	1.7	1.6	2.1
Total colonial	22.9	21.0	25.2
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages of Exports to Various Countries.

Exports to	1890.	1900.	1910.
Russia	2.7	4.6	4.0
Scandinavia (including Denmark).	2.4	4.3	3.4
Germany	9.3	10.9	10.3
Holland	5.0	4.2	3.4
Belgium	4.1	4.2	3.9
France	7.5	7.3	6.4
United States	14.1	10.5	11.6
China and Japan	2.9	1.0	1.7
South and Central America	8.4	7.5	10.6
Other countries.	14.7	16.6	15.1
Total foreign	71.1	71.1	70.4
British India	10.7	8.8	9.0
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	1.2	1.4	0.9
South Africa	3.0	4.0	3.7
Australasia	7.8	8.3	7.6
N. American Colonies	2.6	2.8	4.4
Other possessions	3.6	3.6	4.0
Total colonial	28.9	28.9	29.6
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0

NATURE OF THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In addition to the analysis of what may be described as the geographical distribution of our external trade, it is well also to consider its nature. This is done, as regards imports, in the following table, where the goods we receive are dealt with in categories over a period of eleven years:—

Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1900.	1905.	1910.
Food-stuffs, etc. (£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
From foreign countries	177,592	172,095	185,794
From British possessions	42,378	59,205	71,887
Total	219,970	231,300	257,681
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.			
From foreign countries	120,910	135,837	181,650
From British possessions	51,120	52,081	79,526
Total	172,030	187,918	261,176
Articles wholly or partly manufactured.			
From foreign countries	112,773	127,543	138,142
From British possessions	15,636	16,042	18,703
Total	128,409	143,585	156,845
Miscellaneous.			
From foreign countries	2,159	1,676	2,033
From British possessions	507	541	522
Total	2,666	2,217	2,555
Summary.			
From foreign countries	413,434	437,151	507,619
From British possessions	109,641	127,869	170,638
Grand total	523,075	565,020	678,257

Usually food-stuffs constitute the most important section of our imports, as the density of the population and the fact that wheat and many other food staples can be produced cheaply in countries where the soil is prolific and land abundant render us more and more dependent on over-sea supplies, especially as they are carried to British ports at very low freights. In this respect 1910 was an exceptional year, our receipts on raw materials actually exceeded those of food-stuffs. The reasons for this are, poor harvests and high prices in

1910 for many classes of food, and exceptional activity of trade, and dearness of some staples, especially cotton.

Our manufactured imports show steady, though by no means rapid, increase, but when it is remembered that they largely consist of goods not produced at home at all, or of those which can only be manufactured here at a disadvantage, it will be realised that figures give no cause for alarm.

Exports of Home Products to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1900.	1905.	1910.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Food-stuffs, etc.			
To foreign countries	6,703	10,772	15,961
To British possessions	7,346	8,296	10,110
Total	14,049	19,068	26,071
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.			
To foreign countries	41,363	33,964	50,135
To British possessions	3,624	2,773	3,193
Total	44,987	36,737	53,328
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.			
To foreign countries	146,369	168,456	213,842
To British possessions	81,933	100,192	129,028
Total	228,302	268,648	342,870
Miscellaneous.			
To foreign countries	2,322	3,187	5,000
To British possessions	1,532	2,177	3,116
Total	3,854	5,364	8,116
Summary.			
To foreign countries	196,757	216,379	284,938
To British possessions	94,435	113,438	145,447
Grand total	291,192	329,817	430,385

Our exports in 1910 constitute a record, and the expansion since 1900 is very noteworthy. Food-stuffs form an unimportant section on the whole, and that of raw materials, etc., consists largely of coal, particulars as to which are given later. More than three-fourths of the total consists of manufactured goods, the imports in which during the past decade have been nearly 50 per cent.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

The upward movement in trade, which has been continuously in progress since 1908, continued during the greater portion of 1911, and the figures of both imports and exports for the first ten months of the year show decided expansion even as compared with the unusually excellent ones of 1910. At the same time it seems quite possible that a turn of the tide

may be experienced before long. Already a diminution in exports has been shown for several months, and import figures have for some time exhibited fluctuations, as will be seen from the following table:—

Month.	Imports.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
January	53,511	53,910	62,695
February	50,468	51,151	56,069
March	52,043	58,109	58,543
April	49,194	59,556	51,851
May	44,851	55,230	53,930
June	51,721	54,630	51,066
July	50,317	49,374	51,064
August	48,410	52,019	50,606
September	49,476	51,547	53,701
October	52,642	58,011	60,815
Totals (10 months)	502,633	543,537	550,249

Export figures as a whole showed up well in 1911, and while some slackening is possible in the near future, the general economic conditions are favourable, and indicative of an active if somewhat reduced demand for some time ahead.

Month.	Exports (Home Products only).		
	1909.	1910.	1911.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
January	28,803	34,803	37,731
February	28,024	31,692	36,653
March	31,905	34,392	40,864
April	28,958	35,292	35,692
May	29,526	33,607	37,615
June	29,718	34,800	36,113
July	35,487	38,389	34,608
August	32,115	38,639	36,083
September	32,801	36,964	36,819
October	33,931	37,961	43,546
Totals (10 months)	311,268	356,268	374,724

Coal.

The most prominent feature in the coal trade of 1911 was unrest as regards labour. A prolonged dispute took place in South Wales, followed by considerable friction with regard to what are known as "abnormal places," though the latter cause of trouble underwent no serious developments. Prices showed rather less fluctuation than usual, labour uncertainties enabling summer quotations to be maintained at rather a high level. The value of Best London, which stood at 18s. 6d. early in Nov. 1910, touched its highest price (19s. 6d.) in February, and its lowest (17s.) in July. As usual the quotation advanced in the autumn, and touched 19s. 6d. early in Nov. 1911. The home demand was favourably affected by trade activity, but domestic consumption suffered from the prolonged summer. The total exported was larger than in the previous year, as will be seen from the following table:—

TRADE MOVEMENTS IN 1911.

First nine months.	Exported. Tons.	Shipped for the use of steamers. Tons.
1903 . . .	34,768,110	12,377,704
1905 . . .	36,679,155	13,071,367
1906 . . .	42,872,853	13,845,545
1907 . . .	48,647,690	13,884,772
1908 . . .	48,533,473	14,490,794
1909 . . .	48,723,638	14,642,879
1910 . . .	48,322,399	14,528,745
1911 . . .	49,566,960	14,346,947

Copper.

During the past year supplies have been in excess of demand, with the consequence that the general tendency of prices has been in a downward direction. Early in Nov. 1910 Standard Copper commanded about £58 per ton, but thereafter the quotation fell pretty steadily, until in May it was no higher than £53 11s. Improvement to over £57 occurred during the next two months, due to declining stocks and to expected increase in American consumption; but this was followed by reaction, and the price in the middle of September was only £54 9s. Early in Nov. 1911 it was £56 10s.

Imports of copper ore were rather larger in 1911 than in 1910, but those of unwrought and partly wrought copper increased from 71,074 tons for the first ten months of 1910 to 85,062 tons during the similar period of 1911. A prominent feature was a very large increase in receipts from Australia.

Cotton.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 337.)

The cotton industry was on the whole active in 1911, but prices fluctuated considerably, in accordance with views current as to supply prospects. The price of Middling Upland, which was 7⁸/₁₆d., early in Nov. 1910, advanced pretty steadily until Christmas, when it stood at 8¹³/₁₆d. With the turn of the year a downward movement began, due partly to slackening trade, which resulted in lowering the quotation by the end of February to 7⁵/₁₆d. Then ensued a period of activity which gradually raised the price again, until in the middle of June it stood at 8³/₁₆d. Thereafter the imminence and the character of the new American crop led to a decline to 6⁸/₁₆d. in August and to 5¹³/₁₆d. early in November.

Exports of cotton yarn expanded considerably, the total for the first ten months of 1911 being 184,459,900 lb., as compared with 157,820,700 lb. during the corresponding period of 1910. Considerably more than a third of the whole amount went to Germany and Holland, whose requirements showed marked expansion, while shipments to India were also largely augmented, and those to Turkey and China improved. On the other hand, rather less business was done with the United States, Egypt, and Argentina. The export of cotton piece goods was again on an ascending scale, the total for the first ten months of 1911 being 5,555,788,600 yards, as compared with 4,959,446,500 yards in the same period of 1910. India, by far our largest customer, bought much more, and deliveries to Turkey, Egypt, and China also showed great expansion. Decreases occurred as regards Argentina, South Africa, and Cuba. Exports of cotton thread were smaller than in the previous year.

Flax and Linen.

Flax showed rather a hardening tendency during the year. The price of Riga ZK, which was £33 per ton early in Nov. 1910, had risen to about £36 in March, and though thereafter it somewhat receded, the quotation early in Nov. 1911 was £35 per ton. Our imports of flax were slightly smaller, increased receipts from Russia being more than counterbalanced by smaller supplies from Belgium. Exports of linen yarn showed a small growth, the total for the first ten months of 1911 being 15,325,400 lb., as compared with 15,451,900 lb. for the same period in 1910, and the import was fairly distributed among our three most important customers, Germany, Belgium, and the United States. Shipments of linen fabrics declined during the first ten months of the year from 183,001,600 to 160,033,700 yards. Sales to the United States, our most important customer, fell off considerably, and those to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were also less, though we did more business with India and Brazil. Exports of linen thread were smaller than in 1910.

Jute.

Jute was high in price throughout the year on trade activity and supply uncertainties, but there were not the violent fluctuations of 1910. Medium, which was £19 5s. per ton early in Nov. 1910, gradually advanced until a quotation of £27 5s. was attained near the end of May 1911. From that time there was a decline, owing to a better crop outlook, the price in August touching £18 10s., and standing at £20 10s. early in November. Exports of jute yarn, sent mainly to Brazil, fell off considerably, the total for the first ten months of 1910 being 49,121,900 lb., and for the same period in 1911 only 39,128,000 lb. Shipments of piece goods were also less, declining for the ten months from 146,437,600 to 124,318,000 yards. The United States and Canada, who together take half our exports, both proved poorer customers.

Iron and Steel.

The iron trade in 1911 was fairly satisfactory, though harassed at times by labour complications, and the price of Middlesborough warrants was fairly steady, though with a somewhat downward tendency on the whole. Early in Nov. 1910 it stood at 49s. 10d. per ton, a price fairly maintained until the middle of March. During the next seven weeks it receded to 46s., but thereafter was generally above that figure, and early in Nov. 1911 the quotation was 46s. 10d. Exports of pig-iron during the last three years have been as follows:—

Exports of Pig-Iron.

First nine months.	1909. Tons.	1910. Tons.	1911. Tons.
Sweden . . .	41,902	55,471	48,587
Germany, Holland, and Belgium . .	214,115	237,297	196,102
France	89,883	85,849	108,862
Italy	125,214	113,457	108,322
Japan	69,612	53,096	89,271
British Colonies and India . . .	110,111	128,066	107,279
United States . .	82,989	149,638	87,807
Other countries .	105,298	99,308	124,527
Total	839,124	922,182	870,757

TRADE MOVEMENTS IN 1911.

There was a further decline in the export of steel rails, but expansion as regards wire, galvanised sheets, and tinned plates, as well as of machinery.

Sugar.

The price of sugar experienced a sharp upward movement during the year. The price for 88 per cent. beetroot was *qs.* per cwt. in Nov. 1910, and was maintained at about that figure until Feb. 1911. Thenceforward it advanced, at first steadily and then rapidly. In the middle of July it touched *12s. 4d.*, and late in September *17s. 4d.* This movement was due to persistent rumours of damage to the beet crop, and to a diminution in visible supplies, which threaten to keep prices high for some time to come, particular as consumption is increasing rapidly in the United States. Whereas a year ago greatly larger production was anticipated in 1910-11 than in 1909-10, the total is actually smaller, as will be seen from the following figures of the world's output for eight years. The price early in Nov. 1911 was *16s. 7d.* per cwt.

World's Production of Sugar.

Year ending Sept. 1st.	Beetroot. Million tons.	Cane. Million tons.	Total Million tons.
1904 ..	5'88	4'30	10'18
1905 ..	4'93	4'37	9'30
1906 ..	7'22	4'68	11'90
1907 ..	7'15	4'81	11'96
1908 ..	7'03	4'80	11'80
1909 ..	6'93	7'65	14'59
1910 ..	8'15	8'50	16'65
1911 ..	8'33	8'10	16'43

Our imports both of refined and unrefined sugar considerably increased. Particulars of our purchases during the past eight years are as follows :—

1st ten months.	Refined. Cwts.*	Unrefined. Cwts.	Total. Cwts.
1904 ..	14,291,745 ..	12,038,464 ..	26,330,209
1905 ..	11,639,512 ..	11,195,999 ..	22,835,511
1906 ..	14,818,360 ..	12,761,001 ..	27,600,964
1907 ..	16,230,882 ..	12,197,194 ..	28,428,076
1908 ..	15,844,607 ..	11,716,440 ..	27,561,047
1909 ..	15,084,174 ..	12,585,014 ..	27,669,076
1910 ..	12,963,446 ..	14,846,921 ..	27,952,858
1911 ..	14,926,261 ..	15,699,183 ..	30,625,444

* Includes candy for the last five years.

Our exports of confectionery, jam, etc., continue to increase in a very satisfactory manner, as will be seen from the following table :—

Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.

Year	Cwts.	£
1902 ..	335,228 ..	845,819
1903 ..	319,931 ..	802,879
1904 ..	314,879 ..	812,213
1905 ..	345,530 ..	894,242
1906 ..	425,603 ..	1,037,572
1907 ..	420,742 ..	1,081,544
1908 ..	423,956 ..	1,092,001
1909 ..	477,126 ..	1,242,258
1910 ..	556,298 ..	1,521,581
1911 (10 mths.)	523,051 ..	1,454,079

Tea.

Prices of tea, which rose decidedly in 1909, and were firm without appreciable movement in 1910, had a fairly steady advance in 1911. India Pekoe, which was quoted at *7½d.* per lb. early in Nov. 1910, rose to *8½d.* early in May 1911, and to *8½d.* in August. The figure early in Nov. 1911 was *8½d.* The growth of tea production during the past ten years has been as follows :—

Tea Exports from Principal Tea-producing Countries of the World.

Year.	India. 1,000 lb.	Ceylon. 1,000 lb.	China. 1,000 lb.	Total,* 1,000 lb.
1900	192,547	149,265	196,462	616,387
1902	184,027	150,830	206,739	625,057
1904	214,784	157,929	193,861	655,566
1905	217,297	170,184	182,937	655,556
1906	236,732	170,527	188,371	681,826
1907	231,691	182,024	192,761	703,418
1908	233,467	180,049	187,942	700,073
1909	248,031	191,860	190,151	710,387
1910	257,733	181,683	193,768	715,841

* Includes exports from Japan, Java, and Natal.

The growth in the exports of India during the period has been almost continuous, and those of China, though smaller than formerly, have shown growth of recent years. Production in Ceylon seems, however, to have touched its maximum for the present, and the world's output is advancing less rapidly than the demand, a fact which accounts for the hardening of prices.

The great growth in the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is shown in the table below. We now use annually four times as much as in 1859, though the population has meanwhile grown only a little over 50 per cent. Rather more than half a century ago the consumption per head was *2½ lb.* per head per year, while it is now rather more than *6½ lb.* China, formerly the sole source of supply, now occupies a relatively unimportant position, though during the last few years its exports to this country have decidedly recovered.

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr.	China. 1,000 lb.	India. 1,000 lb.	Ceylon. 1,000 lb.	Total,* 1,000 lb.
'59	76,304	None	None	76,304
'69	101,080	10,716	None	111,796
'79	126,340	34,092	None	160,432
'90	57,530	101,962	34,516	194,008
'95	26,201	116,343	74,024	221,800
'00	131,144	138,025	92,470	249,792
'02	11,531	148,728	85,541	254,440
'05	6,659	150,530	89,386	259,089
'06	5,671	159,235	91,954	270,138
'07	9,729	162,491	87,078	273,990
'08	8,921	157,442	92,960	275,415
'09	8,191	160,147	95,134	283,549
'10	10,283	162,434	93,327	286,954
'11†	11,933	138,105	75,812	243,970

* Including other countries.

† Ten months only.

Wool.

The demand for this important staple was fairly active in 1911, though in the autumn it showed signs of slackening. Prices had, however, a somewhat downward tendency.

The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the imports of this country during the last quarter of a century. It will be seen that continental supplies still preponderate, but that they have been fluctuating in amount, being mainly governed by climatic conditions in Australia. Deliveries from foreign countries have tended steadily to increase, and were in 1910 nearly twice as large as in 1884. For this the great economic growth of Argentina is chiefly responsible.

Imports into the United Kingdom.

	Colonial. Bales.	Foreign. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1884 ..	1,285,641	318,998	1,604,639
1888 ..	1,534,343	468,617	2,002,960
1892 ..	1,765,904	505,638	2,271,542
1896 ..	1,674,878	402,181	2,077,059
1904 ..	1,194,482	527,182	1,721,664
1905 ..	1,331,538	526,310	1,857,848
1906 ..	1,316,223	599,174	1,915,397
1907 ..	1,629,561	603,105	2,232,666
1908 ..	1,630,832	479,777	2,110,609
1909 ..	1,761,168	650,294	2,411,462
1910 ..	1,726,739	607,979	2,334,718

Woollens and Worsteds.

Our exports of wool fabrics and products showed some irregularity in 1910, as will be seen from the following particulars. Shipments of woollen yarn showed a large expansion, the more noteworthy, inasmuch as there has been a considerable increase in 1910, but there was a falling off in alpaca and mohair yarns. The demand for woollen piece goods was also larger, as will be seen from the following comparative figures for the last nine years:—

rst ten months.	Yards.
1903 ..	42,195,300
1904 ..	54,543,100
1905 ..	59,911,100
1906 ..	67,716,400
1907 ..	72,273,000
1908 ..	63,933,200
1909 ..	64,100,100
1910 ..	79,343,300
1911 ..	82,975,000

Worsted yarn was, however, exported less freely, the total for the first ten months of 1911 being 50,094,500 lb., as compared with 53,294,700 lb. during the corresponding period of 1910. Germany, by far our most important customer, required less, and the takings of Belgium and France were also smaller. The shipments of worsted piece goods also declined, the total for the first ten months of 1910 being 80,598,900 yards, and for the same period of 1911 only 65,980,800 yards. Several diminutions took place in the purchases of the United States and Canada, our two principal customers.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1911, was estimated as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per cent. over 1909-10	Average Number for each Person.
Letters . . .	3,047,500,000	3'4	67'7
Postcards . . .	871,400,000	0'5	19'4
Halfpenny packets . . .	1,044,100,000	7'2	23'2
Newspapers . .	196,300,000	*1'7	4'4
† Parcels . . .	121,800,000	3'0	2'7
Total . . .	5,281,100,000	3'4	117'4

* Decrease.

† This figure includes parcels sent from this country abroad.

The numbers of undelivered postal packets were: Letters, 12,588,000, and postcards, 3,508,000; halfpenny packets, 17,004,000; newspapers, 555,000; and parcels, 297,000. The number of packets of all descriptions posted without any address and of articles found loose in the post during the year is estimated at 467,000, as compared with 427,000 in the preceding year. Among the articles found loose was a letter of credit for £1,000, which had been deposited in a pillar-box.

Inland money orders by post and telegraph numbered 10,626,000, representing an amount of £41,951,000; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 3,810,000, representing a value of £10,935,000. Postal orders numbered 132,262,000, representing a value of £50,225,000.

The number of telegrams sent was 86,707,000.

There were 24,098 post offices open on March 31st, 1911, with a staff of 212,814, of whom 46,741 were women.

The number of parcels sent to and received from places abroad was: Despatched, 3,419,902; received, 1,769,818. According to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the goods exported and imported by Parcel Post during the last three years was:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Exports ..	5,170,786	5,387,888	6,771,676
Imports ..	1,444,496	1,488,489	1,599,877

In the Post Office Savings Bank during 1910, £46,205,870 was deposited and £45,861,181 withdrawn. The interest-bearing accounts were as follows:—

	Active Accounts.	Amount Deposited.	Average Deposit.
England and Wales . .	7,540,144	149,772,784	19 16 4
Scotland . .	392,415	7,187,509	18 5 6
Ireland . .	439,230	11,929,922	27 2 6
U.K. . . .	8,371,789	168,890,215	20 2 7

The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor showed a decrease of 1s. 6d. as compared with 1909.

TELEPHONES.

In accordance with an agreement entered into by the Unionist Government in 1905, the State took over from Dec. 31st, 1911, the whole business of the National Telephone Company—a great corporation with £3,000,000 of capital, employing about 18,000 men and women, and supplying for the use of the public about half a million telephone instruments. The terms of the agreement were outlined in the 1911 ANNUAL. Practically the whole of the Company's staff were taken over by the Post Office. Previously to the present year the National Telephone Company, which was an amalgamation (completed in 1889) of various companies formed to develop the telephone industry of the country, conducted the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas under licence from the Postmaster-General, but the trunk lines (consisting of 643 trunk wire centres, 2,666 trunk circuits, and 172,670 miles of wire) connecting the various areas together were, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and were the property of the Postmaster-General. The capital expenditure on the trunk-wire system up to March 31st, 1910, was £5,596,756. The capital expenditure of the National Telephone Company up to June 1911 was £16,374,059.

In introducing the Telephone Transfer Bill in June 1911, the Postmaster-General said that the telephone system in his view, and in the view of his Department, was considered as being in little more than its infancy, and they looked forward to multiplying the existing number three or four fold in the no-distant future. They were providing for a very large development subsequent to the transfer. He asked for power being given to the Treasury to raise, as occasion required, an additional sum of £4,000,000, beyond what might be required to purchase the National Telephone Company's plant, for future developments of the trunk service and the local service where profitable extensions could be made. They were also going to experiment with automatic and semi-automatic exchanges. The telephone system would not be thrown into the routine of the Post Office Department. The responsible officers in the district would be given a large measure of local control, and the Post Office intended to use to the full the experience and capacity of the Company's staff in connection with work with which they were experts. (See also ACTS OF THE SESSION.)

The only municipality working telephones after Dec. 31st, 1911, was the corporation of Portsmouth, which had 2,519 telephones.

There are International Telephone Lines connecting England and Belgium and England and France. In May 1911 a new four-wire telephone cable was laid across the Straits of Dover between Abbot's Cliff and Cape Grisnez. This was the first commercial use of a submarine cable fitted with inductance or loading coils, which are designed to minimise the attenuation and distortion of speech transmitted through the cable. This improvement has considerably extended the area over which telephonic communication between this country and the Continent is practicable.

A Parliamentary Return (316, price 2d.) "showing the telephone charges, the number of miles of telephone lines in operation, and the revenue and expenditure of each country in Europe," was published in 1911.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Wireless Telegraph Act, 1904, rendered it illegal for any person to instal or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom, or on board British ships in territorial waters, except with the licence of the Postmaster-General, and so placed wireless telegraphy under Government control for strategic purposes.

During the year 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their coast stations in the United Kingdom open for commercial communication with ships. The sums paid to the Company and to Lloyd's were £15,000 and £2,400 respectively. The former amount covered, in addition to the stations in actual operation, the right to use, free of royalty, the existing Marconi patents and any future patents or improvements, for a term of 14 years, for communication for all purposes between stations in the United Kingdom and ships, and between stations on the mainland of Great Britain and Ireland on the one hand and outlying islands on the other hand, or between any two outlying islands; and (except for the transmission of public telegrams) between any two stations on the mainland, and on board Post Office cable ships. The Marconi Company retains its licence for its long-distance stations at Poldhu and Clifden, which are primarily intended for communication with America; but the Post Office accepts radiotelegrams for transmission through those stations to ships beyond the range of its own system. The total number of outward radiotelegrams dealt with by the Post Office during the year ended March 31st, 1911, was 5,640, as compared with 3,266 in 1909-10, and of inward radiotelegrams 34,161, as compared with 27,727.

The revenue derived from these radiotelegrams was £7,941. It is not possible to make a comparison with the previous financial year because the stations did not come into the hands of the Post Office until October 1909; but the revenue for the period of six months ending March 31st, 1911, showed an increase of 30·9 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1909-10, the figures being £3,237 and £2,313. This increase is mainly attributable to the larger number of ships communicating with the wireless coast stations. In addition to the Atlantic and other important liners, most of the cross-channel passenger vessels and many cargo ships now carry wireless telegraph apparatus, and in view of the advantages to the shipping community afforded by the wireless service there appears to be every probability that the number of ship installations will continue to increase at a rapid rate. The total number of British ships equipped or in course of equipment is 293, as compared with 130 twelve months previously.

Information as to the state of the weather or a ship's position—i.e. whether she is in touch with a coast station—can now be ascertained from the post office wireless stations for a payment of 6d. in addition to the cost of the telegram and the reply on application at any post office in the United Kingdom.

During the year 97 licences, covering 107 land stations, were granted in the United Kingdom under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. With one exception these were for experimental purposes. In five cases permission to conduct temporary experiments was given by letter.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS OF PARTY POLITICS.

After the general election of '85 Mr. Parnell led the Nationalist party, numbering in all 86, the combination, led by Lord Salisbury, of Conservatives and Parnellites being just sufficient to outvote the Liberals, led by Mr. Gladstone. Before the new Parliament met, however, Mr. Gladstone allowed it to be known that if returned to office he was prepared "to deal in a liberal spirit with the demand for Home Rule." The effect of this declaration was to detach the Parnellites from the Conservatives, and in Feb. 1886 Mr. Gladstone again became Prime Minister. Lord Hartington and other prominent Liberals declined office, on account of their objection to Home Rule, but Mr. Chamberlain entered the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board. A month later, however, Mr. Chamberlain resigned, on the ground that the scheme of Home Rule which Mr. Gladstone had propounded to the Cabinet was inconsistent with the integrity of the Empire and the supremacy of Parliament. In April Mr. Gladstone introduced his first Home Rule Bill. On June 8th the Home Rule Bill was defeated in the House of Commons by 30 votes. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of—

Conservatives	316
Liberal Unionists	77
Liberals	192
Nationalists	85

The Conservatives then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, remained a separate Party, with a separate organisation. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonian and Unionist Liberals, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed.

The relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists after he had accepted Home Rule were most cordial. The even course of events was, however, violently disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

1892 to 1895.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of a Home Rule majority of 40, comprising Liberals, Labour members, and Irish. For the fourth time Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister. On Feb. 13th, 1893, he brought in his second Home Rule Bill. It passed through the House of Commons, but was thrown out by the Lords on second reading on Sept. 8th. Six months later Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Lord Rosebery succeeded to the Premiership. On June 21st, 1895, the Government were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rose-

bery resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed an administration. His Cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no fewer than nineteen members.

1895 to 1900.

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152. There were—

Conservatives	340
Liberal Unionists	71
Liberals	177
Nationalists and Parnellites	82

Lord Rosebery, the leader of the Liberal Party, led the Opposition in the House of Lords, and Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act in '96. On Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agitation arising out of the Armenian atrocities, Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the party. In Dec. '98 Sir William Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, and Mr. Morley associated himself with him. Eventually Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was chosen to succeed him, and led the party throughout the '99 session. Lord Kimberley led the Liberals in the House of Lords.

The long-divided Irish Parliamentary Party was reunited at a meeting held in Committee Room No. 16, on Jan. 30th, 1900, when a resolution declaring at an end the divisions in the Party, and constituting the members one united Party, with Mr. John Redmond as Chairman, was carried.

When the Boer War commenced, in '99, the attitude of the main body of the Liberal Opposition was one of criticism of the method of the negotiations of the Government with the Transvaal, but of hearty support of the measures deemed necessary by the Government for an effective and rapid prosecution of the war. There was a section of the party, however, including Mr. Labouchere, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Mr. Lloyd-George, which denounced the war "as a crime and a blunder committed at the instigation of irresponsible capitalists." The views of this section were represented by the League of Liberals against Aggression and Militarism. In March 1900 the Imperial Liberal Council was formed to represent those who "while adhering to the traditional principles of their party, and being in full sympathy with an advanced policy of social reform on broad and generous lines, are impressed with the duty of maintaining our free, unaggressive and tolerant Empire abroad." The General Election of Oct. 1900 turned almost solely on the question of war, whether it had been just and inevitable or the reverse, and whether the Government's policy as to the settlement should be upheld. The result of the election was—

Conservatives	334
Liberal Unionists	68
Liberals	186
Nationalists	82

giving the Government a majority of 134, as against their majority of 152 in '95.

1901 to 1903.

During 1901 the differences between the Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals became acute at times, though a general meeting of the party on July 9th, 1901, expressed confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Imperial Liberal Council became the Liberal Imperialist League, and Lord Rosebery made his famous Chesterfield Speech on Dec. 16th, 1901, outlining a policy of efficiency in regard to the Parliamentary and military machines, advocating legislation in regard to Education, the Housing Question, and Temperance Reform, and, with reference to the war, pronouncing for a receptive attitude as to overtures of peace, and as large and liberal an amnesty as possible when the Boers accepted the arbitrament of the sword and acknowledged that their independence was gone for ever. He said the Liberal Party was now free from the Irish alliance, and must "clean its slate." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, at St. James's Hall (Jan. 13th, 1902), that he could find no substantial difference between his own views and those expressed by Lord Rosebery, though he criticised the policy of the "clean slate." The result of further speeches was that Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the *Times* (Feb. 21st), said: "Speaking pontifically within his tabernacle, he (Sir Henry) anathematised my declarations on the 'clean slate' and Home Rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude." The Liberal League was then formed (Feb. 26th) to promote the policy of the Chesterfield speech, and the Liberal Imperialist League thereupon dissolved.

The chief event of 1902, so far as the Unionist Party were concerned, was the resignation of Lord Salisbury on July 11th, after nearly 14 years' tenure of office as Premier, and the acceptance of the post of Prime Minister by Mr. A. J. Balfour on July 12th, after consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, who assured Mr. Balfour of his entire and cordial support. The by-elections of the year showed some remarkable reductions in the Unionist vote—as, for instance, at North Leeds and Sevenoaks—and this was generally attributed to hostility to the Education Act. The Irish Party showed signs of dissension during the year, and some of the members grouped themselves round Mr. Healy.

The Fiscal Question.

The political situation in 1903 was completely overshadowed by the Fiscal Question.

The proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain and somewhat hesitatingly endorsed by Mr. Balfour, evoked considerable differences of opinion amongst Ministerialists. Mr. Ritchie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Viscount Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord George Hamilton expressed strong objections to them. Other members of the Government, however—as, for instance, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long, and many unofficial supporters of the Government, including Mr. Chaplin, Sir Howard Vincent, and others—welcomed the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. The Liberal Party from the first condemned and resisted it.

On Sept. 18th, 1903, the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton were announced, followed by those of Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Arthur

Elliot (21st), and the Duke of Devonshire (Oct. 6th). It transpired subsequently that Mr. Chamberlain had written to Mr. Balfour on Sept. 9th in anticipation of the Cabinet meeting, saying that he (Mr. Chamberlain) would resign in order to devote himself to explaining and popularising the cause he had at heart; and that Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton did not know when they resigned of the existence of the above letter from Mr. Chamberlain, which was not communicated to the Cabinet at its meeting on Sept. 14th.

In May 1904, after correspondence between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain about the position of the Liberal Unionist Association in regard to the Fiscal Question, formal resolutions were carried for the reconstitution of the Liberal Unionist Council on the basis of a fuller popular representation of the party, and the adoption of new rules which, the Duke pointed out, would "create a new political organisation," not merely to oppose Home Rule, but to take such a line as it might think fit upon any political questions that may be raised." The new Council, on July 14th, 1904, carried a resolution in favour of Fiscal Reform.

1904 to 1905.

One of the most notable events in 1904 was the announcement of the retirement of Sir W. Harcourt, followed later in the year by his death. At the end of Nov. 1905, as a result of a long series of Liberal victories at the by-elections, the Ministerial majority, which was 152 in '95 and 134 in 1900, was reduced to 69. The figures were as follows:—

Conservatives . . .	311	}	369
Liberal Unionists . . .	58		
Liberals . . .	218	}	300
Nationalists . . .	82		
Speaker . . .	1		

Total . . . 670
Unionist majority . . . 69

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Newcastle on Nov. 14th, 1905, asked if there was on the Fiscal Question a practical policy on which all Unionists could agree and on which a Unionist Government could be formed? He said there was, though he did not mean that on every economic subject the whole Tory Party was agreed. The policy he described as (1) Retaliation, to remove the restrictions in foreign markets on our industries; (2) the calling of a free Conference and the attempt to deal in a permanent and satisfactory fashion with a closer commercial union of the various members of the Empire. He added: "I have never been, and am not, on the Protectionist side."

The resignation of Mr. Balfour took place, on Dec. 4th, 1905, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed a Government which was recognised on all hands to be a strong one, though Lord Rosebery found no place in it. The new Government at once appealed to the country.

The General Election, Jan. 1906.

With the exception of Birmingham, and to some extent of Liverpool and Sheffield, the Liberals swept all the great towns of the country. Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Wolverhampton, Sunderland, Stockport, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester, amongst others, were won entirely by Liberal and Labour members. In Glasgow

5 seats were won. Wales returned a solid phalanx of 26 Liberals and 4 Labour members. Scotland returned 58 Liberals, 2 Labour men, 7 Conservatives, and 5 Liberal Unionists. The number of Liberals returned for both boroughs and counties, and for London, very largely exceeded any recent records, and for any parallel to the electoral revolution of January 1906 it is necessary to go back as far as 1832. The parties were returned as follows:

Liberals	378	} 514
Labour Members	53	
Nationalists	83	
Unionists		
	156	
Ministerial majority	358	

The Fiscal Issue.

On the Fiscal issue the result of the election appeared to be a very decisive pronouncement, on the admission of all Parties. The great majority of the new House was constituted of Free Traders, and they were estimated to be in a majority of 376 over the supporters of Fiscal Reform. Lists were published after the election which classified 16 of the 156 Unionists returned as Free Traders, 36 as adopting Mr. Balfour's official programme, and 102 as followers of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Tariff Reform.

The Unionists held a Party meeting at Lansdowne House (Feb. 15th, 1906), and carried a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour as leader of the party; but the Duke of Devonshire made it plain that he and his friends could not act in harmony with the majority on the Fiscal question. The Balfour-Chamberlain correspondence of Feb. 14th, 1906, had elicited from Mr. Balfour the following declaration:—

"I hold that fiscal reform is, and must remain, the first constructive work of the Unionist Party."

In 1907 there followed the unanimous adoption by the Unionist Party at the Birmingham and Edinburgh Conferences and the endorsement by Mr. Balfour of a resolution affirming that "the first constructive policy of the Conservative and Unionist Party should be the reform of our present fiscal system with the view—(1) of broadening the basis of taxation; (2) of safeguarding our great productive industries from unfair competition; (3) of strengthening our position for the purpose of negotiation in foreign markets; and (4) of establishing preferential commercial arrangements with the Colonies, and securing for British producers and workmen a further advantage over foreign competitors in the colonial markets."

The Labour Party.

A feature of the General Election of 1906 was the growth of the movement for the more direct representation of Labour. In the 1900 Parliament there were 9 Labour M.P.'s elected, and at the by-elections in the period 1900-5, 6 other Labour M.P.'s were returned, while 16 Labour candidates stood unsuccessfully. At the 1906 Election there were 29 M.P.'s returned as members of, and with the support of, the Labour Party (formerly known as the Labour Representation Committee). There were also returned 11 Miners' Members, and 13 Labour M.P.'s representing other organisations.

1908 to 1909.

Early in 1908 the illness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman compelled him to tender to the King his resignation of the post of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (April 5th). His Majesty, who was at Biarritz at the time, at once summoned Mr. Asquith and entrusted him with the Premiership. By the 13th Mr. Asquith had completed the reconstruction of the Cabinet. A feature of the changes which he made was the promotion to important posts of some of the younger men of the party, including Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill, Lord Crewe, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Runciman, Colonel Seely, Mr. F. D. Acland, and Lord Lucas. The by-elections rendered necessary by these changes resulted in some very dramatic contests. Mr. Winston Churchill was defeated in N.W. Manchester, but found a seat in Dundee. At East Wolverhampton the Liberal majority, which in 1906 had been 2,865, dwindled to 8. Other by-elections in this year went badly for the Liberal Party, but in view of their enormous majority in the House of Commons there was no apparent reason why the Government should not continue in office for the natural life of Parliament.

Lords and Commons.

Among the larger measures undertaken by the Asquith Ministry were the introduction of Old-Age Pensions, the settlement of the Education Controversy, and the reform of the Licensing Laws. The first mentioned of these tasks was accomplished, the second was abandoned after repeated efforts to satisfy the claims of conflicting religious denominations, the third was vetoed by the Upper House. The action of the House of Lords in this matter lent renewed vigour to the demand of the Liberal Party for some curtailment of the power of the Peers. The question was raised in the debate on the Address at the opening of the Session of 1909, but Mr. Asquith stated that "finance and other important matters demanded first attention." "Finance," however, was to bring the quarrel to a head. The Finance Bill of 1909, introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, excited a whirlwind of protest from the Opposition. The passage of the Bill through the Commons occupied 57½ days; it was read a third time on Nov. 4th. On Nov. 22nd Lord Lansdowne, rising in his place in the Lords, moved: "That this House is not justified in giving its consent to this Bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country." This motion was carried on Nov. 30th by 350 votes to 75; and on Dec. 2nd Mr. Asquith, after moving a resolution of protest, which was carried by 349 votes to 134, announced the intention of the Government to ask His Majesty to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

The General Election, which began on Jan. 14th, 1910, resulted in the return of a Liberal Government, but with a majority reduced from 334 to 124, the position of parties being as follows:

Liberals	275	} 397
Labour Members	40	
Nationalists	82	
Unionists		
	273	
Majority	124	

The main issues of the contest, as defined by the leaders of the two great Parties, were (1) the Lords' Veto, and (2) Mr. Lloyd George's Budget and the policy of Tariff Reform, which Mr. Balfour had stated to be its only alternative. The Government returned to power pledged, in Mr. Asquith's words, to "secure the safeguards which experience shows us to be necessary for the legislative utility and honour" of the Liberal Party. On April 4th Mr. Asquith moved in Committee of the House of Commons the following resolution, which was agreed to by 339 votes to 237:

(1) "That it is expedient that the House of Lords be disabled by law from rejecting or amending a Money Bill, but that any such limitation by law shall not diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the House of Commons. (2) For the purpose of this resolution a Bill shall be considered a Money Bill, if, in the opinion of the Speaker, it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely, the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation; charges on the Consolidated Fund or the provision of money by Parliamentary supply; the appropriation, control, or regulation of public money; the raising or guarantee of any loan or the repayment thereof; or matters incidental to those subjects or any of them."

The Veto Bill.

On April 11th Mr. Asquith moved:

"That it is expedient that the powers of the House of Lords, as respects Bills other than Money Bills, be restricted by law, so that any such Bill that has passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, has been rejected by that House in each of those sessions, shall become law without the consent of the House of Lords on the Royal assent being declared; provided that at least two years shall have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time. For the purposes of this resolution a Bill shall be treated as rejected by the House of Lords if it has not been passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed upon by both Houses."

On the same day the House carried the further resolution: "That it is expedient to limit the duration of Parliament to five years."

In accordance with these resolutions the Parliament Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, but before any further steps had been taken came the death of King Edward VII. on May 6th. This melancholy event was at once felt to have modified the situation, in the sense that his successor ought not to be involved at such a time in a grave constitutional controversy on which the country was sharply divided; and private communications between the leaders of the two Parties resulted in a Conference between members of the Government and the Opposition on the relations between the two Houses. The members of the Conference were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Birrell, Mr. A. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Cawdor. The first meeting was held on June

17th. In all there were 21 meetings, the last being held on Nov. 10th. On that day the Conference came to an end without arriving at an agreement. A few days later Mr. Asquith announced that Parliament would be dissolved at the earliest possible moment.

The Dissolution took place on Nov. 28th, and the General Election began on Dec. 2nd. It produced no appreciable alteration in the position of Parties, the numbers being:

Liberals	272	} 398
Labour Members	42	
Nationalists	84	
Unionists	272	
Ministerial Majority	126	

Petitions and By-Elections.

No fewer than 13 of the contests at the General Election were the subject of judicial investigation. Liberals appealed against the return of 8 of the Unionist members; Unionists appealed against the return of 3 of the Liberals; and O'Brienites appealed against the return of 2 Redmondites. Recounts in 6 of these 13 constituencies resulted in 5 cases (Gloucester, St. Pancras, W., Mile End, West Bromwich, and Wilts, Chippenham) in confirming the returns of as many Unionist Members, and in the sixth case (Exeter) in deposing a Liberal in favour of a Unionist. In the remaining 7 constituencies illegal practices were alleged, the threatened seats being held by 3 Unionists, 2 Liberals, and 2 Nationalists. The result was the deposition of 1 Unionist (Hull, Central), 2 Liberals (Cheltenham and West Ham, N.), and 2 Nationalists (Cork Co., E., and Louth, N.). In each of these cases the unseated candidate was absolved from personal blame. Of the 5 by-elections which followed, 4 resulted in the return of candidates of the same politics as their predecessors. The fifth (Cheltenham) returned a Unionist in place of a Liberal. From the party point of view, therefore, the net result of the 13 petitions was a gain of 2 seats to the Unionists, and a reduction of the Government majority by 4.

The number of vacancies which had occurred in the new Parliament up to the middle of November was 34, occasioned as follows: Elections declared void on petition, 5; deaths of sitting members (Mr. S. H. Butcher, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Galloway Weir, Dr. Rainy, Sir John Brigg, and Dr. Hillier), 6; accessions to peerage, 3; creation of peers (Haldane, Akers-Douglas, Acland-Hood, A. C. Corbett, T. G. Ashton, A. Emmott, and Sir E. Strachey), 7; acceptance of offices under the Crown and re-elected, 4; voluntary retirement, 9.

Of 32 by-elections which had taken place up to Nov. 20th, only 2 resulted in changes in the Parliamentary representation, a Unionist, as already stated, being returned at Cheltenham, by a majority of 4 votes, in place of a Liberal, and another seat being won for the Unionists at Oldham. In 10 cases the candidates (2 Liberals, 4 Unionists, and 4 Nationalists) were returned without opposition. The 22 contests related to seats previously held by 17 Liberals and 5 Unionists. In 15 cases Liberal majorities were reduced, and in 2 cases increased, the largest reductions being at Oldham, in the Keighley Division, Kilmarnock Burghs, and North-east Lanark, in all of which places three-cornered contests took place.

THE SESSION OF 1911.

The first session of the first Parliament of King George V. was opened on Feb. 6th by his Majesty in person. The Royal Speech stated that proposals would be submitted without delay for settling the relations between the two Houses of Parliament with the object of securing the more effective working of the Constitution. As soon as the Address had been disposed of, Mr. Asquith moved to appropriate to the Government the whole time of the House until Easter. On Feb. 21st the Parliament Bill was reintroduced, and on the 22nd it passed its first reading by a majority of 124. The tactics to be pursued towards the measure by the Unionist leaders were for a little time in doubt, but on Feb. 22nd Lord Lansdowne gave notice in the Lords of his intention to bring forward a Bill for reforming the Upper House. The debate upon the second reading of the Parliament Bill began on Feb. 27th, when Mr. Austen Chamberlain, for the official Opposition, moved "That this House would welcome the introduction of a Bill to reform the composition of the House of Lords whilst maintaining its independence as a Second Chamber, but declines to proceed with a measure which places all effective legislative authority in the hands of a Single Chamber and offers no safeguard against the passage into law of grave changes without the consent and contrary to the will of the people." Mr. Chamberlain expressed the hope that the whole question might be dealt with on the lines of the Conference of the previous year, and that the issue might be a settlement which would be a national and not merely a Party one. Mr. Haldane, who followed, disputed the argument that the Bill would result in the establishment of Single-Chamber Government. He maintained that the preamble of the Bill led to a reformed Second Chamber. "We have pledged ourselves," he said, "to look upon the Bill as a stepping-stone to reforms of the Constitution, and notably that great one which the Prime Minister said in March last would brook no delay—the establishment of a Second Chamber of a character and composition which at any rate should be very much more in accordance with the ideas I have put forward than anything that exists at the present time." This pledge was reiterated by Mr. Asquith on May 3rd, in the debate upon the preamble of the Bill, and again on May 15th. The Second Reading of the Bill was carried by a division on strict Party lines on March 2nd. Thenceforward, until the end of the month, the House was occupied with the Revenue Bill, the remains of the Finance Bill left over from the previous session (see p. 368). On March 31st the Second Reading of the Shops Bill was carried without a division, and the measure referred to a Grand Committee.

In the House of Lords, on March 2nd, Lord Balfour of Burleigh introduced, on his own responsibility, a Reference to the People Bill (see Referendum). The Bill was somewhat severely criticised, and on March 29th, at the suggestion of Lord Lansdowne, its further consideration was adjourned *sine die*. On March 30th Lord Lansdowne moved a humble address to his Majesty asking permission to introduce a Bill which, by altering the constitution of the House of Lords, would in some degree affect the Royal prerogative, and Lord Morley promised that the Government would

advise the King to grant the prayer of the address.

The Parliament Bill.

The House of Commons entered upon the Committee stage of the Parliament Bill on April 3rd. More than 900 amendments to the Bill had been placed upon the notice-paper. The Easter adjournment took place on the 12th, by which time the first clause of the Bill had been passed with some amendments. On the reassembling of the House on the 18th the Government gave notice to appropriate all but two of the Wednesday evenings assigned to private members until Whitsuntide. On the same day Mr. Churchill introduced the Aliens Bill (see p. 423). In the days immediately following, and with the frequent aid of the closure, amendment after amendment to the Parliament Bill was rejected, including one to exclude a Home Rule Bill from the operation of the measure. The amendments were considerably reduced in number by successive applications of what was known as the "Kangaroo closure"—a resolution empowering the Chairman to select which amendments relating to particular lines of the Bill should be discussed by the House. The Committee stage was brought to a close on May 3rd.

On May 4th Mr. Lloyd George introduced his Insurance Bill (see p. 371). On the 5th Sir G. Kemp's Women's Enfranchisement Bill (see p. 388) passed its second reading by 255 votes to 88, after a debate in which no official members took part. On May 8th Mr. Asquith moved that only four days be allotted to the remaining stages of the Parliament Bill. In accordance with this resolution the Bill passed its third reading on May 15th, the votes being—for, 362; against, 241. The whole time afforded to the measure in the House of Commons was 22½ Parliamentary days.

House of Lords Reform.

On May 8th Lord Lansdowne moved in the House of Lords the first reading of his Bill to amend the constitution of that House. The scheme embodied in this measure, the title of which was "The House of Lords Reconstitution Bill," was thus described in a memorandum:—

The House of Lords as reconstituted would contain rather less than 350 Members composed as follows:

- 100 Lords of Parliament elected by the whole body of hereditary peers from among those hereditary peers who possess any of the qualifications set out in the Schedule.
- 120 Lords of Parliament elected for electoral districts to be formed by Commissioners throughout the United Kingdom—the election to be by electoral colleges composed of the members of the House of Commons for constituencies within each electoral district.
- 100 Lords of Parliament appointed by His Majesty, on the advice of the Ministry of the day, in proportion to the strength of parties in the House of Commons.
- 7 Spiritual Lords of Parliament, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and five Bishops elected by the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales.

16 Peers who have held high judicial office.

The term of office of a Lord of Parliament would be twelve years, one-fourth as nearly as may be of each category retiring every third year. The order of retirement of those first appointed would be determined by ballot. The two Archbishops would sit during tenure of their respective sees. Peers qualified by high judicial office would sit for life. Elections under the Act to be conducted in a manner to be settled by Order in Council, and so as to secure representation of minorities. The creation of new hereditary peerages would be limited to not more than five in any one year, but this provision is not to prevent an hereditary peerage being conferred upon any person who is already an hereditary peer or who holds or has held the office of Cabinet Minister. A Peer unless a Lord of Parliament would be eligible for election to the House of Commons.

(For previous schemes of reform, see 1910 ed., p. 389.)

The Bill was presented as an integral part of the policy—reform of the Lords, joint sessions of the two Houses, and the Referendum—which the Unionist leaders submitted as an alternative to the Parliament Bill. Speaking for the Government, Lord Morley said the Bill might prove helpful, but he took exception to the retention of any hereditary peers. He said the Government must not be considered to approve any part of the scheme, and he insisted that, reform or no reform, the Parliament Bill must be passed. On May 16th the Parliament Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time. On May 22nd the Reconstitution Bill was read a second time without a division, notwithstanding the fact that a number of Unionist peers who disapproved of the proposed curtailment of hereditary privileges had declared their intention of voting against it. On the following day Lord Morley moved the second reading of the Parliament Bill. After four days' debate it was carried on the 20th without a division.

On May 16th Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Budget, the details of which are analysed on p. 119. Its most notable features, as there stated, were the proposed expenditure out of the realised surplus (£5,607,000) of a million and a half upon sanatoria for the cure of consumption; the appropriation of another million and a half to the Development Fund, and a quarter of a million to East Africa; and the provision in the Estimates for the payment to members of Parliament of a salary of £400 a year. The Insurance Bill was read a second time without a division on May 20th. The Trades Union Bill was read a second time on the 30th. At the beginning of June the House of Lords adjourned until after the Coronation. The House of Commons adjourned over Whit-suntide, sat again from June 13th to 20th, and then adjourned until the 26th.

The Parliament Bill in the Lords.

On the reassembling of the Commons an interesting debate took place upon the second reading of the Naval Prize Bill, which involved the question of the Declaration of London (see p. 215). The Bill was read a second time on July 3rd, an amendment moved by Mr. Butcher being defeated by 301 votes to 231. The weeks immediately following were

mainly occupied with the National Insurance Bill, but the chief centre of political interest was in the Upper House, where the Parliament Bill was under debate for third reading. On the motion of Lord Cromer the House carried an amendment substituting a Joint Committee for the Speaker in deciding what was a Money Bill. An amendment, moved by Lord Lansdowne, providing for a Referendum in the specific cases of measures affecting the existence of the Crown, the Protestant succession thereto, or establishing a National Parliament with legislative powers in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, or England, was carried by 253 votes to 46. With these amendments the Bill was read a third time on July 20th without a division, although it was plain from Ministerial utterances that the Government would ask the House of Commons to return the Bill in its original form.

The Royal Prerogative.

Meanwhile in extra-Ministerial circles there had been a growing belief that the Government had already obtained the King's consent to the creation, if they deemed it necessary, of a sufficient number of Peers to force the original Bill through the House of Lords. This belief was confirmed on July 21st by a letter addressed to Mr. Balfour by Mr. Asquith, who wrote: "When the Parliament Bill in the form which it has now assumed returns to the House of Commons, we shall be compelled to ask that House to disagree with the Lords' amendments. In the circumstances should the necessity arise, the Government will advise the King to exercise his Prerogative to secure the passing into law of the Bill in substantially the same form in which it left the House of Commons, and his Majesty has been pleased to signify that he will consider it his duty to accept and act on that advice."

This dramatic development of the situation produced a great sensation in the country, and a sharp difference among Unionist politicians as to the appropriate manner of meeting it. The official leaders of the party urged that, since there could be no practical object in further resistance, the most dignified course for the Opposition was to allow the Bill to pass, and thus to spare the Royal Prerogative and the House of Lords from the indignities which would follow insistence upon the amendments. Some eminent Unionists—on the other hand, among them Lord Halsbury, Lord Milner, and Lord Selborne—maintained that it was the duty of the Opposition Peers to compel the Government to risk the odium likely to ensue upon the threatened resort to coercion. They urged their colleagues to fight to the last ditch—a phrase which gave to the two parties the distinctive epithets of "Hedgers" and "Ditchers," the latter being also known as "Die-hards."

An unprecedented scene occurred in the House of Commons on Monday, July 24th, when the Lords' amendments came up for discussion. The House was in a highly excited condition, and on Mr. Asquith rising to speak he was howled down by a small but noisy group of Unionists below the gangway. Again and again the Prime Minister attempted to make himself heard above the uproar, but in vain, and he was obliged at last to relinquish the unequal contest. Mr. Balfour and Sir E. Grey, who followed, were heard with patience; but

on Mr. F. E. Smith rising, the Liberals retaliated the discourtesy shown to their leader with a noisy demonstration which compelled the Speaker to adjourn the House. In striking contrast with this turbulent scene was that presented three days later, when the whole House listened with sympathetic attention to the Prime Minister's statement on the crisis in Morocco (see p. 218).

On Aug. 7th a vote of censure on the Government was debated in the Commons. Mr. Balfour moved: "That the advice given to his Majesty by his Majesty's Ministers whereby they obtained a pledge that a sufficient number of peers would be created to pass the Parliament Bill in the shape in which it left this House is a gross violation of constitutional liberty, whereby, among other evil consequences, the people will be precluded from again pronouncing upon the policy of Home Rule." No amendment was moved, the Government preferring that the division should be taken on the direct issue. Mr. Asquith, in welcoming, as he said, the opportunity which the motion afforded him of explaining the action of the Government, said he had his Majesty's express permission to disclose the communications, which up to that time had been confidential. It appeared from his statement that, after the Veto Resolutions of April 1910, Mr. Asquith communicated to King Edward the statement which he subsequently made in the House, to the effect that if the Lords rejected the Government's policy, the Government would either resign or advise a Dissolution, and that in no case would they recommend a Dissolution except under such conditions as would secure that in the new Parliament the judgment of the people would be carried into law. On the breakdown of the Conference in the following November, they advised King George to dissolve Parliament, and they accompanied this advice with the following statement: "His Majesty's Ministers cannot take the responsibility of advising a Dissolution unless they may understand that, in the event of the policy of the Government being approved by an adequate majority in the new House of Commons, his Majesty will be ready to exercise his constitutional powers, which may involve the prerogative of creating peers, if needed, to secure that effect shall be given to the decision of the country. His Majesty's Ministers are fully alive to the importance of keeping the name of the King out of the sphere of party and electoral controversy. They take upon themselves, as is their duty, the entire and exclusive responsibility for the policy which they will place before the electorate. His Majesty will doubtless agree that it would be inadvisable in the interests of the State that any communication of the intention of the Crown should be made public unless and until the actual occasion should arise." "His Majesty," said Mr. Asquith, "felt that he had no alternative but to assent to the advice of the Cabinet." The motion of censure was defeated, after an animated debate, by 365 votes to 246. On the following day a vote of censure was carried in the Lords by 281 to 68, the debate being chiefly interesting from the statement by Lord Crewe, evidently at the King's request, that his Majesty had felt "natural and legitimate reluctance" to consent to exercise the prerogative in the manner advised by his Ministers.

The Commons disposed of the Lords' amendments on Aug. 8th, and on the following day the Bill returned to the Upper House. Some anxiety was felt by the leaders on both sides lest the mere abstention of a majority of Unionist peers from the division should fail to secure the passage of the Bill, in face of the active opposition of the "Dutchers." Lord Halsbury's following, although backed by the Cecils and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was known to be only about a hundred strong, but the number of Liberal peers in sympathy with the Bill was barely as many. The debate extended over two days. On the second day a dramatic incident arose out of a question addressed to Lord Morley as to the number of peers to be created in the event of the rejection of the measure. Lord Morley read the answer from a paper in his hand: "If the Bill should be defeated to-night, his Majesty would assent to the creation of peers sufficient in numbers to guard against any possible combination of the different parties in Opposition by which the Government Bill might again be exposed to defeat." The division showed 131 for the Government and 114 against. Thus the Parliament Bill was carried by a majority of 17. Thirty-seven Unionist peers, strongly opposed to the Bill, had voted in the Government lobby to preserve the House from the threatened intrusion of 500 mushroom members. On Aug. 18th the Parliament Act received the Royal assent.

On Aug. 10th the House of Commons agreed, by 256 votes to 158, to Mr. Lloyd George's motion for the payment of members. The business of Supply for the year was concluded on the 15th; and on the 22nd, after some delay owing to the threatening character of the Railway Strike, the House adjourned until Oct. 24th.

The Autumn Session.

In the interval Mr. Lloyd George endeavoured to conciliate the opposition of Friendly Societies and medical practitioners to certain details of the Insurance Bill, and when Parliament reassembled he was prepared with a number of amendments. Mr. Asquith moved to appropriate the whole time of the House of Commons for Government business for the rest of the session. The eleven o'clock rule was suspended. Part II. of the Insurance Bill was sent to a Standing Committee, the rest of the measure being considered in Committee of the whole House, and disposed of according to a time-table which allowed 16 days for the Committee stage, 5 days for the report stage, and 1 day for third reading. The aid of the "kangaroo closure" was also invoked. Against these drastic measures the Opposition protested vigorously, but in vain. All other Bills were abandoned except the Burgh Police (Scotland) Bill, the Coal Mines Bill, the Naval Prize Bill, the Railway Companies (Accounts and Returns) Bill, the Shops Bill, the Small Holders (Scotland) Bill, and the Finance Bill, all of which, with the exception of the last, had already passed through Committee. In these circumstances the Insurance Bill was rushed through the House, although important and controversial questions were raised by some of the Government amendments—among them being the establishment of separate bodies of commissioners and separate insurance funds for Scotland and Wales, a change of plan

which, Mr. Lloyd George admitted, would profoundly affect the finance of the measure.

The Unionist Leadership.

The most important personal event of the session was the resignation of Mr. Balfour from the leadership of the Unionist party. An outcome of the dispute already mentioned as to the action to be taken in the Lords with regard to the Parliament Bill was the formation of the **Halsbury Club**—an organisation of members of the Unionist party in both Houses—"for the purpose of concentrating the energy and securing the co-operation of all their fellow citizens who intend to restore a free Constitution to the United Kingdom, and insist on the revival and maintenance of principles which they hold to be vital to National and Imperial existence." The formation of the Club, which had Lord Halsbury for President, Lord Selborne for Chairman, and numbered among its members Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Roberts, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, gave rise to a widespread suspicion that it was antagonistic to Mr. Balfour, whose leadership had been criticised in a section of the Unionist press as lacking in vigour. This suggestion was publicly denied by Lord Halsbury, and at its first meeting the Club passed a resolution of loyalty to the party leader. On Nov. 8th Mr. Balfour announced to a meeting of the executive committee of his party in his constituency that he had decided to resign the leadership while retaining his

seat in the House of Commons, and loyally supporting the party. He wished to resign, he said, before he could be suspected of suffering from "the most insidious of all diseases, the disease which comes upon those who, without losing their health or their intellect, nevertheless get somewhat petrified in the old courses which they have pursued," and it seemed to him that the moment was one at which a change of leadership could be effected with a minimum of injury to the party. The intimation was received with profound regret by politicians on both sides of the House, and at the Guildhall Banquet on Nov. 9th Mr. Asquith paid an eloquent tribute to the personality "so invaluable to his friends, so formidable to his foes, so interesting and attractive to friends and foes alike—such a unique combination of gifts and powers as has made Mr. Balfour, by universal consent, the most distinguished member of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world."

The names of Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Bonar Law, and Sir Edward Carson were canvassed as successors to the Unionist leadership in the Commons. Sir Edward Carson declined to be nominated, and, in order to avoid a division in the party ranks, Mr. Long and Mr. Chamberlain agreed to support the candidature of Mr. Bonar Law, who at a meeting at the Carlton Club, on Nov. 13th, was unanimously chosen to the leadership, Lord Lansdowne retaining the leadership in the Upper House.

THE PARLIAMENT ACT.

The following is the full text of the Parliament Act [Ch. 13, 1 & 2 Geo. V.]

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the relations between the two Houses of Parliament: And whereas it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords as it at present exists a Second Chamber constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis, but such substitution cannot be immediately brought into operation: And whereas provision will require hereafter to be made by Parliament in a measure effecting such substitution for limiting and defining the powers of the new Second Chamber, but it is expedient to make such provision as in this Act appears for restricting the existing powers of the House of Lords: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) If a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by the House of Lords without amendment within one month after it is so sent up to that House, the Bill shall, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to His Majesty and become an Act on the Royal Assent being signified, notwithstanding that the House of Lords have not consented to the Bill.

(2) A Money Bill means a Public Bill which in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely, the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or

regulation of taxation; the imposition for the payment of debt or other financial purposes of charges on the Consolidated Fund, or on money provided by Parliament, or the variation or repeal of any such charges; supply; the appropriation, receipt, custody, issue or audit of accounts of public money; the raising or guarantee of any loan or the repayment thereof; or subordinate matters incidental to those subjects or any of them. In this subsection the expressions "taxation," "public money," and "loan" respectively do not include any taxation, money, or loan raised by local authorities or bodies for local purposes.

(3) There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is sent up to the House of Lords and when it is presented to His Majesty for assent the certificate of the Speaker of the House of Commons signed by him that it is a Money Bill. Before giving his certificate, the Speaker shall consult, if practicable, two members to be appointed from the Chairman's Panel at the beginning of each Session by the Committee of Selection.

2.—(1) If any Public Bill (other than a Money Bill or a Bill containing any provision to extend the maximum duration of Parliament beyond five years) is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected by the House of Lords in each of those sessions, that Bill shall, on its rejection for the third time by the House of Lords, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to His

Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified thereto, notwithstanding that the House of Lords have not consented to the Bill: Provided that this provision shall not take effect unless two years have elapsed between the date of the second reading in the first of those sessions of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons in the third of those sessions.

(2) When a Bill is presented to His Majesty for assent in pursuance of the provisions of this section, there shall be endorsed on the Bill the certificate of the Speaker of the House of Commons signed by him that the provisions of this section have been duly complied with.

(3) A Bill shall be deemed to be rejected by the House of Lords if it is not passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both Houses.

(4) A Bill shall be deemed to be the same Bill as a former Bill sent up to the House of Lords in the preceding session if, when it is sent up to the House of Lords, it is identical with the former Bill or contains only such alterations as are certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons to be necessary owing to the time which has elapsed since the date of the former Bill, or to represent any amendments which have been made by the House of Lords in the former Bill in the preceding session, and any amendments which are certified by the Speaker to have been made by the House of Lords in the third session and agreed to by the House of Commons shall be inserted in the Bill as presented for Royal Assent in pursuance of this section:

Provided that the House of Commons may, if they think fit, on the passage of such a Bill through the House in the second or third

session, suggest any further amendments without inserting the amendments in the Bill, and any such suggested amendments shall be considered by the House of Lords, and, if agreed to by that House, shall be treated as amendments made by the House of Lords and agreed to by the House of Commons; but the exercise of this power by the House of Commons shall not affect the operation of this section in the event of the Bill being rejected by the House of Lords.

3. Any certificate of the Speaker of the House of Commons given under this Act shall be conclusive for all purposes, and shall not be questioned in any court of law.

4.—(1) In every Bill presented to His Majesty under the preceding provisions of this Act, the words of enactment shall be as follows, that is to say:—

“Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, in accordance with the provisions of the Parliament Act, 1911, and by authority of the same, as follows.”

(2) Any alteration of a Bill necessary to give effect to this section shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Bill.

5. In this Act the expression “Public Bill” does not include any Bill for confirming a Provisional Order.

6. Nothing in this Act shall diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the House of Commons.

7. Five years shall be substituted for seven years as the time fixed for the maximum duration of Parliament under the Septennial Act, 1715.

8. This Act may be cited as the Parliament Act, 1911.

OTHER ACTS OF THE SESSION 1911.

The following are other “Public Acts” passed up to November 30th. The date of the royal assent follows the letters r.a.

1. **The Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act, 1911** (r.a. March 29th), empowered the Treasury to issue £476,815 for the service of the year closing with March 1911, and also to issue £35,510,500 out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the year 1911-12. It consisted of the usual votes to close an account, and on account, and contained also the usual borrowing powers given to the Treasury. A temporary measure while the House was voting supplies.

2. **The Revenue Act, 1911** (r.a. March 31st), should be distinguished from the Finance, or Budget, Act. The Revenue Act deals with administrative aspects of the Revenue laws; in this case concerned with duties on land values, with the Excise, with income tax and stamps, with certain provisions about payments to local authorities, with the Sinking Fund and the National Debt, ending with a miscellaneous chapter. Some of its enactments touch matters of importance to the taxpayer.

3. **The Army (Annual) Act, 1911** (r.a. April 28th), is on the lines of the usual Act for maintaining the Army incorporated for a limited time, viz. to April 30th, 1912, in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to July 31st, 1912, in other dominions of his Majesty. The Act extends the power to

register horses and carriages from the police to county associations of the Territorial Forces. The Acts included the usual provisions for the billeting of the soldier.

4. **The Aerial Navigation Act, 1911** (r.a. June 2nd), was passed to protect the public against dangers arising from the navigation of aircraft. It enables the Secretary of State to prohibit navigation over prescribed areas, and appoints certain penalties for offences against the Act.

5. **The Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act, 1911** (r.a. June 29th), empowers the issue from the Consolidated Fund of £17,607,521 for the service of the year ending March 31st, 1912. That is, again, accompanied by borrowing powers granted to the Treasury, together with the usual powers and duties respecting Treasury Bills.

6. **The Perjury Act, 1911** (r.a. June 29th), is a consolidating statute, and brings the law on perjury up to the present, and unifies it. A large amount of former legislation is repealed in the schedule to the Act. Perjury is defined as when a sworn witness or interpreter at a judicial proceeding makes a wilfully false statement material in that proceeding, which he knows to be false, or does not believe to be true.

7. The Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), amends a similar Act of 1884. It deals with false statements concerning a candidate during or before any municipal election by any persons, or by the directors of any body or association corporate, for the purpose of affecting the return of a candidate at such an election. Such a false statement will make that person or association guilty of an illegal practice under the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884. "Reasonable grounds" may be pleaded in defence. The Act touches the responsibility of a candidate for his agent also.

8. The Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Allotment) Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), removes doubts of the interpretation of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1906, with respect to seaman's allotment notes, allowing a note for more than half wages to be given and payment earlier than one month from the day of agreement.

9. The Public Libraries (Art Galleries in County Boroughs) (Ireland) Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), amends the Public Libraries (Ireland) Acts, 1855 to 1902, and enables a county borough to spend more than *1d.* (*viz.* *13d.*) in the pound for library purposes. It also enables the county borough of Dublin to take over and maintain the Municipal Gallery of Modern Art.

10. The Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), amends the law relating to the share of an intestate husband's estate falling to the widow. The widow takes any estate not exceeding £500 in value, or becomes a creditor on any estate for that amount. The value of a heritable estate will be twenty years' purchase of the annual value for property tax, less any debt upon it, and allowances in computing the tax.

11. The Poultry Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), enables orders to be made under the Diseases of Animals Act to protect live poultry from unnecessary suffering. An inspector may examine any receptacle in which live poultry is being conveyed.

12. The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), gives power to urban councils to make by-laws on the sale of meat in their districts.

13. The Parliament Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th). The text of this measure is reproduced on p. 367.

14. The Isle of Man (Customs) Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), grants a continuance of the additional duties on tea, tobacco, spirits, ale and beer imposed by Isle of Man (Customs) Acts of 1903 and 1906.

15. The Appropriation Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), is on the model of previous Appropriation Acts. It empowers the issue of a further sum amounting to £91,444,008 for the service of the year ending Mar. 31st, 1912, from the Consolidated Fund; and appropriates grants to various services as voted by Parliament, amounting to £145,038,844 *11s.* 8*d.* To the Act is attached the usual abstract of the schedules, and the schedules to which reference is made.

16. The Old Age Pensions Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), amends the Act of 1908. It deals with such points as the calculation of age at 60 and 70; the calculation of the applicant's means; questions as to nationality, especially as to a woman's position by marriage; questions of poor-law relief; absence from the United

Kingdom; pensions unpaid for three months. Questions may be raised at any time with regard to certain points; and present modifications are not to disentitle any person already in the enjoyment of a pension, or to reduce the rate of the pension.

17. Public Works Loans Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), is of the usual type, and grants £5,000,000 from the National Debt Commissioners for the purposes of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and £500,000 for the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. It also has the usual whitewashing clause, enabling the Commissioners to write off certain amounts outstanding on former loans. The Act is like a bee in that the sting is in its tail—in this case the schedules of the various amounts remitted, and the names of the borrowers.

18. The Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th) amends the Indian High Courts Acts, 1861, and grants power to increase the number of judges of the High Court, to establish additional High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges.

19. The Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), amends various Acts touching labourers in Ireland. The Act modifies the financial provisions of several Acts touching the subject; and in addition it amends the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1885, with regard to the demolition of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation.

20. The Geneva Convention Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), enables certain reserved provisions of the second Geneva Convention to be carried into effect. It prohibits any person, without the authority of the Army Council, to use the red cross on a white ground, or the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross," as his trademark, under a penalty of £10. This applies to companies also.

21. The Factory and Workshop (Cotton Cloth Factories) Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), enables the Secretary of State to give effect to a report of January 1911 of a Committee appointed to inquire into humidity and ventilation in cotton-cloth factories. It alters regulations under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and is to be construed along with the Acts of 1901 and 1907.

22. The Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), consists of a few formal clauses, and two schedules giving the list of Acts to be continued in force, which include the Poor Rate Exemption Act, 1840; the Ballot Act, 1872; the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, and the corresponding Act (1896) for Scotland, together with thirty-five others.

23. The National Gallery and St. James's Park Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), is an administration Act, having to do with Office of Works business. It vests in the Commissioner of Works the piece of land formerly used by St. George's Barracks at the back of the National Gallery, and appropriates it to the use of the Gallery, granting compensation to the Office of Woods for the Crown. It also sanctions an arrangement between the Works Department and the London County Council about a piece of land touching St. James's Park.

24. The Pensions (Governors of Dominions, etc.) Act, 1911 (r.a. Aug. 18th), gives power to the Secretary of State to grant pensions to Governors of Dominions, to settle the amount and conditions upon which they may be granted, and makes regulations to be observed

in such a matter. Civil Service pensions are to be taken into account, and deducted from any pension enjoyed. Such Governors' pensions are not to exceed £1,300 a pension.

25. *The Government of India Amendment Act, 1911* (r.a. Aug. 18th), makes a slight alteration in the *Government of India Act, 1858*, which is concerned with the grant of compensation, superannuation, and gratuities to those in the public service in India.

26. *The Telephone Transfer Act, 1911* (r.a. Aug. 18th), makes provision for the transfer to the Postmaster-General of the plant, property, assets, and staff of the National Telephone Company, and for the improvement of the telephonic communication. The financial provisions contemplate the payment of the purchase-money in part in cash, and the chief part by means of Exchequer Bonds for a period not exceeding twenty years. (See p. 359.)

27. *The Protection of Animals Act, 1911* (r.a. Aug. 18th), amends legislation relating to animals and to knackers. It is a somewhat stringent measure, and is aimed at the prevention of cruelty, which it defines by a series of specified acts or conditions in which animals may not be treated or found. Power is given to destroy animals, and to deprive a cruel owner of an animal. Knackers and their yards are also regulated from the same standpoint. The Act applies to Ireland, but not to Scotland; and will be found to contain the substance of the law on the subject at the present time, many previous enactments being repealed in the schedule.

28. *The Official Secrets Act, 1911* (r.a. Aug. 22nd), re-enacts that of 1889 with amendments. It provides penalties for spying, which is felony, and may be punished by penal servitude for from three to seven years. No particular act need be alleged, but if a person is found at a place where his presence may be said to be prejudicial to the State, it will suffice to make him guilty. Conveying wrongful information by means of sketches, maps, plans, etc., is made a misdemeanour. A "prohibited place" is defined. Committing or inciting to commit an offence under the Act, harbouring spies, and the issue of search warrants are some of the subjects dealt with. The Act applies to all parts of his Majesty's dominions, and elsewhere where offences are committed by British officers or subjects. There is a saving clause for British Dominions where a similar law has been passed.

29. *The Parsonages Act, 1911* (r.a. Aug. 22nd), is a semi-private Act, regulating the application of purchase moneys paid to Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty under an Act of 1837.

30. *The Public Health (Scotland) Act (1897) Amendment Act, 1911* (r.a. Aug. 22nd), has a long title but is a short statute. It accords the powers of a local authority to carry sewers within their district to any body of trustees or commissioners authorised to supply water by a local Act, within the limits of the Act, as if that had been done by the local authority. There is a saving about the breaking up of streets under the Water Works Clauses Act, 1847.

THE SHOPS BILL.

This important measure, designed to consolidate, amend, and extend the *Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1904*, was reintroduced by Mr. Churchill in the 1911 Session, and was referred, as stated on p. 364, to a Grand Committee. As amended by the Committee, the Bill consisted of 37 clauses, the titles of which indicate its scope at a glance. They are:

1. Hours of employment and meal times.
2. Overtime employment.
3. Employment in two or more shops.
4. Special provisions with respect to small shops.
5. Special provisions with respect to perishable goods.
6. Special provisions as to persons engaged in sale of refreshments.
7. Closing of shops on Sunday.
8. Exemption of certain areas from provisions as to Sunday closing.
9. Closing of shops on weekly half-holiday.
10. Power to make closing orders.
11. Procedure for making closing orders.
12. Confirmation of closing orders, etc.
13. Local inquiries for the purpose of promoting and facilitating early closing.
14. Revocation of closing order.
15. Provisions as to trading elsewhere than in shops.
16. Provisions as respects shops where more than one business is carried on.
17. Provision of seats for female attendants.
18. Ventilation and sanitary conveniences.
19. Powers and duties of local authorities.
20. Delegation of powers of county councils.
21. Enforcement of duties of local authorities.
22. Offences.
23. Local inquiries.
24. Proof of closing orders, etc.

25. Regulations.
 26. Application to Post Office business.
 27. Application to sale of medicines, etc.
 28. Special provisions with respect to undertakers.
 29. Supply of necessities to ships.
 30. Saving for travelling auctioneers.
 31. Saving for exhibitions, fairs, and bazaars.
 32. Exclusion of small rural parishes.
- The last five clauses deal with the interpretation of the Bill, its application subject to certain modifications to Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and the repeal of previous legislation on the subject.

The Bill provided for the limitation of the hours of shop-assistants to sixty (exclusive of meal-times) in any week; for the cessation of work on one week-day at 1 p.m., except in the week preceding a bank holiday. Overtime would be permissible to a limit of ninety hours in the year in shops where all assistants are allowed a holiday of not less than two weeks on full pay; to a limit of seventy-five hours in the year in shops where all assistants are allowed a holiday of not less than one week; and to a limit of sixty hours a year in other shops. With certain scheduled exceptions every shop shall be closed on Sundays, but no proceedings shall be instituted under the Sunday Observance Act, 1677, against any person for carrying on any retail trade or business. The Bill proposed to permit any local authority to make an order, within certain limits, for the hours of closing all shops, or any class or classes of shops, within its district, provided that the order had the approval of at least two-thirds of the shops affected. The Bill should be carefully studied by all who are directly concerned in its provisions.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.

(In the following summary the National Insurance Bill is referred to, in its own words, as "this Act," but the reader must bear in mind the fact that the measure had not completed its course through the Commons when the article was written.)

The National Insurance Bill is in two parts: an insurance against ill-health, and an insurance against unemployment. Under the first head the actuaries employed by the Government calculate that 9,842,000 men and 4,076,000 women will become beneficiaries at the initiation of the Act in May 1912. This will cost at a "minimum" rate, no less the first year than (with the cost of administration) some £5,433,000 for men, and £1,952,000 for women, or £7,385,000 in all. It is added that in the year 1927-8, or fifteen years hence, these figures will become, for men £16,041,000, for women £5,174,000, a total of £21,215,000 a year to insure the health of the people between 16 years of age and 65 years. In addition to that, and in addition to the work of the Labour Exchanges in helping workers to find employment, it is proposed to bring certain employments under an insurance scheme for unemployment benefits, under which it is calculated that 2,421,000 work-people of 18 years of age and upwards will come within the scope of the compulsory clauses of the measure at a cost of about £1 per head on an average, including administration. It requires no words to impress anybody with the magnitude of the task, the greatness of a scheme which may yet involve an annual expenditure of about £24,000,000 for the insurance of about 16,000,000 of the people and their dependents. This social policy will thus involve an expenditure, including Labour Exchanges and Old-age Pensions, of about £35,000,000 a year ultimately. To prevent mistake, it should be added that the Government's contribution will be, first, the direction and conduct of the work, and an expenditure, paying for the whole of the Pensions and Labour Exchanges, and contributing a quota to the cost of the insurance schemes (say £12,850,000 for Old-age Pensions, for sickness £5,498,000, and for unemployment £1,000,000), or a total of £19,500,000 annually by 1927-8.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL.

The Bill consists largely of detailed provisions to realise an idea which may be apprehended easily. Though the idea appear simple, the proposed measures for its realisation are so complex and detailed, that only a summary memorandum on the provisions of the Bill can be given here. The subject is treated in two parts: (1) Insurance against Sickness and Disablement; and (2) Insurance against Unemployment; followed by some general provisions, and by Ten Schedules, which should be consulted diligently for some details of the working clauses, and which are given in full note after the summary of the Bill. These two parts will be administered each by a separate authority; the Health Insurance by a Board of Commissioners created for the purpose, having local health committees working in relation to them; and the Unemployment Insurance by a panel of officers under the Board of Trade. For Scotland, Ireland, and Wales there will be separate Boards of Insurance Commissioners who will work on the same basis as those for England; and provision is made for transfer

of members on the removal of insured persons from one part of the kingdom to another.

PART I.—NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

Insurance, as a rule, will be compulsory, and the Bill treats Insured Persons in that sense, with exceptions. All employed within the meaning of the Act shall be insured, and those not so employed but possessing qualifications are provided for. Both classes will be entitled to the benefits under this part of the Act. Who the "employed persons" or "employed contributors" spoken of are may be judged by reference to Schedule I., Part I.; but the Commissioners will have power to admit other persons, such as persons employed irregularly, teachers, etc., among "employed persons," according to Part II. of that first schedule. Persons not employed who may receive benefit are persons in some regular occupation or mainly dependent on their earnings, or who have been "employed contributors" for five years; they will be known as "voluntary contributors." But no such person shall enjoy an income exceeding £160. No person over 65 years of age, nor under 16, with exceptions given elsewhere, may be insured under this Act. Compulsion will not apply to a person who proves that he possesses £26 a year or more from property, or gets an equivalent from another person. Claims for exemption from insurance will have to be made to the Insurance Commissioners or may be made to the local "approved societies" and local Health Committees, who will supply the forms required.

The rates of contributions to the Insurance fund are the subject of the Schedule II. Contributions to the benefit fund and to the cost of administering benefits will be made, chiefly—that is to say, as to seven-ninths (or, in the case of women, three-fourths)—from sums payable by contributors themselves or their employers, and the remaining two-ninths will be found by Parliament. They shall be paid weekly, or at other fixed periods. The employer shall pay, in the first instance, the contribution due from himself and the "employed contributor," and shall be entitled to recover the latter sum by deduction from the wages or otherwise. (See Schedule III.) The contributions from employed contributors shall cease to be due at the age of 70. The employer of an uninsured person who becomes employed after 65, or of a person holding a certificate of exemption, must pay the employer's contribution for such persons, and his contribution will be carried to the fund.

Voluntary contributors shall pay at a rate according to age fixed by a table prepared by the Insurance Commissioners, and shall pay weekly or at other intervals. That rate shall be, to those under 45, the same as those of the employed class; and for the rest at a rate which will be sufficient to secure seven-ninths of the benefits under the Act. An employed contributor of five years and upwards becoming a voluntary shall pay at the employed rate as before. Voluntary contributors will cease to pay at 70.

Provision is made for the change of a voluntary into an employed contributor. He may pay the voluntary rate, or may give notice to be transferred to the employed rate. In the last case his sickness benefit will be affected according to the value at the time of his previous contribution. Should he not give such notice his employer's contribution on his account shall be at the employed rate, and that will be treated as in part satisfying the voluntary rate due by the contributor.

An employed contributor who within five years from insurance ceases to be employed and becomes a voluntary will be deemed to be in arrear to the amount of difference between his contributions as employed and as voluntary; and the difference credited to an approved society as reserve value and the reserve value (if any) which would be credited had he originally been a voluntary contributor will be cancelled.

The Insurance Commissioners may make provision for any matters pertaining to the payment and collection of contributions under this Act, such as for stamps on books, or cards, or for times and conditions of stamping; the entry of particulars upon the books of insured persons; and the issue, sale, and custody of all such books, or replacement when lost, destroyed, or defaced.

Benefits.

The benefits conferred upon insured persons (for health) are:—

(a) Medical treatment and attendance, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances allowed by the Insurance Commissioners.

(b) Treatment in sanatoria, etc., for tuberculosis and other diseases approved by the Treasury and Local Government Board.

(c) Payments while unfit by specific disease, or bodily or mental disablement, of which notice has been given, for a period not exceeding 26 weeks.

(d) Disease or disablement continuing beyond 26 weeks, payments as long as unfit.

(e) Payment, on confinement of wife of an insured person, whether she is insured or not, of 30s.

(f) Further benefits to such persons as are mentioned in Part II. of Schedule IV.: Sickness and disablement benefits cease at 70. No insured person may benefit while resident outside the British Islands; but provision is made for special cases in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, and for temporary residence abroad. Sickness benefit shall not be paid the second time unless 12 months have elapsed, or 50 weekly contributions made in the interval. A woman may not enjoy sickness, disablement, or medical benefit for four weeks after confinement; but a married woman or widow confined of a posthumous child may get sickness or disablement benefit during that period. No insured person may have:—

(a) Medical benefit during first 6 months from the date of the Act.

(b) Sickness benefit for 26 weeks after insuring, or 26 contributions have been paid.

(c) Disablement benefit for 104 weeks after insuring, or 104 contributions have been paid.

(d) Maternity benefit during first 26 weeks, or a voluntary contributor for 52 weeks after insuring, or 26 or 52 contributions have been paid.

As soon as money has accumulated sufficient to pay 3 per cent. per annum on the amount

standing to the credit of all approved societies, the benefits payable under this health portion shall be extended as Parliament may decide.

Reduced rates of benefit will be paid:—

(1) To young persons under 21 and unmarried—sickness and disablement, see Schedule IV.—when no one is dependent upon him.

(2) Where sickness or disablement benefit exceeds two-thirds of wages or earnings; but an equivalent, from additional benefits, shall be granted.

(3) Sickness benefit will be reduced (see Table C, Part I., Schedule IV.) when the insured person is over 50, and has not paid 500 weekly contributions.

(4) Sickness benefit to any person over 16 joining anew one year after the date of the Act, unless he can show that he was in school, college, or an apprentice, etc., or pays the difference between the voluntary and employed rate, or the capital sum required to make things equal—a reduced rate according to a table to be prepared, or an alternative, is proposed.

If a member is in arrears for 13 weeks (average) since entry, benefits will be suspended except medical, sanatorium, or maternity; the last-named benefits will be suspended also if he is in arrears for 26 weeks, and at the end of the year, if still in arrear, his contributions will be carried to a suspense account, and dealt with as prescribed. He may be reinstated on becoming an employed person again. A person claiming sickness benefit after being in arrear may be treated according to Schedule V. (which see). A voluntary contributor in arrear may be treated for benefit as may be prescribed.

In calculating arrears, no account shall be taken of arrears accruing:—

(a) When a member received sickness or disablement benefit.

(b) In case of an insured woman, 2 weeks before and 4 after confinement, or maternity benefit in the case of an insured woman having a posthumous child.

(c) During first 12 months after the date of the Act in case of an employed contributor.

(d) During any period when the employed contributor is under 16 years of age.

But otherwise contributions shall be payable every week.

If a person pays up arrears he shall be treated as if he never had been behindhand, but he will not be in benefit for a month after doing so. An approved society may wipe out the arrears of a member not exceeding the employer's part had the member been employed, and arrears reduced accordingly. Provision is made for cases where an insured person has recovered compensation damages under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, or at common law. No sickness or disablement benefit will be paid when such compensation is equal to the sum due under this Act. The society may advance money in respect of the compensation to a member, and deduct it, if necessary, from any benefits becoming due to him afterwards.

No sickness, disablement, or maternity benefit will be paid to a member in hospital, or institution supported by public subscription; but his society may relieve his dependents, or pay the benefit money to the Local Health Committee, or towards the support of the patient's hospital. The maternity benefit shall not go to dependents, but may be paid to the hospital or infirmary.

Administration of Benefits.

Sickness, disablement, and maternity benefit shall be administered to insured members of an "approved society" by the society, and in other cases by the Local Health Committees. Medical and sanatorium benefits in all cases shall be administered by the Health Committees.

An approved society may make rules touching this administration, conduct of members, etc., but the fines must not exceed 10s. and 20s., nor suspension be for more than a year; a woman shall visit insured women; every rule shall be in a prescribed form; no rule shall require the member to be vaccinated or be operated upon in any way, nor shall maternity benefit be withheld except the woman herself is culpable.

The Health Committee shall make rules for administration of benefits, but must have the consent of the Postmaster-General where the Post Office is concerned.

Where sickness or disablement benefit is suspended on account of misconduct, medical benefit shall not be withheld. Rules approved by the Insurance Commissioners shall be valid before they have been registered.

The Health Committees will make arrangements with medical practitioners, but, according to regulations of the Insurance Commissioners which shall require every Health Committee to secure:

- (a) Lists of medical men willing to treat insured persons within the area;
- (b) The right of any duly qualified medical man to have his name on the list.
- (c) The right of the insured person to select his medical attendant and—if the medical man be willing—to be treated by him.
- (d) The distribution among those on the list of insured persons who have made no selection. The Insurance Commissioners may allow the Health Committee to make other arrangements when the list does not secure an adequate medical service for the area.

The Insurance Commissioners shall authorise the Health Committee to require persons whose income exceeds a limit, to be fixed by them, and to allow other persons, to make their own medical arrangements, and shall contribute to the cost of such medical attendance sums not exceeding those the Committee would pay in medical benefit. The Health Committee may also contribute to the cost of medical attendance already arranged for by insured persons.

The Health Committee shall make provision for a supply of genuine drugs, medicines, appliances, etc., and shall adopt a system to secure:

- (a) A list of persons, firms, etc., who have agreed to supply drugs, medicines, etc., to insured persons.
- (b) The right of any qualified person to be included in that list.

But the Health Committee may make other arrangements in an area where the Insurance Commissioners are not satisfied with the list of persons offering. No medical man shall supply drugs or medicine to an insured person without the consent of the Insurance Commissioners, which shall not be given except in special circumstances. With that exception, all drugs and medicines shall be supplied only by chemists and druggists under the Poison

and Pharmacy Act, 1908, who shall undertake that their medicines shall be prepared by a qualified dispenser.

A sum of money shall be paid to the Local Health Committee of every county and borough equal to the medical benefit due in that area by the Insurance Commissioners. Any excess of expenditure above the amount of medical benefit shall be submitted to the County or County Borough Council and to the Treasury, who may, if they think fit, sanction the expenditure. The expenditure thus sanctioned will be payable half by Parliament and half by the local authority.

The Health Committees shall make arrangements for administering "sanatorium benefit" for insured persons in sanatoria and other institutions, and also elsewhere, except the poor law institutions, to the approbation of the Local Government Board. Cases of tuberculosis are specially aimed at, but other diseases may be treated also.

The sanatorium benefit shall be (each year):—

- (a) 1s. 3d. for each insured person in the county or county borough from health insurance funds, and (b) one penny for each such person, which Parliament will provide.

The Insurance Commissioners may retain the parliamentary portion of that sum for purposes of research. An insured person must be recommended by the Health Committee for sanatorium benefit; and a Health Committee may defray the cost of conveyance to and from a sanatorium, etc.

Maternity benefit shall be administered to an insured woman by her approved society (in cash or otherwise); or, if she is not a member of any society, by the Health Committee; and, in any other case, it shall be deemed the husband's benefit, and shall be administered by his society, or by the Health Committee, as the case may be. The mother shall decide whether to have a doctor or a midwife.

The Health Committee may subscribe to hospitals and charities, and support and appoint nurses to visit insured persons.

Approved Societies.

Any body of persons, corporate or incorporate (not a branch), registered or established under Act of Parliament, or by Royal Charter, or if not so registered or established, which satisfies the Insurance Commissioners with regard to approved societies, may be approved by them as an approved society for the purposes of this Act. A separate section of a society established for insured persons shall, if approved by the Insurance Commissioners, be an approved society.

No society shall be approved unless it satisfies the following conditions:—

- (1) It must not be carried on for profit.
- (2) It must be absolutely self-controlled.

A society may be approved either before or after the date of the Act, and the Insurance Commissioners may impose conditions to be fulfilled before approval.

A society for the benefit of persons employed by one or more employers may be approved, provided it is managed by a ballot for committees, etc., even although the employer has a place on it, to one quarter the body, where the employer is not only responsible for the employer's contributions under this Act, but also for the solvency of the benefit fund. But no

such society must have rules preventing a member's transfer to another approved society, or preventing a sick employee who leaves and cannot get into another employ to continue a member. Such a society also must not make membership a condition of employment.

The Insurance Commissioners may approve of alterations of a society's rules in order to become an approved society; but they shall not do so unless the members are allowed to vote by ballot, and the scheme safeguards existing rights and interests.

Every approved society shall give security to the Insurance Commissioners against malversation, etc., of funds under this Act by officers, and the amount shall be fixed by the Commissioners. No security shall be required where a society proves that the only funds reaching it under the Act are required to meet sums previously expended under the Act. Security shall be given for each branch of a society having insured persons. The amount of the security required may be varied from time to time, and the securities deposited may be exchanged for other approved securities. Dividends from such securities shall be paid to the society.

Every approved society shall make rules for its government to the satisfaction of the Insurance Commissioners, and if it has branches: (a) for government of society and branches; (b) for determination of disputes; (c) for administration of benefits by branches to insured persons, for books of account kept by branches; and (d) for suspending a branch guilty of maladministration of benefits under the Act and for carrying on the work.

The place where an approved society meets must be in accord with regulations, which may provide for the use, with or without payment, of any building belonging to the Government or local authority, subject to the consent of these authorities. The Act also provides for secessions from approved societies of branches having insured persons as members; and further for the withdrawal of approval by the Insurance Commissioners, who shall then make provision for the insured members of such a society.

Any insured person, or person desirous of becoming an insured person, may apply for membership in an approved society. A society may admit or reject the applicant, or may expel a member who is an insured person; but the rejection shall not be solely on account of age, for limitations on account of age in other Acts do not apply here. Provision is made for the transfer of members from one society or branch to another, whether voluntarily or by expulsion, and also for the transfer of members to and from foreign and colonial societies. Double insurance under this Act is prohibited; such as to be member of more than one approved society, or to be a deposit contributor and a member of an approved society; but a transfer may take place, and nothing shall prevent a member under the Act becoming a member of a society outside the Act.

Accounts, Valuations, Surplus, and Deficit.

Every approved society and branch must keep books and accounts as prescribed by the Insurance Commissioners, and submit them for audit by the Treasury; have assets and liabilities

valued, and deal with surpluses and deficiencies according to the Act, and render returns as required to the Insurance Commissioners. In particular, where a society transacts other business, the funds and credits of the society under this Act shall be quite independent and separate, and shall not be liable for any contracts except those under this Act.

A valuation of the assets and liabilities of every approved society and branch shall be made by a valuer approved by the Treasury every three years, or whenever the Insurance Commissioners may appoint. Every valuation will assume that the society is liable to pay seven-ninths for men and three-fourths for women of the benefits administered and the costs of the administration.

Provision is made for dealing with a certified surplus at a valuation by a scheme for additional benefits, etc., approved by the Insurance Commissioners. No surplus shall be applied as a benefit at death, but only for purposes given in Schedule IV.

Elaborate provisions are made for the case where a deficiency is found at a valuation, such as a levy upon the members of a society or branch, reduction of the sickness or other benefit; for the enforcement of such a scheme sanctioned by the Insurance Commissioners; for an inquiry by the Commissioners; for the case of a dispute between a society and the Commissioners, etc.

Deposit Insurance.

Until January 1st, 1915, insured persons ("deposit contributors") who have not joined, or have left or been expelled from an approved society, shall be dealt with as follows:—Contributions by a depositor shall be credited to "the Post Office Fund"—a special fund. The depositor's benefits shall be paid out of this fund (supplemented by the parliamentary grants) for sickness, disablement, and maternity purposes, and his right will be suspended when the fund is exhausted. But his right to medical and sanatorium benefit shall continue to the end of the year, or longer if the Health Committee allows it. Provision is made for a contribution to the cost of administration, of Health Committee, etc., from the depositor's fund each year, as the Commissioners may allow.

Provision is made for the transfer of an insured person from an approved society to deposit insurance, and *vice versa*, by an arrangement concerning the transfer value of his contributions to the Post Office, or to a society, as the case may be.

Special Classes of Insured Persons.

Clause 34 of the Act deals with the case of married women, whether "employed" or "unemployed," and many special circumstances are considered. The chief provision perhaps, is that a married woman who has been insured may become a voluntary contributor at special rates, namely, 3d. a week contribution; entitled to medical benefit, and sickness and disablement benefit at rates given in Table B of Part I. of Schedule IV. Her contributions shall not be liable for reserve values created under the Act. This clause, of many involutions, applies to a woman whose

marriage has been annulled or dissolved, or who has been separated from her husband for two years. Provision is also made for aliens, who are placed in a special class (by clause 35), whereby they pay a contribution and get a benefit on a special scale, whether they are members of an approved society or not. They have no interest in the reserve values of approved societies. A woman who married an alien, who afterwards dies, recovers her original position under the Act. This clause does not apply to a case where a person is transferred to a society or the Post Office fund by arrangement with a foreign State.

A seaman, marine, or soldier may be placed in a special section, or join an approved society. In the former case a halfpenny a week will be deducted from each man's pay, and an equal sum will be provided by Parliament. In the latter case the rate of contribution will be 3d. a week, but certain benefits will be withheld, though maternity benefit will be paid. On the other hand, a special fund—the Navy and Army Insurance Fund—will be created, and the Army Council and the Admiralty will contribute weekly a sum to maintain this fund solvent. The benefits are not to be affected by any pension to which a man may be entitled. This clause applies to the Naval Reserve, the Army Reserve, and the Territorial Force, when they are on service or embodied.

This part of the Act applies to those in the service of the Crown, except those specially provided for, as if in private employ; and if in the private service of the Crown, a person shall be deemed employed by the head of his department.

Financial Provisions.

A National Health Insurance Fund will be formed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioners, to which all moneys from contributions and from Parliament will be cast, and out of which all expenditure by approved Societies, Health Committees, and for administration will be made. The sums standing to the credit of societies, the Post Office fund, and the Navy and Army Insurance Fund, severally, must be ascertained periodically, and that part of each fund not required for current payments paid over in an Investment Account to the National Debt Commissioners, who shall invest these sums in approved securities. Interest on these investments will be credited to the various funds. The Health Insurance Fund will be audited as the Treasury directs, and the National Debt Commissioners will present an annual report to Parliament on the fund.

Reserve Values.

The Insurance Commissioners shall prepare tables to show the capital sums required to provide against loss from the acceptance of persons into assurance on the terms and conditions of the Act. When a person above 16 joins a society, such a reserve value shall be credited to the society, and shall carry 3 per cent. interest per annum. From the weekly contributions of an insured person the Commissioners shall reserve one penny and five-ninths (for women one penny half-penny) to discharge the liabilities of Commissioners to societies in regard to reserve values under this section.

Insurance Commissioners and Advisory Committee.

To work this part of the Act, Insurance Commissioners shall be appointed, with a central office in London, and branch offices as may be required elsewhere. They shall be appointed by the Treasury, and one shall be a qualified medical practitioner. The Insurance Commissioners may appoint officers, etc., and shall be paid from money provided by Parliament. They may delegate to an officer the powers of an inspector under the Friendly Societies Act, 1856, in regard to an approved society. They shall at once appoint, to advise and assist them in framing regulations, an Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of employers, of societies, of medical practitioners, and of other persons, of whom two at least shall be women.

Local Health Committees.

Local Health Committees shall be formed in every county and county borough. They shall consist of no fewer than 24 nor more than 48 persons. Virtually, one-third will be representative of insured members of societies and deposit contributors, one-third of the county or county boroughs, two of the medical men of the area, and the rest will be appointed by the Insurance Commissioners. Those who represent the local authorities must in part be members of those authorities, two at least be women, and of those appointed by the Insurance Commissioners one at least shall be a medical man and two women. Certain instructions are also given to the Insurance Commissioners in these matters. In each county there may be formed sub-committees in boroughs of not less than 10,000, or urban districts of not less than 20,000 population, and the Insurance Commissioners may combine two or more Local Health Committees.

The Local Health Committee shall, in addition to other functions, make to the Insurance Commissioners such reports on the health of insured persons as the Local Government Board may prescribe, and provide statistical and other information, and the Insurance Commissioners shall forward copies of such reports to all the local councils whom they may affect. The Committee shall provide lectures and other information on matters touching health, and keep such accounts as the Treasury may direct. To promote co-operation between the Health Committees and the local councils any Medical Officer of Health may attend meetings of the Health Committee and give advice and assistance.

All sums destined for sanatorium benefit of all classes of insured persons and deposit contributors shall be paid or credited to the Health Committee every year, and every approved society shall pay every year one penny for every insured member to the expenses of the Health Committee. But should the Insurance Commissioners deem it necessary in some cases to pay the travelling expenses of the Health Committee, that sum of one penny may be increased to not more than twopenny. A local authority may subscribe toward the expenses of the Local Health Committee.

Representations made by the Insurance Commissioners or by an approved society or Health Committee that excessive sickness among insured persons is due to certain causes, as

nature of employment, water-supply, insanitary conditions of district or houses, factories, etc., the Insurance Commissioners, society, or Health Committee may claim payment of the extra expenditure caused thereby from the person or authority in default. Failing an agreement, they may apply to the Home Secretary, or to the Local Government Board, for an inquiry. Should the inquiry result in showing that sickness during the last three years, or an epidemic, etc., has broken out, so that the average expectation of sickness has been exceeded by more than 10 per cent., the extra expenditure caused to the Insurance Commissioners, society, or Health Committee shall be charged to the owner, employer, authority, etc., which is adjudged to be in default. The average expectation of sickness shall be calculated by tables prepared by the Insurance Commissioners, but sickness for which redress may be claimed under the Employer's Liability Act, 1880, or the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, shall not be included. Cost of the inquiry shall be according to regulations to be made by the Insurance Commissioners, but the Treasury may pay the costs of a society or Committee where an inquiry was reasonable. Sums paid to the Health Committee after such an inquiry shall be devoted to benefit deposit contributors. The Insurance Commissioners shall devote any sums paid to them after such an inquiry first to pay expenses, and the balances among societies and committees which have incurred extra expenses or sickness.

Supplementary Provisions.

The Government proposes to make a grant, by another Act, to provide Sanatoria for tuberculosis and other diseases; and it is here directed that the money shall be distributed by the Local Government Board, which will enter into relations with the local councils on the subject, and may require them to combine for this purpose. A Local Health Committee, with the consent of the Insurance Commissioners, may subscribe to such sanatoria from the sanatorium benefit funds in their charge.

Regulations for all purposes under this Act may be made by the Insurance Commissioners, but an address within twenty-one days of sitting from either House of Parliament may annul such a regulation. Questions such as whether a person is liable to insurance, or the rate of contribution, or the proportions of a rate, shall be decided by the Insurance Commissioners; but an appeal may be made to the County Court or High Court on the first point. Every dispute between society, branch, deposit contributor, and Health Committee, etc., may be decided on appeal to the Insurance Commissioners, who may appoint referees in some cases to decide such appeals. Severe punishment, up to three months' imprisonment, is provided for those who make any false statement to obtain benefit under this part of the Act; and for negligence or non-compliance with the Act an employer or insured person may incur a penalty not exceeding £10, or be ordered to pay his due to the Insurance Commissioners. An insured person may sue an employer for the contributions he has failed to make, and so as to deprive the workman of benefit. Proceedings may be taken both under this and the last section. If any person is found to have received benefits improperly, he, or, if he is dead, his personal representa-

tives, will be liable to repay the sum obtained to the Insurance Commissioners, and it may be recovered as a debt due to the Crown, and carried to the credit of the society, or the Post Office fund. Friendly Societies some of whose members have become insured persons are required to submit a scheme to the Registrar of Friendly Societies to deal with any funds set free in consequence of the transfer, and such a scheme, when adopted, will be among the rules of the society. A similar procedure may be taken in a case in which employers pay toward a fund for the benefit of workmen. All difficulties arising in bringing the Act into effect will be resolved by the Insurance Commissioners; but they shall not exercise such powers after Jan. 1st, 1914.

Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

In applying this part of this Act to Scotland, in addition to the usual applications of the preceding clauses to the case of Scotland, there are sections creating a body called **Scottish Insurance Commissioners**, having an office in Edinburgh, a **Scottish National Health Insurance Fund**, and providing for co-operation on a uniform basis of tables between the Insurance Commissioners in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Similar powers and duties to those granted to the Insurance Commissioners for England are given to the Scottish Commissioners. In the same manner, in the application to Ireland and Wales, clauses establish Irish and Welsh Insurance Commissioners, with a separate Health Insurance Fund. Some important modifications of previous clauses are also made in applying them to Ireland.

Additions and New Clauses.

Additions to former clauses introduced at a late stage of the progress of the measure through Parliament concerned Local Medical Committees, transactions between Insurance Commissioners and societies, and extension of sanatorium benefits to dependents. New clauses concerned provisions where an employer is liable to pay wages during sickness, pooling arrangements and small societies, provisions for inmates of charitable homes, men over 60 at passing of this Act, prevention of distress and execution in certain cases, special provisions for the mercantile marine, and for protection against distress; also special orders under the Factory Acts for Part I. of this Act (see Schedule X.).

General Provisions.

After the second part, dealing with Unemployment Insurance, the Act contains some general provisions touching the Act as a whole, which are concerned with the following points: Provisions for stamps for the purposes of the Act; outdoor relief, when benefit under the Act exceeds 5s. a week; priority of claims for contributions due by bankrupt employers; benefits inalienable; and the powers of inspectors.

The above *précis* shows that the measure is of a far-reaching character. Calculations show that, in order to assure the benefits proposed in the Act, it will be necessary gradually to build up a fund reaching at least £60,000,000. It is admitted that the rates for contributions

have been fixed in part because of that fact; but that would be the case in any scheme of valid insurance.

PART II.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Every workman employed in certain trades (see Schedule VI.) when unemployed, who fulfils the "statutory conditions" (see below) shall be entitled to "unemployment benefit" (see Schedule VII.) of 6s. or 7s. per week, as the case may be; but not within the first six months from the date of the Act.

Contributions.

Unemployment benefit shall be paid from contributions made by workmen, employers, and Parliament. Every workman of an "insured trade" in the United Kingdom, and every employer of that workman, shall pay the rates ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$ each a week) specified in the Schedule VIII., Part I. The employer shall pay the workman's contribution, and recover it from him. The employer is forbidden to try to recover his own contribution by deducting it from wages. Parliament will annually provide a sum equal to one-third the total received from employers and workmen.

Conditions for Benefit.

To receive unemployment benefit a workman must prove: (1) That he has been employed as a workman in an insured trade for 26 weeks during the past five years. (2) That he has applied properly for benefit, and proved continuous unemployment. (3) That he is capable of work, but cannot find suitable employment. (4) That he has not exhausted his right to benefit for unemployment. Declining offers of work during a strike or at less than current wages shall not debar from benefit. A workman may not draw unemployment benefit if unemployed (1) owing to a stoppage of work, while the stoppage continues; (2) owing to misconduct, or if he leaves voluntarily—for six weeks; (3) if in prison, or in an institution supported by public funds, or while out of the United Kingdom.

All claims for unemployment benefit shall be determined by "Insurance Officers." When a claim is refused, or in any way fails, the workman may appeal to an umpire, or a "Court of Referees," and the Insurance Officer may refer a claim to that Court. A decision may be revised. The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply except by regulations made for the purpose; but the Common Law Procedure Act (1854), 1856, may apply.

The Board of Trade is empowered to appoint an umpire, insurance officers, inspectors, and other officers, as may be required, who shall be paid from parliamentary money. But a sum not exceeding one-tenth of the income of the Unemployment Fund, less Treasury advances, shall be applied to salaries, remuneration, and expenses. The Court of Referees under this Act shall consist of an equal number of employers and workmen, and a chairman appointed by the Board of Trade. Panels of employers and workmen shall be framed by the Board of Trade in each district, or trade, or group of trades, from the members of which a Court of Referees shall be selected. The referees may also be used for consideration and advice on questions which may arise. The chairman and other members of the Court will be paid, including travelling

allowances, and loss of time; and the expenses will be those of the Board of Trade in carrying out the Act.

The Board of Trade is empowered to make regulations for carrying the Act into effect, and particularly to decide (1) what employments are insured; (2) whether contributions are payable in a case; (3) what evidence is required when benefit is claimed; (4) the manner in which claims are to be made; (5) and to provide that claims may be made and benefit received, through the Post Office (with the concurrence of the Postmaster-General).

Unemployment Fund.

An Unemployment Fund shall be established, into which the Board of Trade shall pay all moneys payable under this part of the Act, from every source, and out of which all benefits and payments shall be paid. The accounts shall be audited as the Treasury directs. Money belonging to the Fund may be paid over to the National Debt Commissioners for investment, and the National Debt Commissioners shall present an annual report of the securities to Parliament. The Treasury may make advances on the Unemployment Fund, but so that not more than £3,000,000 shall be outstanding at a time. Should the fund be insolvent, the Treasury may raise the contributions or modify the benefit; but the benefit shall not go below 5s. a week, nor the contribution be raised by more than a penny, and such an order shall not be in force for more than three months after advances and interest have been repaid. Money may be borrowed for these purposes, and the repayments made from the Consolidated Fund, but money for the National Debt shall not be used for these purposes.

Return of Contributions.

A workman or his representative who proves that the workman has reached 60 years of age, or had reached 60 before he died, and has paid contributions for 500 weeks, may have the amount by which his contributions to the Unemployment Fund exceeded payments made to him repaid with 2½ per cent. interest. Likewise an employer who proves that his workmen have been working short time systematically may have the contributions paid by him, for himself and for his workmen, during that short time refunded to him from the Unemployment Funds; but no refund shall be made for a week during which the workman was at work for five-sixths of the usual hours of work.

Workman and Labour Exchanges.

Arrangements may be made, where Labour Exchanges supply a workman, that the Labour Exchange shall discharge the duties of an employer under the Act on behalf of an employer; and also that a workman's periods of employment through the Exchange shall be treated as employment under one employer.

Subsidiary Provisions.

Special provision is made to afford instruction and training for a workman who is unable to retain his employment. If a workman refuses to avail himself of the provision, or cannot profit by it, his case shall be treated specially. An employer and workman may have their contributions returned to them when it is found that a workman is not in an insured trade. A

SCHEDULE I.

Part I.—Employment, Relating to Health Insurance,

lost book or card, etc., when recovered, shall be acknowledged by the loser by a payment not exceeding a shilling, if necessary.

Provision is made that false statements with a view to benefit shall be punished either by fine, or three months' imprisonment. An unqualified person receiving benefit will be liable to refund the money, and so will his representatives in the case of his death. Other powers to deal with offences are granted.

Should the Unemployment Fund prove sufficient or insufficient to discharge the liabilities imposed upon it, or the rates unsuitable for a trade, etc., the Board may, after five years, revise the rates of contributions of employers and workmen, and further revision may be made after another five years; but an increase of rates shall not exceed 1d. per week per workman.

The Board of Trade may, with the consent of the Treasury, extend the Act to other trades. For that purpose a special order shall be issued applying the Act with or without modification (of rates, etc.). Such an extension shall not, in the opinion of the Treasury, increase the contribution of Parliament to the Unemployment Fund to more than £1,000,000 within three years from the date of the special order. The procedure for making special orders is set forth in Schedule IX., and such a special order must be laid before both Houses of Parliament for thirty days before it comes into force.

The Board may make arrangements with an Association of insured workmen, which makes grants to unemployed members, so that the benefit from the Unemployment Fund shall be paid through the Association. A sum equivalent to that which the workmen would have received from the Unemployment Fund shall be repaid to the Association, but shall not exceed two-thirds of the amount paid by the Association to the workmen during unemployment.

In addition, the Board may pay out of money provided by Parliament to an Association, whether of insured workmen or not, but not trading for profit, on behalf of the unemployed, a sum not exceeding one-sixth of the amount expended by the Association. This will be in addition to the payments under the last clause for the unemployed, but it must not make the amount to exceed 12s. per week per workman.

Interpretation.

A "workman" means any person 18 years of age and upward employed wholly or mainly on manual labour, and who has a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer. Two days of unemployment separated by not more than two days from two more, or two periods of one week or more separated by not more than six weeks, shall be treated as a continuous period, and "continuously unemployed" shall have that meaning. Work done under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, shall not be deemed to be employment in an insured trade. This part of the Act shall apply to workmen employed by the Crown, except to those serving in the permanent service; subject, however, to modifications to be made by Order in Council.

SCHEDULES.

In the following summaries those parts of the schedules which refer to questions of practice are set forth with fulness.

Part II.—Exceptions.

(a) Employment in the Army and Navy, including the Officers' Training Corps, but excluding the Reserves and Territorials except when on active service. (b) Employment under the Crown which assures terms in sickness and disablement equal to those under this Act, and also as clerk, etc., to a railway or other company. (c) Employment as teachers in elementary schools throughout the United Kingdom. (d) Employment by commission or agency, and not ordinarily by one employer only. (e) Employment on an agricultural holding, where no wages are paid, or where the employer is liable to maintain the person employed. (f) Employment at a regular salary or fixed rate exceeding £160 a year. (g) Employment of a casual nature; but at a club employed for games the club shall be deemed to be the employer.

SCHEDULE II.

Rates of Contribution for Health Insurance.

Employed Rate.—Men, 7d.; women, 6d. a week. To be paid by men 4d., women 3d., employer 3d. a week.

For employed contributors over 21 whose wages do not exceed 2s. 6d. a day without keep the rates will be: In the case of wages not exceeding 1s. 6d. a day, by Parliament 1d., and by the employer, for men 6d., and for women 4d. a week. In the case of wages not exceeding 2s. a day: by the employer of either sex 1d., by Parliament 1d., and by the employer, for men 5d. and for women 4d. a week. In the case of wages not exceeding 2s. 6d. a day: by employer of either sex 3d. a week, by the employer, for men 4d., for women 3d.

In Ireland.

Employed Rate.—Men, 5½d., women, 4½d. a week. To be paid by men 3d., women 2d., employer 2½d. a week.

For employed contributors, either sex, over 21, whose wages do not exceed 2s. 6d. a day, without keep, the rates will be: in the case of wages not exceeding 1s. 6d. a day, by Parliament 1d., by employer, for men 4½d., for women 3½d. a week.

In the case of wages not exceeding 2s. a day, by Parliament 1d., by employer, for men 4d., for women 3d., by men and women ½d. a week.

In the case of wages not exceeding 2s. 6d. a day, by employer for men 3½d., for women 2½d., by men and women 2d. a week.

SCHEDULE III.

Payment and Recovery of Contributions for Health Insurance.

The eight rules are chiefly amplifications of the clauses dealing with this subject, but the following points should be borne in mind. The employer is, as a rule, empowered to recover payments made by him for the workman. When a contributor is employed by more than one employer in a week, the first employer shall be liable for the contributions under the first part of this Act. The Insurance Commissioners may require the immediate employer to be responsible for contributors. Where no wages are paid the employer shall be responsible for himself and workman, and shall not be able to recover from the workman. The employer shall not, under any pretence, recover the employer's contribution. Any deduction from wages by an employer shall be deemed to be entrusted to him as a contribution toward the object for which it was deducted.

SCHEDULE IV.

Benefits relating to Health Insurance.

Part I.—Rates of Benefits.

Table A.—Ordinary Rates.

Sickness Benefit : first 26 weeks, or option of society, men 10s., women 7s. 6d. a week.

Second 26 weeks, 5s. a week alike, together with sums, for men from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d., for women 2s. to 1s., for six weeks.

Disablement Benefit : 5s. a week alike. The option of a society must remain firm until next valuation.

Table B.—Reduced Rates for Young Persons.

Sickness Benefit : for half of 26 weeks, males 6s. and 5s., females 5s. and 4s. a week.

Disablement Benefit : for half of 26 weeks, for females 4s. a week.

Table C.—Reduced Rates for those over 50, in some cases.

When the insured is over 50 and under 60, for 26 weeks, men 7s., women 6s. a week; over 60, 6s. and 5s. a week alike for each half of 26 weeks.

Part II.—Additional Benefits.

Medical benefit for any dependent of a member. An increase of sickness or disablement benefit to members having children dependent upon them. Payment of sickness or disablement benefit during the second 13 weeks at the same rate as the first (or from the first, second, or third day after notice). An increase of maternity benefit. Allowance during convalescence where sickness or disablement benefit has been payable. Building or hiring of premises suitable for convalescent homes, and their maintenance. An addition to the Old-age Pensions, 1908, or payment of the pension at an age earlier than 70, or a larger pension at a later age. Payments to members in want or distress. Payment to a person in a hospital, etc., who is therefore not in receipt of sickness or disablement benefit.

Part III.—Married Women, not Voluntary Contributors, at reduced rates.

5s. a week on confinement for 4 weeks on any one occasion; 5s. a week during a period of distress, at the discretion of the society or committee.

SCHEDULE V.

Contributions in Arrear.

When arrears amount on an average to—	Rate of Sickness Benefit—first 13 weeks.	
	Men.	Women.
	s. d.	s. d.
4 contributions a quarter	9 6	7 3
5 " " "	9 0	7 0
6 " " "	8 6	6 9
7 " " "	8 0	6 6
8 " " "	7 6	6 3
9 " " "	7 0	6 0
10 " " "	6 6	5 9
11 " " "	6 0	5 6
12 " " "	5 6	5 3
13 " " "	5 0	5 0

{ 5s. commencing 5th day after notice.
 " " 6th " "
 " " 7th " "
 " " 8th " "
 " " 9th " "
 " " 10th " "
 " " 11th " "
 " " 12th " "
 " " 13th " "
 " " 14th " "

Notes on the Table, which are not very clear, indicate that the effect of the table is as if it were placed under a table in which the ordinary benefit was indicated, and so would form the second line of that table. Then, when the sickness benefit due under the Act is less than 5s. a week, the table shall have effect as if that lower rate were inserted therein.

SCHEDULE VI.

Insured Trades for Unemployed Insurance.

Construction of building, or buildings. Construction of works, such as railroads, docks, harbours, canals, embankments, bridges, piers, or similar works. Shipbuilding, of any kind, by persons not of a ship's crew. Mechanical engineering, including the manufacture of ordnance and firearms. Construction of vehicles, including their decoration. Sawmilling.

SCHEDULE VII.

Rates and Periods of Unemployment Benefit.

Each week following the first of unemployment: A workman in building or construction of works, in mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, or vehicles, 7s.; or, rates may be prescribed generally or for particular trades. No benefit is payable under age 16.

Unemployment benefit will be granted for not more than 15 weeks, or as may be prescribed generally, or for any particular trade, within 12 months, and for no period less than one day. Unemployment benefit shall not be in larger proportion than one week for every

five weekly contributions paid by a workman under the Act. But to a workman who satisfies the Board of Trade of his working at an insured trade before the passing of the Act shall be added to his contributions under the Act five for every three months, or part of that period, during which he has worked before the passing of the Act up to a maximum of 25 contributions. Contributions paid by a workman under this Part II. of the Act at intervals greater than a week shall be entitled to so many contributions as there are weeks in the period. Time spent disqualified for unemployment benefit shall be excluded from time counted under this schedule. "Unemployment" shall begin when application is made for benefit, as may be prescribed. The Board of Trade's power to prescribe rates and periods of unemployment benefit shall not increase benefit above 8s. per week, nor reduce it below 6s. per week, or extend benefit beyond 15 weeks, nor the proportion of the benefit to the contributions paid, except by rules made in accordance with the terms for special orders under Part II. of this Act.

SCHEDULE VIII.

Contributions to Unemployment Insurance.

Part I.—Rates of Contribution from Workmen and Employers.

Workmen employed in an insured trade, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per week employed. Employer for each workman, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per week employed. Employment for less than a week shall be treated as a week. In the case of a workman below 18, one penny shall be substituted for $2\frac{3}{4}d.$, as the contribution from the workman and from the employer, but to reckon the number of contributions for a workman the penny shall be treated as two-fifths of a contribution.

SCHEDULE IX.

The Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, and Special Orders relating to Unemployment Insurance.

Before the Board of Trade makes a Special Order under this Act, it shall publish a notice of the proposed order, and the time and place (not less than 21 days) within which an objection must be made to the draft and be sent to the Board. An objection must be in writing, and state the portions of the order objected to, the specific grounds, and the modifications required. The Board of Trade shall consider objections, amend the draft if approved, and deal with the amended draft as before. When the Board does not amend then it shall direct an inquiry to be held. A competent person shall be appointed to hold an inquiry and report. The inquiry shall be in public, and parties may appear by counsel, solicitor, or agent. Witnesses may be examined on oath. The inquiry shall be held in accord with rules made by the Board of Trade. The fee paid to the person holding the inquiry shall be as the Board of Trade may direct.

SCHEDULE X.

Provisions of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, and Special Orders relating to Health Insurance.

(The Tenth Schedule is identical with the Ninth, with the substitution throughout of the Insurance Commissioners for the Board of Trade as the authority making the Special Orders.)

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE ABROAD.

A COMPARISON OF STATE-AIDED SCHEMES.

The principle of assisted insurance, to meet the risks of sickness, old age, and invalidity, has been widely adopted among the leading nations of the world. Details of existing schemes which are under official regulation and under which the insured are assisted either by employers or public authorities, or both, are given in the Board of Trade's "Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics" [Cd. 5415, price 2s. 1d.], and in Appendix, vol. xxxiii, of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws [Cd. 5441, price 3s. 9d.]. Further details of the German system have been published in [Cd. 5678 and 5679], price 2d. each.

British and German schemes compared.

The fundamental difference between Mr. Lloyd George's scheme and the corresponding system in existence in Germany is that of organisation. The former deals with sickness and disablement as part of a single transaction between the insurer and the insuring authority, and the twofold system of insurance is under one management.

In Germany, on the other hand, sickness

and disablement (there is no statutory insurance in Germany against unemployment) are dealt with by separate laws; an independent and wholly different system of administrative machinery is set up for each branch of insurance; and as the contributions are quite distinct, the contributors (both workpeople and employers) have to do with two collecting authorities.

Further, under the British Government scheme, the insured workman will be able to continue in the provident society of his choice, and at every stage of his membership his society will have a direct inducement to take an interest in his welfare. Under the German system the workman who has received sickness benefit for the appointed maximum period, and is entitled to come on the invalidity funds by reason of continued disablement, passes out of his sickness society, and it is obviously to the interest of that society that he shall not resume membership.

A further important difference is that under the English scheme a person temporarily unemployed is under no obligation to pay contributions, and only suffers some reduction of his sickness benefit in the event of his contributions falling into arrear beyond three weeks

a year on average. He is only suspended if his arrears exceed thirteen weeks a year on average. A workman under the German sickness insurance scheme is not entitled to benefit of any kind unless he is either employed or, if temporarily unemployed, has kept up his contributions (paying both his own share and that payable by the employer), subject to the provision that claims arising within three weeks of cessation of membership by reason of unemployment hold good.

It is estimated that 14,000,000 employed persons will be liable to obligatory insurance under the English measure, and that there will be about 1,000,000 voluntary insurers. This total of 15,000,000 is equal to 33 per cent., or one-third of the entire population of the United Kingdom. The number of individuals insured by statute against sickness in Germany in 1909 was 13,385,295, equal to 21 per cent. of the population; while the number of individuals insured against invalidity and old age in the same year was 15,444,300, equal to 24 per cent. of the population. It should be noted that whereas in this country, under the Old Age Pensions Act of 1908, all persons of 70 years and upwards (subject to certain conditions as to income) are entitled to a pension of 5s. a week, in Germany old age pensions are only claimable in virtue of specific contributions.

The benefits conferred by the two systems may be thus compared:—

English.

- (a) Medical benefit during whole of illness and throughout life.
- (b) Sickness benefit from the fourth day after notice thereof for twenty-six weeks.
- (c) Maternity benefit for insured women and the wives of insured members.
- (d) Sanatorium benefit.
- (e) Disablement benefit at the expiration of sickness benefit.

German.

- (a) Medical benefit for twenty-six weeks and so long as in receipt of sickness benefit.
- (b) Sickness benefit from the fourth day of sickness for twenty-six weeks.
- (c) Maternity benefit for insured women.
- (d) Sanatorium benefit.
- (e) Disablement benefit (pension) at the expiration of sickness benefit.
- (f) Funeral benefit.

In Germany and Luxemburg the sick pay dates from the third day of illness, and the minimum daily benefit is one-half of the average wages of a day labourer or of the class of workpeople to which the sick person belongs; or treatment may be given in hospital, and the sick pay is then reduced to one-half. In Austria the sick pay consists of sixty per cent. of the daily wages current in the locality for workpeople subject to insurance; in Hungary it consists of fifty per cent. of a man's earnings, but free medical attendance is given to all the members of the family. In Norway sick pay dates from the fourth day, and may not exceed sixty per cent. of the average daily earnings as defined by the statute. In the event of death, funeral money is paid to the relatives, the usual amount being twenty times the daily wages of the deceased; in Norway the maxi-

mum is £2 15s. 6d. Higher benefits can be given for higher contributions.

Old Age and Infirmary.

In Germany the cost of old age and infirmity pensions is borne by employers and workpeople in equal shares, but the Imperial Government makes a uniform annual addition of £2 10s. to every pension granted. For the purpose of fixing the amount of the contributions and pensions, the insured are divided into five classes according to their wages, as calculated in several different ways (the usual basis being 300 times the daily wage of the class of worker insured). The present weekly contributions payable by employers and workpeople jointly are 13d., 23d., 3d., 33d., and 43d. respectively, according to the class. An old age pension may be claimed by any worker who has completed his seventieth year and paid contributions for 1,200 weeks, whether or not he is unfit for work. An infirmity pension, on the other hand, may be claimed at any age by any worker who has paid contributions for 200 weeks, provided that he is unable to earn one-third of the current daily wages earned in his locality by persons of his own class and of normal capacity. Persons entitled to either pension must make their choice between them and cannot draw both. The old age pensions vary in amount from £5 10s. to £11 10s. a year, according to the wages class of the recipient. A Bill was introduced into the Reichstag in October 1911 for extending the advantages of compulsory insurance against old age and infirmity to all employed persons whose incomes are less than £250 a year.

In France the law of April 5, 1910, applies the obligation to be insured against old age and infirmity to the whole population, urban and rural equally, receiving less than £120 a year in salary or wages; this population is estimated at 10,500,000. The funds out of which pensions will be paid will be derived from regular contributions made by those insured and by their employers in equal amount, and State subsidies in the form of a yearly addition, not exceeding £2 8s., to each annuity purchased by these contributions. The contributions payable yearly are 14s. 4d. in respect of a man, 9s. 7d. for a woman, and 7s. 2d. for a minor (under eighteen years). Old age pensions become due at the age of sixty-five years, and the contributory period necessary for receiving the full State subsidy is thirty years, but at the age of fifty-five years it will be competent for an insured person to anticipate his pension, in which case the State grant will be proportionately reduced. The French Government has pledged itself to reduce the pension age to sixty, and to introduce at an early date a measure of invalidity insurance.

In all the foreign schemes of **Unemployment Insurance**, unemployment resulting from strikes and lock-outs, and also from sickness and accident where other provision exists, is excluded. As a rule the receipt of benefit is further dependent upon a qualifying term of membership and of local residence. A maximum duration of benefit is invariably fixed, and it is usual to impose a short "waiting time" during which no benefit can be claimed. Subsidised schemes of unemployment benefit are usually worked in conjunction with labour registries.

HOME RULE.

THE SCHEMES OF 1886 AND 1893 COMPARED.

Home Rule, once rejected by the Commons and once by the Lords, is again in the front of the political situation. The early history of the movement is sketched on page 360. The Liberal Government of 1906—the first that had been returned to office since the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule Bill in 1893—was pledged in anticipation not to handle the subject. In December 1909, however, when the Parliament of 1906 was dissolved, Mr. Asquith returned to the question in a speech at the Albert Hall. After describing Ireland as "the one undeniable failure of British statesmanship," he continued: "Speaking on behalf of my colleagues, and I believe of my party, the solution of the problem can be found only in one way—by a policy which, while explicitly safeguarding the supreme and indefeasible authority of the Imperial Parlia-

ment, will set up in Ireland a system of full self-government in regard to purely Irish affairs. There is not, and there cannot be, any question of separation. There is not and cannot be any question of rivalry or competing supremacy; but subject to these conditions that is the Liberal policy. For reasons which I believe to be adequate, the present Parliament was disabled in advance from proposing any such solution. But in the new House of Commons the hands of the Liberal Government and the Liberal majority will be in this matter entirely free."

In these circumstances it is interesting to recall the chief points of difference between the two Bills introduced by Mr. Gladstone in 1886 and 1893. For convenience of comparison these matters are here set out in parallel columns:—

Mr. Gladstone's Two Bills.

1886.

The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament is asserted simply in a saving clause among "miscellaneous" provisions. All matters in which it is not competent for the Irish Legislature to make or repeal laws are to remain within the exclusive authority of the Imperial Parliament, whose power is in no wise to be diminished.

There is a single Legislative Body, composed of two "Orders": (1) consisting of 103 members, of whom 75 are elected (for 10 years) by electoral districts, and 28 representative peers (to hold office for 30 years); (2) 204 members returned by existing constituencies.

Several exceptions and restrictions limit the powers of the Irish Legislature. No laws can be made, for example, as regards treaties, trade, Navy and Army, the endowment or establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abrogating or derogating from the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution or charity.

The executive authority continues vested in the Sovereign, and the Lord-Lieutenant, who, as the Sovereign's representative, is to carry on the executive Government, "with the aid of such officers and such council as to Her Majesty may from time to time seem fit."

No Irish members in the House of Commons, and no Irish Representative Peers in the House of Lords.

Appeals from the Irish Law Courts, and also claims as to Peerage, are still to go to the House of Lords.

1893.

It is more emphatically enacted in the second clause that the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished. And there is added a preliminary recital to the same effect.

The Legislature is composed of two separate "Houses": (1) the Legislative Council, of 48 councillors, elected (for 8 years) on a special register; (2) the Legislative Assembly, of 103 members, returned by existing constituencies.

The restrictions and exceptions are similar, but are more stringently defined and somewhat extended. For example, there are additional prohibitions as to any legislation authorising the use of arms, or the formation of associations for drill for military purposes; or diverting the property or altering the constitution of any religious body; or establishing or endowing any theological professorship or any university or college contrary to the conditions of the Dublin University Test Act.

No legislation may be passed "whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law in accordance with settled principles and precedents"; and among "transitory" provisions is one that, for three years, no Act shall be passed "respecting the relations of landlord and tenant, or the sale, purchase, or tilling of land generally" (excepting land for railways, etc., and local undertakings).

The Lord-Lieutenant, as the Sovereign's representative, is to be aided and advised by an Executive Committee of the Privy Council of Ireland. There is also an additional proviso that the lieutenants of counties shall be appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

Eighty Irish representatives in the House of Commons, to be elected by constituencies as set out in the schedule.

Appeals from the Irish Courts go no longer to the House of Lords, but to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; but claims to Peerages are to be decided by the House of Lords, as before.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, "while that force subsists," is to continue under the control of the Lord-Lieutenant. The Dublin Metropolitan Police to remain under the Lord-Lieutenant for two years, and thereafter until any alteration is made by the Irish Parliament, which is given power to provide police forces controlled by local authorities.

The Irish Legislature may impose taxes other than Customs and Excise duties (which continue under the direction of the Imperial Parliament). The balance of receipts from Customs and Excise—after meeting such charges as expenses of collection and contributions to Imperial liabilities—to form part of the Irish revenue. This balance, together with the proceeds of taxes imposed by the Irish Legislature, and controlled by the Irish Government, to form a separate Irish Consolidated Fund. As annual contributions from Ireland to the United Kingdom various amounts are set out in detail, such as £1,466,000 for interest and management of the Irish share of the National Debt (reckoned at £48,000,000 bank annuities), which is gradually to be redeemed by a sinking-fund. Specific sums are likewise fixed for the Navy, Army, Civil Service, and other Imperial obligations. Part of the proceeds of the Customs and Excise is to be applied by the Treasury in accordance with any Land Purchase Act to be passed by the Imperial Parliament in that session; for which purpose there is also a charge on the Irish Consolidated Fund. The above annual contributions, during a period of 30 years, are not to be increased, but may be reduced, or cease, as provided.

The Judges and Civil Servants are to be paid out of the revenue from Customs and Excise, or, if that is not sufficient, from the Irish Consolidated Fund; and these sums, if not so paid, "shall continue charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."

The Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police are to be paid for by the Imperial Government, with a contribution from Ireland of £1,000,000 per annum.

The Irish Legislature may provide for carrying on the Postal and Telegraph Service, which, together with the Savings Banks, will then be transferred to the Irish Government.

Two important debates upon the intentions of the Government with regard to Home Rule took place in the session of 1911, the one in February, on an amendment to the Address moved by Mr. Ian Malcolm, who complained of "the obscure and conflicting declarations of your Majesty's Ministers on the subject of Home Rule, the attainment of which is openly avowed as one of the main reasons for altering the existing Constitution of the country, but which, in the opinion of this House, is subversive of the unity of the United Kingdom and of the well-being of all its parts"; the other in April, on an amendment moved by Mr. Long proposing to exclude Home Rule from the operation of the Parliament Bill. The former debate was perhaps the more interesting, since it drew from Mr. Asquith an indication that his scheme would follow the lines of the South African Constitution. Referring to South Africa,

These two police forces, under the control of the Lord-Lieutenant, may, at his discretion, be maintained for six years. But they are to be gradually reduced, and ultimately cease to exist. Only civil police may then be established under any Irish Act.

For six years "the existing taxes in Ireland" (varied in amount, or not) are to be imposed and regulated by the Imperial Parliament. After that period these rights are transferred to the Irish Parliament—with certain exceptions as to Customs and Excise—and the contribution of Ireland to the exchequer of the United Kingdom is then to be revised. The Irish revenue is divided into "special" and "general." The former is mainly raised from the above taxes; the latter obtained from taxes "other than the existing taxes in Ireland," to be imposed by the Irish Legislature. One-third of the "general" revenue, and also Ireland's portion of any Imperial "miscellaneous" revenue (as defined in a schedule), is to be paid as Ireland's contribution to "Imperial liabilities and expenditure" (defined in schedule). The residue of this amount is to be added to the "special" revenue regulated by the Irish Government. And then these two amounts together are to form a separate Irish Consolidated Fund. Various charges are placed on that fund, including those relating to payments in connection with "sums issued to meet the dividends or sinking-fund on guaranteed land stock under the Land Purchase Act, 1891."

The Judges and Civil Servants are to be paid for out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom, which is then to be repaid out of the Irish exchequer. The Lord-Lieutenant is to appoint the judges.

The two police forces are to be paid for out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom, and two-thirds of the cost are to be repaid by the Irish exchequer.

The Post Office is to be regulated by the Imperial Parliament until the contributions of Ireland to the exchequer of the United Kingdom are revised; and if the revenue is less than the expenditure, the deficiency is to be paid out of the Irish exchequer; but if it is more, it is to form part of the "special" revenue of Ireland.

he asked (Feb. 15th): "What has been the result there? Why should not the same remedy which has been applied with so much success—complete local autonomy subject to Imperial supremacy—be applied at home at our own doors?"

Mr. Redmond, in the course of the same debate, declared that he and his colleagues accepted absolutely the definition of Home Rule laid down by the Prime Minister. "Ireland's demand," he said, "is for full legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament. The statute constituting the new Irish Parliament must settle what are purely Irish affairs; therefore, that question rests in the hands of the present Imperial Parliament. The retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, and what number of them shall be retained, must also, of course,

be settled by the Imperial statutes. When an Irish Parliament, as I have indicated, has been created it will then be there, a ready-made portion of any federal system that Great Britain may create in the future. We mean by Home Rule an Irish Parliament with an Executive responsible to it—created by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, charged with the management of purely Irish affairs, leaving to the Imperial Parliament, in which Ireland would probably continue to be represented, but in smaller numbers, the management as at present of all Imperial affairs, the Imperial Parliament also retaining an over-riding supreme authority such as it possesses to-day over every Parliament in the Empire." He went on to say that the Home Rule defined by Mr. Asquith, "and defined in a less powerful way" in his own words above quoted, is a Home Rule which he honestly believed would be a final settlement.

The scheme of the Government, Mr. Birrell stated, at a meeting at Ilfracombe on Oct. 19, "involves the setting up in Ireland of a Parliament consisting of two Chambers, with a Cabinet of Ministers responsible to it. It involves that this Irish Parliament shall have full representative powers and control over purely Irish concerns. In considering what those concerns are, we shall be found taking a wide view."

Mr. Redmond stated, on Oct. 22, that the coming Home Rule Bill was at that date almost completed.

With regard to the religious question, Mr. Redmond stated, in a speech at Swindon on Oct. 9th, that "any safeguards Great Britain wants, any safeguards the Protestants of Ireland want, they can have in their Home Rule Bill; but I say to them the best safeguard of all, and in my judgment the only real safeguard, is trust in the people."

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, on Dec. 13th, 1910, said that "no Home Rule Bill that would ever be proposed would give the Irish Parliament the slightest power over religion. The Home Rule Bill would contain a clause that would prevent them establishing any religion, either Roman Catholic or Protestant."

These assurances have failed to allay the anxieties of Ulster. At a conference held in Belfast in September 1911, under the presidency of Lord Londonderry, the Ulster Unionists, knowing, they declared, that the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin "will inevitably lead to disaster to the Empire and absolute ruin to Ireland, the degradation of our citizenship in the United Kingdom, and the destruction of our material prosperity and our civil and religious liberties," solemnly pledged themselves that under no conditions would they acknowledge any such Government or accept its decrees. They appointed a commissioner "to take immediate steps in consultation with Sir Edward Carson to frame and submit a constitution for a provisional Government for Ulster, having due regard to the interests of the loyalists in other parts of Ireland, the powers and duration of such provisional Government to come into operation on the day of the passage of any Home Rule Bill, to remain in force until Ulster shall again resume unimpaired her citizenship in the United Kingdom and her high position in the great British Empire."

As a preliminary step towards the preparation of a scheme of Home Rule, the Government in April 1911 appointed a Committee to consider the existing financial relations between Ireland and the other component parts of the United Kingdom, and to distinguish as far as possible between Irish local expenditure and Imperial expenditure in Ireland. The Committee consisted of Sir Henry Primrose (chairman), Lord Pirrie, Mr. W. G. S. Adams, Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, Mr. Frederick Huth Jackson, the Bishop of Ross, and Mr. William Plender. Their report was treated by the Government as confidential.

Home Rule All Round.

The movement for "Home Rule All Round," "Devolution," or "Federation" as its advocates prefer to call it, has attracted interest from its advocacy not only by Lord Haldane and other members of the Government, but by some of the younger members of the Unionist party. The scheme was canvassed in some of the Unionist papers in the autumn of 1910 as affording the basis of a compromise between Unionists and Liberals on the Constitutional question. It has been urged that Federal Home Rule, "by delegating to subordinate Legislatures in the several countries of the United Kingdom purely national affairs, would relieve the congestion of business in the House of Commons, and would remove from the control of the House of Lords such questions as licensing and education, which, apart from finance, have been in recent years the main causes of difference between the two Houses."

A Unionist Protest.

The idea has failed, however, to command the sympathy of the Unionist party in general, and evoked a protest, signed by a large number of Unionist members of both Houses, who denounced it as "opposed to the most vital interests of the Kingdom and the Empire." "It entails," they said, "the application to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales of the experimental policy which the electorate has refused to sanction in the case of Ireland alone. It involves the setting up of four new Parliaments, and the establishment of a completely new order of relationships between the four divisions of the United Kingdom."

"Under this scheme there would be five Parliaments in the United Kingdom instead of one. There would be two distinct Parliaments in London—an English Parliament and a British Parliament."

"Apart from the difficulty and complexity of such a scheme—which could only be carried through both Houses of Parliament after a prolonged discussion, and would then require the assent of the people at a General Election—the heavy cost incurred would put an intolerable weight on the already over-burdened taxpayers. To cite a single important point, all the arguments employed in favour of payment of members would apply to the members of the proposed four new Parliaments."

The Claims of Scotland—

The special claims of Scotland have been set forth in a manifesto published by the Scottish National Committee. This document, which was signed by 21 Scottish Liberal M.P.'s, called upon the northern kingdom to "pursue at

once an ideal of Constitutional revision which will include, so far as she is concerned, the concentration of her legislative and administrative machinery in Scotland, and its control by her representatives, under such safeguards as may be necessary to retain the absolute supremacy of the Imperial Parliament." The scheme was embodied in a Bill laid before the House of Commons in Aug. 1911 by Sir Henry Dalziel. The Bill proposed to set up a Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh, with 144 members, two for each of the existing constituencies, and an executive responsible to that Parliament. It was not proposed to change the present representation at Westminster. The scheme being regarded as part of a Federal system, its promoters considered that until a Federal system is adopted the Scottish representatives

at Westminster should have the same *status* as they have at present. Nor was any financial proposal made, the assumption being that the financial relations between England and Scotland would be based on present relations.

And of Wales.

In Wales a Federal Home Rule movement has been organised among the Liberals of the Principality.

It has been stated that the preamble of the coming Irish Home Rule Bill points to the desirability of extending the principle to Scotland and Wales. A step to this end was taken by Government amendments to the National Insurance Bill setting up separate authorities and funds for Scotland, Ireland, and Wales (see p. 366).

THE REFERENDUM.

The Referendum is a means of ascertaining the will of the electorate without subjecting the country to the turmoil of a contested election. It has attained considerable prominence in English politics owing to its adoption as a part of the Unionist programme of Constitutional Reform and to the pledges given by Mr. Balfour in Dec. 1909, and subsequently, that a Tariff Reform Bill should not be enacted without submission to Referendum. A Bill to provide for the employment of the Referendum in case of disputes between Lords and Commons was introduced on his own responsibility by Lord Balfour of Burleigh in March 1911. The Bill, which was known as the "Reference to the People Bill," gave rise to some interesting debates, but was not carried to its final stages.

The Referendum has been long practised in Switzerland; it is embodied in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth, where it has been exercised three times, the last occasion being in April 1911; and it was employed in Natal in 1909 to ascertain the opinion of the colonists on the question of adhesion to the South African Union. Parliamentary papers [Cd. 5522 and 5778] were issued in 1911 explanatory of the working of the system in foreign countries and in Australia respectively. In *Anst. alia* the cost of the Referendum, if taken on the same day as a General Election, does not exceed £5,000. If taken independently, the cost is about £50,000.

As to its applicability to the United Kingdom Lord Courtney of Penwith says: "A question or questions would be settled to which the electors of the kingdom would be invited to answer Yes or No on a prescribed day, or within a prescribed period. The same army of presiding officers and polling clerks, the same machinery of polling stations and voting papers, would have to be provided as at a General Election, but all this would be done at the expense of the nation instead of the candidates. There would, in fact, be no candidates, and their hopes and fears and personal interests would not arise."

Mr. Balfour, speaking on Feb. 6th, 1911, said: "I think the Referendum ought to be a permanent part of our Constitution for dealing with great differences of opinion between the two Houses of Parliament. I think that so long as that view is held by our Party, and if it be embodied—as I hope it will be embodied—as a permanent part of the machinery of the

Constitution, that you will find it almost both impossible and inexpedient to exclude from its purview certain great questions on which the two Houses may be fundamentally agreed." Mr. Balfour made, however, this reservation: "Do not let it be understood that I think that the Referendum is a proper machinery for dealing with normal Budgets. It is not."

The prominent Liberal politicians who are in favour of the Referendum are comparatively few. Mr. Asquith at Wolverhampton, in Nov. 1910, replying to a challenge from Mr. Balfour to submit the question of Home Rule to a Referendum, referred to the working of the Referendum in Switzerland, the United States, Canada, and Australia. He went on to say (we quote the *Times* report): "I have given during the last twelve months very careful study to the evidence afforded by these countries, and the result is that I have come to two conclusions: First, that on the whole the Referendum has proved in practice a most disappointing and unsatisfactory way of ascertaining public opinion, and one proof of that is, that a relatively small percentage, indeed a very small percentage, of the electors will take the trouble to record their votes on the Referendum as compared with those who go to the polling-booths at the General Election. My second conclusion is this: the Referendum has only succeeded partially, even where it has had a partial success. It is in countries whose social and political conditions are totally different from and far less highly developed than our own. What are the effects of it? In the first place, in regard to matters not of vital importance it gives, as I have said, an uncertain sound and is no trustworthy organ or index of the will and opinion of the people; in the next place, on matters of first-rate importance it is, or it would be in this country, in effect a General Election, with all the cost, all the turmoil, all the disturbance of business, but without its decisive results, and further—and this is the most important objection of all—once engraft the Referendum on our Constitution as part and parcel of its normal working machinery, you impair, and in time you will destroy, the whole sense of responsibility, both of Ministers and of members of the House of Commons—which is the salt and the salvation of our political life."

Lord Morley expressed similar views in a speech in the House of Lords on March 28th, 1911,

THE VOTE AND ITS VALUE.

SCHEMES OF ELECTORAL REFORM.

Addressing a deputation on Nov. 7th, 1911, Mr. Asquith said he had long been of opinion that there was only one way in which the question of electoral reform could be settled upon a sure, rational, and lasting foundation, and that was by abolishing once and for all the technical distinctions which at present existed in the different categories of qualification—lodger, property owner, occupier, rated resident, householder, and the like. The thing must be placed on the only rational foundation—that a man who had satisfied the conditions he had laid down, and was a *bona fide* resident or inhabitant in the neighbourhood when he claimed a vote, should be automatically, without any effort of his own, and by the machinery of a public officer and at the public expense, invested with the full power of the franchise. As far as he could forecast the probable course of legislation, that would be the principle upon which legislation would proceed. He went on to say that he hoped the Government would introduce proposals to this end in the next session of Parliament, and that although, speaking for himself, he did not hold that the term "man" must include "woman," yet any Bill introduced would be in such a form that it would be open to the House of Commons, if it pleased, to make that extension to it. Questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that, in his opinion, any large reconstruction of the franchise law must be followed, as a logical corollary, by an equitable redistribution of representatives. He declined to say whether the proposals would include the principle of proportional representation. It seems likely, from Mr. Asquith's statement, that the promised Bill will be a short one, dealing with the franchise only. A private Bill introduced early in 1911 by Mr. Crawshaw Williams, on behalf of the People's Suffrage Federation, proposed to give the franchise at 21 years of age, with a three months' residential qualification, to abolish plural voting and University representation, to provide registration at the cost of the State, the register to be published at least four times a year, and to come into force a month after publication.

Proportional Representations.

A Royal Commission was appointed (Dec. 1908) "to examine the various schemes which have been adopted or proposed, in order to secure a fully representative character for popularly elected legislative bodies, and to consider whether, and how far they, or any of them, are capable of application in this country in regard to the existing electorate."

The report of the Commissioners [Cd. 5163], price 6d., was published in May 1910. They summarised their conclusions as follows: "We recommend," they said, "the adoption of the Alternative Vote in cases where more than two candidates stand for one seat. We do not recommend its application to two-member constituencies, but we submit that the question of the retention of such constituencies, which are anomalous, should be reconsidered as soon as opportunity offers. Of schemes for producing proportional representation, we think that the

Transferable Vote would have the best chance of ultimate acceptance, but we are unable to recommend its adoption in existing circumstances for elections to the House of Commons."

The Report states further that the objections to the transferable vote do not extend "beyond political elections where the question which party is to govern the country plays a predominant part. . . . The system shows at its best at elections where the comparative merits of candidates as individuals are at issue. Thus there would be much to be said in its favour as a method for the constitution of an elected Second Chamber." This favourable view was adopted by Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues in forming the House of Lords Reconstitution Bill. (Sec p. 364.) The Commission also indicated their approval of using the transferable vote in municipal and similar elections, referring to the "marked success" of the system in Johannesburg and Pretoria. A movement is on foot in South Africa for optional extension of the proportional system to all municipalities, and some municipal boroughs in this country have passed resolutions in its favour.

The advocates of Proportional Representation, which, in one form or another, has already been introduced in Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Wurtemberg, Tasmania, and in senatorial, provincial, and municipal elections in the South African Union, assert boldly that if representative government is to be a reality, it must ultimately occupy the whole area of representative institutions.

The essential feature of all schemes of proportional representation is the formation of constituencies returning several members—the number might vary from 3 to as many as 13 or more. For it is only if several members are returned that the representation can be divided between the different parties existing in the constituency in proportion to their strength. This object can be attained by several methods, which, however, fall generally into two groups—being either systems of "lists," such as the Belgian system, or systems in which the elector votes independently of any list, as in the system of the "single transferable vote."

"List" Systems.

All "list" systems of proportional representation have this in common, that each party puts forward a list of candidates for which the elector votes either as a whole or with modifications of his own devising. At the close of the poll the returning officer counts the votes given to each list and allots to it a number of seats proportionate to its strength, the candidates who were nominated at the top of the list being generally elected. Thus, if there be Liberal, Conservative, and Socialist lists in a nine-member constituency, and each list gets an equal number of votes, each list will be entitled to three members, who will nearly always be those three candidates whose names appeared at the head of the list. But the "list" methods have not found wide favour with British advocates of proportional representation, as the British elector is not used to list voting, and all

forms of list systems are thought to give too much power to party managers and allow too little independence to the elector.

The Transferable Vote.

The method most favoured in the United Kingdom is that of the "single transferable vote," which operates thus. Form a constituency returning several members. Give each voter one vote (for if he be given as many votes as there are candidates, as in municipal elections, a bare majority of electors, or, where more than two parties exist, the largest single party, will obtain all the representation). Then, if the electors fall naturally into equal and distinct parties corresponding in number to the vacancies to be filled—*e.g.* five parties in a five-member constituency, the problem is solved, for each party will return a member, the champions of each party receiving each about the same number of votes and occupying the five places at the head of the poll. (It may be observed that the Japanese actually use this system.) But in practice this satisfactory result would rarely or never happen, at any rate in the United Kingdom. It is more likely that with us there would be three parties of unequal size—Liberal, Unionist, and Labour; and in such a case, if each elector has one vote, it may happen that the most numerous party will not obtain the majority of the seats because it may waste its votes in giving its most popular candidate a large majority. Thus a poll in a five-member constituency, in which there are 6,000 Unionists, 2,000 Liberals, and 2,000 Labour men, might result as follows:

First Unionist . . .	5,500	} Elected.
First Liberal . . .	1,002	
First Labour man . . .	1,001	
Second Labour man . . .	999	} Not elected.
Second Liberal . . .	998	
Second Unionist . . .	450	
Third Unionist . . .	50	

—a plainly unjust result, in which the great popularity of the first Unionist candidate has actually lost his party two seats. It is in order to avoid this evil that the vote is made *transferable*—*i.e.* the elector is allowed to indicate to whom he wishes his vote transferred if the candidate whom he most favours does not need his vote. This the elector does by marking the candidate he likes best by the figure 1, and indicating his second, third, and further choices by the figures 2, 3 and so on, placed opposite the names of other candidates.

The task of the returning officer involves more care than the present system. He has, in the first instance, to ascertain what is the least number of votes sufficient to render certain the election of a candidate, a number usually called "the quota." [For it must always be borne in mind, in considering a proportional system, that a candidate, to ensure election, does not need to poll a majority of the votes cast—*i.e.* to have a majority of the electors as his own personal supporters—but only to poll a number of votes enough to make it certain that he will be one of the candidates high enough on the poll to secure a seat—*e.g.* where five are to be elected that he will be one of the first five.] This quota is determined as follows: just as in a single-member constituency a candidate who polls one more than half the votes must be elected, and the quota there would therefore be one more than half, so in a two-member constituency the

quota is one more than a third—for not more than two candidates can poll so much—and in a three-member constituency one more than a fourth, and so on, and the general rule for arriving at the quota is to divide the total of all the votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled and add one to the result. Thus, in the above illustration, the quota would be 10,000 divided by six, or (neglecting fractions) 1,666 + 1 = 1,667.

Having ascertained the quota, the returning officer declares elected the candidates who have received that number of votes, and then transfers in strict proportion the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota, and credits them to the unelected candidates indicated as next preferences by the voters whose votes are transferred. He then declares elected those candidates who, as a result of these transfers, have received the quota. Thus, this operation would result in the election of more Unionist candidates in the illustration given above, for the first Unionist candidate would be left with 1,667 votes (one quota) only, and the balance would be transferred—if the electors had so marked their papers—to the second and third Unionist candidates, who thus would have received the quota and been elected.

If these transfers of surplus votes do not result in filling all the vacancies, the candidates lowest on the poll are eliminated by the returning officer one after the other and their votes are transferred, in accordance with the wishes of their supporters, to the candidates indicated as next preferences. This is done on the theory that their election is hopeless, and therefore their supporters are treated as being asked and (where further preferences are marked) as answering the question, "The candidate of your first choice being hopeless, whom now do you prefer?" The returning officer continues this process of elimination until the required number of candidates, having each obtained the quota, have been declared elected, or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates not eliminated are declared elected.

The Alternative Vote.

The Alternative Vote is a form of Second Ballot which has grown in favour in late years. It possesses the advantage of saving the time, trouble, and expense of a second poll, but it suffers from the same defects as the Second Ballot and in almost equal degree. By this system the elector in a single-member constituency, where three or more candidates stand, can mark with a 2 the name of his second choice. Then, if the leading candidate has not a clear majority, the candidate lowest on the poll is eliminated, and his votes are transferred, as in the system of the transferable vote. The Alternative Vote is used in Australia, but various of the States, notably South and Western Australia, are inclined towards the Transferable Vote (with proportional representation), already adopted by Tasmania in 1907.

Further information as to all matters connected with electoral reform may be obtained from the Hon. Sec. of the Proportional Representation Society, Mr. John H. Humphreys, 179, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

For some years Bills proposing to enfranchise women have been presented to Parliament. A body known as the Conciliation Committee, consists of men and women organised to promote a Bill which all the women's franchise societies support. A Bill from this quarter was introduced by Mr. Shackleton on June 14th, 1910. It was described as a Bill "to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women occupiers." It was not introduced without opposition. On July 11th, in moving the second reading, Mr. Shackleton explained that the Bill would endow women householders with the vote if they inhabited any house or part of a house, even a single room, however low its value, provided the occupier had full control of the premises she occupied; women occupying offices, etc., valued at £10; women living together as joint occupiers, provided the house was worth £10 to each occupier; and married women in cases where a woman and her husband were not both registered in respect of the same house. There was a great deal of cross-speaking as well as voting: some ministers were for, others against the Bill; Mr. Balfour was for it, Mr. Austen Chamberlain was opposed. Mr. Lloyd George, while saying that he was in favour of Woman Suffrage, would not support the Bill. He has since declared that its basis was such that it would have enfranchised most of the women who are politically opposed to him, while such as would support him would fail to secure the vote. The result was, however, that the amendment to reject the Bill was defeated by 299 to 190; but the House then voted to commit the Bill to a Committee of the whole House, which was tantamount to shelving it for the session.

On May 5th, 1911, a Bill, entitled the *Women's Enfranchisement Bill*, was brought before the Commons by Sir George Kemp. This Bill differed from its predecessor by omitting the £10 qualification. There was a full discussion, which was characterised by two things, viz. that there was a singular exhibition of difference of opinion in every quarter of the House—Unionist, Liberal, Labour, and Irish—and by the fact that no member of the Government spoke. The result was very favourable, for the Bill was read a second time by 255 against 88 votes. On May 8th the House went into Committee on the Bill, but as it was after 11 o'clock it resumed immediately, and the Bill went no further. On May 12th the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of Dublin appeared at the Bar of the House, and presented a petition in favour of the Bill. Later by question and answer several conversations were held over the Bill, with a view to getting facilities to proceed with it; but the utmost secured was a promise through Mr. Lloyd George that if the Bill were reintroduced next session in a form sufficiently wide to admit of considerable amendment a week or more would be granted for its discussion. The cause of Woman Suffrage has been considerably complicated since then by the Government proposals regarding Manhood Suffrage (see p. 386).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies consists of more than 200 societies in Great Britain whose sole object is to obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women. It is strictly a non-party organisation, and has always carried on its work by orderly and constitutional methods, believing that the

cause of women's suffrage, the basis of which was justice and not force, did not require such methods for its advocacy. President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.; Hon. Sec., Miss Edith Dimock; Sec., Miss T. G. Whitehead, M.A. Offices, Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Women's Social and Political Union was formed in 1903. The official organ of the Union *Votes for Women*, is published every Thursday, price 1d. A public meeting is held every Monday afternoon from 3 to 5, in the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W., and every Thursday evening from 8 to 10 in the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, W. The Committee consists of: Mrs. Pankhurst (Founder and Hon. Sec.), Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. Tuke (Joint Hon. Sec.), Miss Christabel Pankhurst (Organising Sec.), Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Mary Neal, and Miss Elizabeth Robins. Address, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, formed 1908, "to form a bond of union between all Conservatives and Unionists who are in favour of the removal of the sex disqualification, and the extension of the franchise to all duly qualified women; to convince members of the Conservative and Unionist Party of the desirability of this policy, and as far as is possible to give active support to official candidates at elections when they are in favour of the enfranchisement of women; to work for women's enfranchisement by educative and constitutional methods consistent with Unionist principles." President, The Countess of Selborne; Chairman of Executive Committee, Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Gilbert Samuel. Head Office, 48, Dover Street, London, W.

Women's Local Government Society, established 1893, on a non-party basis, to promote the removal of all remaining legal disabilities of women in respect to local government; the participation of women in local government, both as administrators and as officials; and the study among women of their duties as citizens in respect to local government. Hon. Sec., Miss Leigh Browne; Assist. Sec., Miss Berry. Office, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Freedom League. Its object is to secure for women the Parliamentary vote, as it is, or may be, granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes. President, Mrs. Despard; Hon. Treasurer, Miss C. V. Tite; Hon. Head Political and Militant Department, Mrs. How Martyn, A.R.S.C. B.Sc.; Secretary, Miss F. A. Underwood. Office, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Women Textile and other Workers' Representation Committee has Woman Suffrage as its sole object. Secs., Miss Eva Gore-Booth and Miss E. Roper, B.A., 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

The National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage was formed to resist the proposal to admit women to the Parliamentary franchise and to Parliament, whilst at the same time maintaining the principle of representation of women on municipal and other local bodies. President, Earl of Cromer; Deputy President, Countess of Jersey; Hon. Treasurer, G. Massie; Sec., Miss L. Terry Lewis. Office, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Tariff Reform Proposals—The Case for Tariff Reform—The Case for Free Trade—Investments Abroad—Fiscal Associations.

In the 1904-5-6 editions of the ANNUAL a full historical account is given of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, which Mr. Chamberlain initiated by his speech at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, and by subsequent speeches in the House of Commons. The political aspect of the Fiscal Question, and particularly its effect upon Political Parties, is dealt with on p. 361.

Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

On Oct. 6th, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, freed from the responsibilities of office by his resignation from the Cabinet, opened his campaign at Glasgow. The proposals made by him at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

On foreign corn and flour . . . 2s. per qr.
On foreign meat and dairy produce 5%
Foreign manufactured goods . . . 10%

Maize and bacon, however, should be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The Colonies should have a preference by exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference should also be given to them upon Colonial wines, and also perhaps upon Colonial fruits.

These new duties should be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

Tea	3 of duty†
Sugar	1 " "
Coffee and Cocoa	2 " "

The Present Proposals.

The scheme is understood to have undergone some modification since it was propounded seven years ago. In an article which was published on the eve of the General Election of Jan. 1910 by the *Birmingham Daily Post*, and which was widely regarded as an authoritative expression of the Birmingham school, it was stated that: "The plan which we believe to be at present favoured is to allow raw materials to come in free, to place a duty of 5 per cent. on goods on which little labour has been spent, 10 per cent. on goods more nearly approaching the finished state, and 15 per cent. on completely manufactured articles. Just as there are to be three rates of duty, so there will be three scales in each rate. To take an example by way of illustration—if an article is deemed to come under the 10 per cent. rate, that will be the standard duty applicable to foreigners who are commercially 'friendly.' But there will be a lower duty—possibly 7½ per cent.—to be charged on colonial produce, and a higher duty—possibly 12½ or 15 per cent.—to be charged on the produce of countries which seek unduly to penalise British goods. Corn, according to present views, is to be liable to a

duty of 2s. a quarter when coming from a foreign country. Mr. Chamberlain proposed to remit the whole of the duty to the Colonies. There is, however, a possibility of this arrangement being modified by asking the Colonies to agree to a substantial preference which will not free them from the whole of the duty. The chief aim of any modification would be to increase the revenue, and at the same time to lend some encouragement to wheat-growing at home. A tariff framed on the basis indicated above is calculated to produce a revenue of 16 to 20 millions, and, at the same time, to give an immense impulse to home trade and home employment. The cost of collection is put down at a *maximum* of a quarter of a million." It should be added, however, that the proposal to impose a duty on Colonial wheat is not supported by Mr. Balfour. In a letter dated April 15th, 1910, and addressed to Mr. Courthope, M.P., he wrote: "I have been giving the subject much consideration, and, after consultation with my colleagues, I have come to the conclusion that it [colonial wheat] should be imported free."

In his speech at Nottingham on Nov. 17th, 1910, Mr. Balfour gave a party pledge that any increase in the cost of bread due to the imposition of a duty on corn should be balanced by a reduction of the duties on tea and sugar. On Dec. 1st of the same year he promised that a Tariff Reform Bill should be submitted to a Referendum before enactment.

A Tariff Reform amendment to the Address was moved by Mr. Lyttelton in the House of Commons on Feb. 9th, and rejected by 324 to 222 votes.

The following is an outline of the arguments for and against Tariff Reform as presented by the pleaders on either side:—

The Case for Tariff Reform.

"The case for Tariff Reform, though complicated by intricate matters of fact, really turns upon a few simple, yet comprehensive principles. As Mr. Balfour has said, it is a policy to which all the tendencies of modern commerce, all the tendencies of domestic politics, have gradually been working up. In the days of the Corn Laws the home-grown supply of wheat was 88 per cent. of the whole; it is now 25 per cent. only. The foreign supply was then only 12 per cent.; it is 75 per cent. now. In 1846 our manufacturing supremacy placed us beyond all rivalry: we were the 'workshop of the world,' and therefore bound to dominate every market to which we might be admitted. In other words, trade was on a co-operative basis; foreign nations provided us with raw material and food, and purchased our finished goods in return. To-day, however, the dominating factor in trade is not co-operation, but foreign competition. This may be seen, first, in the extent to which other nations—notably Germany and the United States—are becoming independent of us so far as their own wants are concerned, and are, as manufacturers, competing with us in other markets; and secondly, in the extent to which they are competing with us in our own. These are facts which emerge like rocks above the mist and foam of partisan

* To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10%, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

† Then at 6d., in 1910 at 5d., per lb.

controversy. Tariff Reform, therefore, does not involve a revival of the old policy of Protection. It is imperative owing to entirely new conditions affecting our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and also to the economic needs of Empire. Tariff Reform, moreover, suggests the only rational and practicable method of raising the revenue required for Social Reform and the administration of the realm. It would secure this by removing a large part of our present oppressive taxation on food and tobacco, and put duties instead on imported foreign manufactured goods and products, which compete with things we manufacture and produce in this country. Such taxes would be paid partly or wholly by the foreigner, who would either have to reduce his prices or lose our market. Food prices would not be increased, because competition would be set up between a taxed and an untaxed supply, and such competition has a tendency to keep down prices. Tariff Reform in its Imperial aspect is concerned with the confederation and conservation of the Empire. In view of the relative growth of rival States, it becomes a primary duty to develop the wealth and productive power of every part of the Empire to the fullest possible extent, and to encourage the maximum of commercial intercourse, thus making the various parts mutually interdependent, and the whole, as far as possible, self-sufficient. Tariff Reform, therefore, means the scientific regulation of Trade and Finance in the interests of the Empire as a whole, in place of the present policy of *laissez faire*, which is the corollary of Free Trade."

The Case against Tariff Reform.

"The main ground on which free traders resist the policy, or rather the intermixture of policies, which is popularly described by the term 'Tariff Reform,' is that that policy necessarily involves a return to Protection. They contend that the substitution of what is in effect State interference with and control of the departments of productive industry and commerce for individual initiative, enterprise, technical knowledge and adaptability to varying economic conditions would prove both wasteful and pernicious. They deprecate the introduction of a fiscal system whereby taxation of commodities would be imposed not, as now, merely for the provision of necessary revenue, but largely for the benefit of particular interests in the State. They hold that the necessity of obtaining freely from external sources a very great portion of our necessary food and the raw materials of our industries is a factor which differentiates the position of the United Kingdom from that of all other countries; and that the natural channel through which those supplies reach us could not be either dammed or diverted by the interposition of customs barriers erected *ad hoc* without grave economic wastage.

"The proposed taxation of imported food, and of commodities, whether manufactured or not, which are in effect the raw materials of our industry, would raise the cost of our own requirements, thus limiting the purchasing power of our population; while it would interfere with our powers of competing with our foreign rivals in neutral markets. It would thus lead to the restriction both of our home and foreign trade, with consequent unemploy-

ment, diminished wages, and lowering of our standard of comfort. At the same time it would draw from our consumers in taxation an amount quite out of proportion to the revenue which it would provide for purposes of the State. The imposition of a Tariff Reform tariff would be immediately followed by the cancellation of the favourable tariff treatment which we now receive from practically every foreign country in the world, and the substitution of maximum tariffs against our goods.

"Free Traders deny, as contrary to the experience of all protected countries, that the burden of import duties can be transferred to the foreigner, except perhaps in a very limited number of cases, which cannot be pre-determined, and then only to a very minute and temporary degree. They deny that the fiscal manipulations, which are necessarily involved in the proposed scheme of Imperial Reciprocity or Colonial Preference, can produce any satisfactory result in strengthening the bonds of Empire, but contend that they will rather result in straining the bonds happily now existing; and finally they anticipate with dread the possibility of the growth in this country of political corruption and the fostering of selfish interests with which, in too many instances, the growth of Protection is irrevocably linked."

Investments Abroad.

The interpretation to be placed upon the growth of British investments abroad is a matter of keen controversy between Tariff Reformers and Free Traders. The rival views are indicated by the terms of the resolution moved by Mr. Baldwin (Tariff Reformer) in the House of Commons on March 17th, 1909, and the amendment moved by Mr. Russell Rea. Thus crystallised, the Tariff Reform view is that "the feeling of insecurity due to the policy of the Liberal Government, to the unfair competition of foreign producers in British markets, and to the high tariffs of foreign countries, has caused capital to be employed abroad which might have been used at home to the great advantage of the wage-earning population of the country." Free Traders, on the other hand, regard "both the steady increase in the amount of British capital invested in British colonies and foreign countries, and the character and distribution of such investments, with satisfaction, as being a consequence and an evidence of the fundamental stability and prosperity of the domestic industries and the commerce of the United Kingdom, a constantly increasing support and guarantee of their growth in the future, as well as an important instrument for maintaining cheap supplies of food for the people and raw materials for the manufacturers of this country, and would view with disfavour any attempt artificially to regulate the distribution and direction of British enterprise and industry."

In a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in June 1909, Mr. George Paish stated that if the Inland Revenue Commissioners were to bring together all the income of companies trading abroad and distributing interest and profits in this country the total would be about £140,000,000. To obtain this income Great Britain had invested about £2,700,000,000 and was obtaining an all-round return of 5·2 per cent.

In an address to the Liberal Colonial Club in

TARIFF REFORM.

May 1911, Sir Edgar Speyer stated that the capital invested outside the United Kingdom was £3,500,000,000, of which half was in the Colonies and half in foreign countries. In 1911, he said, Great Britain would receive about £180,000,000 for interest, and this amount would come to her almost entirely in foodstuffs and raw materials.

For reasons which are set forth at length by the Inland Revenue Commissioners in their latest report [Cd. 5833], price 1s. 6d., full statistical information as to foreign investment is not available. So far as it is identified, the income from abroad was as follows in the two financial years 1908-9 and 1909-10 :

	1908-9.	1909-10.
India Government stocks, loans, and guaranteed railways	£ 9,037,209	£ 9,455,519
Colonial or Foreign Government securities	23,204,471	24,618,988
Colonial or Foreign securities (other than Govt.) and possessions, coupons, and railways out of U.K. other than those included above.	56,595,713	59,189,497
Total	£88,837,393	93,264,004

This total is exclusive of a sum of £34,074,507 derived from foreign and colonial Government securities.

Of the income of £88,837,393 in 1908-9, £32,241,680 was derived from Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government securities, as follows :

	£	£
British :		
Indian	9,037,209	
Colonial	14,093,110	
		23,130,319
Foreign :		
European	1,240,737	
Asiatic	3,348,636	
African	523,609	
American	3,998,289	
		9,111,261
Total		£32,241,680

It has been estimated that French investments abroad amount to £1,600,000,000, of which £500,000,000 are invested in Russia.

German investments abroad amount to about £1,500,000,000.

Fiscal Associations and Organisations.

The following is a list of associations both for promoting and for opposing Mr. Chamberlain's policy :

For Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

The Tariff Commission was established by Mr. Chamberlain at the beginning of 1904, "to examine the fiscal proposals which he has submitted to the country; and to report as to (1) their probable effect on present conditions; (2) whether any modifications are desirable, and, if so, what should be the nature of such

modifications, having due regard to the general interests of the community; (3) the best way in which, where there are conflicting interests, those interests can be harmonised; (4) what duties, if any, should be recommended." *Hon. President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Chairman*, Sir V. Caillard; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. C. A. Pearson; *Secretary*, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins; *Assist. Sec.*, Mr. Percy A. Hurd. *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The members of the Commission are as follows :

Col. Sir Charles Allen.	Mr. J. M. Harris.
Mr. F. Baynes.	Mr. W. Harrison.
Mr. J. H. Birchenough,	Sir Alex. Henderson,
C.M.G.	Bart.
Rt. Hon. C. Booth,	Mr. Arthur Keen.
F.R.S.	Mr. J. J. Keswick.
Mr. H. Bostock.	Mr. I. Levinstein.
Sir S. B. Boulton, Bart.	Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart.
Mr. Richard Burbidge.	Mr. Robert Littlejohn.
Mr. J. J. Candlish.	Mr. Charles Lyle.
Rt. Hon. Henry Chap-	Mr. A. W. Maconochie.
lin, M.P.	Mr. W. H. Mitchell.
Hon. Sir J. A. Cock-	Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.
burn, K.C.M.G.	Sir Andrew Noble,
Mr. J. Howard Colls.	Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Mr. J. G. Colmer,	Hon. Charles Parsons,
C.M.G.	C.B., F.R.S.
Mr. J. Arthur Corah.	Sir Walter Peace,
Mr. J. W. Dennis.	K.C.M.G.
Lord Desborough.	Sir Westby Perceval,
Mr. Charles Eckersley.	K.C.M.G.
Mr. Lewis Evans.	Mr. C. J. Phillips.
Sir Chas. Follett, C.B.	Mr. Joseph Rank.
Mr. T. Gallaher.	Mr. R. H. Reade.
The Hon. Vicary	Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil C.
Gibbs.	Smith, G.C.M.G.
Mr. Alfred Gilbey.	Mr. F. Tonsley, J.P.
Sir William J. Gould-	Sir John Turney.
ing, Bart.	Mr. S. J. Waring.
Mr. F. L. Harris, M.P.	Mr. W. Bridges Webb.

Since the Commission commenced work in Jan. 1904 upwards of 15,000 firms and associations in every part of the United Kingdom have filled up forms and made written statements on the manufacturing industries.

The Commission has published the volumes of its Report dealing with 13 leading industries, viz. Iron and Steel, Cotton, Wool, Hosiery, Lace, Carpets, Silk, Flax, Hemp and Jute, Engineering (including Shipbuilding), Pottery, Glass, Sugar and Confectionery, and Agriculture; and a number of Memoranda.

Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.—*President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Treasurer*, Neville Chamberlain; *Hon. Sec.*, W. Byng Kenrick; *General Sec.*, C. A. Vince, M.A. *Office*, 39, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Tariff Reform League, inaugurated July 21st, 1903 (Mr. Chamberlain later on became a vice-president).—*President*, Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; *Chairman of the League*, The Viscount Ridley; *Chairman of Organisation Committee*, Viscount Duncannon; *Sec.*, T. W. A. Bagley; *Assistant Sec.*, J. Percy Askew; *Literary Sec.*, G. Graham Anderson. *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Liberal Union Club.—*President*, Lord Lansdowne, K.G.; *Hon. Sec.*, H. Pike Pease, M.P. *Address*, 9, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

PARTY ORGANISATIONS.

Birmingham and Midlands Women's Imperial Tariff Reform League, 39, Edmund Street.—*President*, Lady Smith; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. W. Farrow.

Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

Constitutional Free Trade Association.—*President*, Earl of Cromer; *Sec.*, E. G. Bruncker. *Office*, 34, Victoria Street, S.W.

Free Trade Union.—*President*, Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley; *Hon. Treasurers*, Earl Beauchamp and Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P.; *Secs.*, Capt. the Hon. C. Bigham, C.M.G., and

C. E. Mallet; *Assistant Sec.*, W. W. Champness. *Office*, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Free Trade Union.—*President*, Mrs. Harcourt; *Chairman*, Mrs. Thomas Lough; *Hon. Treasurer*, Lady Mond; *Hon. Sec.*, Lady Byles. *Office*, 185, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Cobden Club.—*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Welby; *Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P. *Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P. *Office*, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. Telephone, 2917 Victoria.

PARTY ORGANISATIONS.

Chief Liberal Organisations.

The chief Liberal organisations are:—**Eighty Club**, 3, Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and address Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. No fees are charged. *Sec.*, R. C. Hawkin.

Liberal Central Association. The recognised and official headquarters of the Party, the chairman of the association always being the Chief Liberal Whip for the time being. *President*, The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; *Chairman*, The Master of Elibank, M.P.; *Treasurer*, Sir Jesse Herbert; *Hon. Sec.*, Sir Robert Hudson, 21, Abingdon Street, Westminster.

Liberal Colonial Club. Formed in 1906 as a centre for Liberals interested in Colonial affairs, and to study Colonial methods of dealing with social problems. *Chairman of Committee*, Sir West Ridgeway; *Treasurer*, A. Cecil Beck, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, E. T. Cook, 5c, Portman Mansions, W.; *Sec.*, Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; Telephone, 10280 Central.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W., and issues monthly the *Liberal Magazine* and the *Liberal Monthly*. The *Liberal Year Book* is published annually at the end of the year, and pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals. *Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; *Sec.*, Charles Geake.

London Liberal Federation, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. *Chairman*, W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, Sydney W. Pascall; *Assistant Sec.*, W. G. Rattey.

National League of Young Liberals. Established 1903. Affiliated branches, 580. *President*, The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.; *Hon. Treasurer*, Francis Maclaren, M.P.; *Chairman*, C. W. B. Prescott, B.A.; *Sec.*, J. Aubrey Rees, 447, Strand, W.C.

National Liberal Federation. A union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The whole Federation represents and gives effect to the ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the party in the constituencies. *Head Offices*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W. *President*, the Right Hon. Sir John T. Brunner; *Chairman of Committee*, Sir Edward Evans; *Sec.*, Sir Robert Hudson; *Assist. Sec.*, Frank Barter. Telegraphic address, "Liberalize," London; Telephone, 2121 Victoria.

The National Reform Union was formed in

1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. Has over 250 branches, and sends out lecturers and distributes political literature all over the country. *President*, Rt. Hon. Lord Weardale of Stanhope; *Hon. Sec.*, H. J. Ogden; *Treasurer*, George Rhodes, K.C.; *Chairman of Executive*, J. Herbert Thewlis; *Sec.*, Arthur G. Symonds, M.A. *Central Office*, 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester; *London Office*, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Scottish Liberal Association. *Hon. Treasurer*, J. W. Gulland, M.P. *Eastern Section*: *Sec.*, A. D. Wood, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh. *Western Section*: *Sec.*, William Webster, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, 7, West George Street, Glasgow. *Sec.*, Miss Alice Younger, M.A.

Women's Liberal Federation, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. Affiliated branches, 767; approximate aggregate membership, 121,757. *President*, The Countess of Carlisle; *Hon. Secs.*, Lady Bamford-Slack and Mrs. Broadley Reid; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mrs. Eva McLaren; *Sec.*, Mrs. McArthur.

Women's National Liberal Association, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. *President*, Mrs. Asquith; *Chairman of Executive*, Lady Byles; *Sec.*, Miss E. E. Page.

Young Scots Society. Founded 1900. Its objects are to promote advanced Liberalism in Scotland chiefly by educational propaganda among young men, and in particular to advance the cause of Scottish Home Rule. *Hon. President*, C. E. Price, M.P.; *President*, William Laughland, Kilmarnock; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, J. M. Crosthwaite, 207, West George Street, Glasgow; *Hon. Gen. Treas.*, J. S. Saunders, 22, St. John Street, Perth.

Chief Unionist Organisations.

The chief Unionist organisations are:—**Association of Conservative Clubs**, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W. *Sec.*, Frank Solbc.

Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. 5720 Gerrard. Telegrams, "Conservative, London." *Principal Agent*, J. Percival Hughes.

National Conservative League. *Grand Sec.*, F. H. Relton, 9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey; Telephone, 655 P.O. Croydon.

National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, England and Wales, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. *President*, The Rt. Hon. the Duke of Portland;

Chairman of Council, The Lord Kenyon; Sec., Thomas Cox; Librarian and Assist. Sec., W. J. Marshall.

National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland, 1, Castle St., Edinburgh. President, Henry Brock; Sec., George Brown, Advocate.

The United Club, which has been established for more than 20 years, sends out voluntary speakers on behalf of the Unionist cause to all parts of the country without charge. President, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; Chairman of Committee, H. Staveley Hill, M.P.; Hon. Sec., W. W. Grantham; Clerk of Committee, S. E. Bering.

Primrose League. A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm and the Imperial Ascendency of the British Empire. Supplies a large number of workers at election times, and during the interval between elections carries on a campaign of

educational work in the constituencies. Grand Master, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour; Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Treasurer, Right Hon. Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O.; President Ladies' Grand Council, Miss Balfour. Members enrolled up to Oct. 1911 number, including Scotland, 2,186,833, divided among 2,693 Habitations. Vice-Chancellor, George Lane-Fox; Deputy Vice-Chancellor, The Lord Hyde; Registrar, F. Willis; Clerk of the Council, R. Bennett; Head Offices; 64, Victoria Street, S.W. Official Organ, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly), 1d.

Liberal Unionist Council, formerly the Liberal Unionist Association, was formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886. President, Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Chairman of Committees, Right Hon. Sir Savile B. Crossley, Bart., K.C.V.O. Sec., John Boraston, J.P. Offices, 9, Great George Street, S.W.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Daylight Saving is the name given to a proposed alteration of the clock at certain times of the year, so as to bring it more nearly into accord with solar time. The movement in favour of the alteration owes its impetus to Mr. W. Willett, who explained his views in a pamphlet which commanded widespread interest. In the Session of 1908 the idea was embodied by Mr. R. Pearce, M.P., in a Bill which passed its second reading by what has been called "a Parliamentary accident," and was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Pearce's Bill proposed to promote the earlier use of daylight in certain months yearly by putting forward the clock twenty minutes on four successive Sundays in April and by reversing the process on the four Sundays in September. The Committee found that the paramount advantage would be the greater use of daylight during the months named. The effect of the proposals would be (1) to move the usual hours of work and leisure nearer sunrise, (2) to promote the greater use of daylight for recreative purposes of all kinds, (3) to lessen the use of licensed houses, (4) to facilitate the training of the Territorial Forces, (5) to benefit the physique, general health, and welfare of all classes, (6) to reduce the industrial, commercial, and domestic expenditure on artificial light. The report further found that the principle of the Bill was supported by the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Sheffield, and other towns, the borough councils of Glasgow, Huddersfield, Bournemouth, Hackney, Llandudno, and other places; by the L. & N.W. Railway, L. & S.W. Railway, G.C. Railway, and G.E. Railway (except as regards Continental traffic); by the Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, comprising 700,000 members, etc. The Committee considered that the best mode of attaining the object would be one single alteration of one hour at 2 a.m. on the third Sunday of April, and a similar change in the reverse direction at 2 a.m. on the third Sunday in September. The Committee also considered that there was no practical difficulty in adjusting clocks and watches to the seasonable changes. There would be no interference with Greenwich mean time, and for all scientific purposes, such as astronomy and navigation, Greenwich mean time would continue to be

used. The Bill was reported on June 30th, and recommitted to a Committee of the whole House; but it failed to reach the final stages. In the session of 1909, Mr. Dobson, having been lucky enough to draw the first place in the ballot, chose a Daylight Saving Bill for the exercise of his privilege. Mr. Dobson's Bill embodied the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1908, and proposed two alterations of the clock instead of eight. It passed its second reading by 130 votes to 94 on March 5th, and was committed to a Select Committee. A meeting was held at the Guildhall in April, and a resolution in favour of the Bill was passed by a large majority. The Select Committee, however, reported (Aug. 26th) against it. The Chairman's draft report in favour of the Bill was rejected by 6 votes to 5, and a report adopted which stated that, "having regard to the great diversity of opinion existing upon the proposals of the Bill, and to the grave doubts which have been expressed as to whether the objects of the measure can be attained by legislation without giving rise, in cases involving important interests, to serious inconvenience, your Committee recommend that the Bill be not further proceeded with."

At a meeting held at the Guildhall under the presidency of the Lord Mayor on May 3rd, 1911, Mr. Winston Churchill spoke enthusiastically on the Bill, and resolutions in favour were passed without dissent.

The Bill has now received the support of 350 Corporations and Town Councils, and also the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland (representing 199 towns), with a population equaling about 16,000,000 people; by the Conference of Urban District Councils of England and Wales in July 1909, when over 200 Councils were represented; and by 47 Chambers of Commerce, including the Associated Chambers at their meeting in London on March 30th, 1909, and March 15th, 1910, and March 1911, when over 100 Chambers were represented. Of the present House of Commons 281 members are known to be in favour of the Bill.

A similar Bill has been reintroduced into the Parliaments of Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and Victoria (Australia).

The Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Pearce in the session of 1911, but did not reach a second reading.

SOCIALISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In Great Britain.

The modern Socialist movement in Great Britain dates from the foundation of the **Social Democratic Federation** in London in 1884. Inasmuch as many of the leaders of the later and more influential Socialist organisations passed through it in earlier days, the Federation has had an important part in spreading Socialist opinion, but its rigid doctrinaire policy has kept its membership relatively small. Mr. H. M. Hyndman has been its central figure from the commencement; the Countess of Warwick its most picturesque. The S.D.F. was associated with other organisations in the formation of the Labour Representation Committee in 1900, but withdrew after one year's affiliation on the ground that it could not work with non-Socialists. It has since, under its present name of the **Social Democratic Party**, undertaken Parliamentary candidatures on its own account but without success. At the General Election of 1910 it promoted eleven candidatures, all of which failed, and, with the exception of Burnley, there were marked declines in the poll in those constituencies which had been previously contested. At the by-election in Bethnal Green, July 29th, 1911, the S.D.P. candidate polled 134 votes. Indirectly the S.D.P. is represented in Parliament by Mr. W. Thorne, Labour M.P. for South-west Ham. The Party has a sprinkling of representatives on municipal authorities. Its headquarters are at Chandos Hall, 21, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C. Secretary, H. W. Lee. There are 45 London branches, 100 in other parts of England, 30 in Scotland, 1 at Belfast, and 2 in South Africa. The total membership is approximately 18,000. The Party is chiefly responsible for the 20 **Socialist Sunday Schools** in the metropolitan area; and it has 9 **Women's Socialist Circles** in various centres. The **Twentieth Century Press** (37A Clerkenwell Green) is the property of the Party, and publishes, besides books and pamphlets, its weekly organ, *Justice*, and its monthly, the *Social Democrat*, both edited by Mr. H. Quelch.

The **Fabian Society**, founded almost simultaneously with the S.D.F., sought to propagate Socialist ideas, more especially among the middle and upper classes, by totally different processes. Its work has been educational, and its plan to "permeate" with Socialist principles existing political and other organisations, and to influence local authorities to make use of their powers. The **Fabian Tracts**, written with great persuasive power, have commanded widespread attention. The society has persistently advocated municipal trading and enterprise as a step towards Socialism. It early established branches at Oxford and Cambridge, and now has groups in many provincial towns. But its main work is done from London. It is affiliated with the Labour Party politically and has financed candidatures for that Party, but its membership includes many who are Liberals. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, and Mr. Chiozza Money are prominent Fabians; Mr. H. G. Wells, who did much to extend the Society's operations, has now withdrawn from it. The twenty-eighth annual report (to March 1911) shows a membership of 2,664. During the preceding twelve months, 97,552 tracts and leaflets were distributed. Secretary, Edward R. Pease; Offices, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.

The main body of English Socialists is enrolled with the **Independent Labour Party** (to be carefully distinguished from the Labour Party, a later and larger organisation, of which it is only the definitely Socialist wing). The I.L.P. was established at Bradford in 1893, with the object of securing the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange by means of direct Labour representation in Parliament and on local authorities. Its first President was Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P.; Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., and Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., have also served as Presidents. The I.L.P. consists entirely of Socialists, but in conjunction with the Fabians and the chief Trade Unionist organisations it helped in 1900 to form the **Labour Representation Committee** (now known as the **Labour Party**). Of this larger organisation it is distinctly the driving force.

The membership of the I.L.P. in October 1911 was approximately 60,000 in 800 branches. Upwards of 2,000 public meetings are held by the Party every week. Its Head Office income last year was £8,357, and its expenditure £7,411. Jointly with the Labour Party it is arranging for the publication early in 1912 of a **Labour daily newspaper**. The Chairman is W. C. Anderson; Secretary, Francis Johnson; Offices, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C. The **National Labour Press** (30, Blackfriars Street, Manchester) is the printing and publication department of the Party. It publishes the *Labour Leader* weekly, the *Socialist Review* monthly, and many books and pamphlets.

The **Labour Party** was pledged to Socialism at its ultimate aim at the Hull Conference in 1908; and in the same year was admitted to affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau.

The **Women's Labour League**, now six years old, is a vigorous offshoot from the Independent Labour Party. Its Organising Secretary is Miss Mary Bondfield, 41, Nigel Buildings, Portpool Lane, E.C., and it maintains several divisional organisers. It has grown rapidly in 1910, and now publishes the *League Leaflet* monthly.

Although Socialism is associated in the minds of many detractors with irreligion, it is exercising marked influence through all the Churches. The Guild of St. Matthew and the Christian Social Union sowed the early seed, but it is since the founding, in 1906, of the **Church Socialist League** that the propaganda has prospered substantially. The joint Secretaries of the League are the Rev. Conrad Noel and the Rev. J. H. Hastings. Organising Sec., Rev. C. Stuart Smith, Red Row, Mellor, Stockport. Membership about 1,200. The Rev. Arnold Pinchard is President. There is a smaller Socialist organisation among English Roman Catholics. Many Nonconformist leaders have shown strong sympathy with the movement. Prominent among these is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, under whose presidency the **League of Liberal Christian Thought and Social Service** was established in 1908. This has had a phenomenal growth. The League has a monthly organ called the *Liberal Christian Monthly*; and the *Christian Commonwealth*, its weekly, has a very large circulation. Hon. General Sec., William Goyder; Headquarters, King's Weigh House, Thomas Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

The **Clarion Fellowship**, with organisations in all the larger towns and abroad, exists to promulgate Socialism. It supports five travelling vans, with lecturers, who have done successful pioneering work, especially in the country districts and villages. It is a child of the *Clarion*, edited by Robert Blatchford.

The **British Socialist Party** was constituted as a new organisation, with Mr. Victor Grayson as its most energetic personality, during 1911. On Oct. 1st, as the result of a conference at Manchester, to which representatives of all Socialist organisations were invited, it was resolved that an amalgamation of forces should take place on a basis of revolutionary independent Socialism. The I.L.P. was not officially represented, nor was the Fabian Society, though a few individual members and branches were affiliated. It is claimed that there were representatives of 35,000 Socialists at the gathering. The newly formed united body is to assume the name **British Socialist Party**, and when it has been formally constituted it is understood that the constituent societies will terminate their separate existence. The chief societies thus to be merged are the Social Democratic Party, the *Clarion* Scouts, and the Labour Churches. Mr. H. M. Hyndman is President of the new Party, and Mr. H. W. Lee, Secretary. It has a monthly organ, the *Link*.

Other Socialistic associations, independent of the above, are: **Socialist Party of Great Britain**, 10, Sandland Street, Bedford Row, W.C.; **Socialist Labour Party**, 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; **Christian Social Union**, 102, Adelaide Road, N.W.; **Socialist and Labour Church Union**, Hon. Sec., Lewis Watson, 52, William Street, Hurst, Ashton-under-Lyne; **National Council of British Socialist Sunday School Unions**, Sec., Fred Coates, 22, Hall Street, Cheadle, Cheshire; **The Young Socialist League**, Sec., E. W. Mason, 100, Roman Road, Bow, E.

At the Municipal Elections, Nov. 1911, the Socialist parties recorded a joint net gain of 56 seats in England and Wales and 19 in Scotland.

Anti-Socialist Union.

The **Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain** was established in 1908 to combat the Socialist movement, and to spread a sound knowledge of economics amongst the voters. Its propaganda is carried on by means of lectures and debates, and by the circulation of pamphlets and leaflets dealing with the various phases of Socialism. It has schools for the training of men and women as speakers both in London and the country. Chairman, Claude Lowther; Sec., Harman Grisewood. Offices, 58 and 60, Victoria Street, Westminster.

In the British Colonies.

In **Australasia**, in June 1907, the local groups of Socialists formed themselves into the **Socialists' Federation of Australasia**, including New Zealand. The weekly organ of the Australian Socialists is the *Socialist*; they have also an *International Socialist Review*. Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, is a Socialist, as are many members of his Cabinet. The Socialistic Labour Party obtained a sensational victory at the General Election in April 1910 over a fusion of the other parties. It commands 44 out of 75 in the Lower House and 21 out of 36 in the Senate. At the Queensland elections in 1909, 27 Labour

members were returned to a house of 45. The New South Wales Labour League Conference refused to adopt a definite formula of Socialism by 71 to 40; but the Socialists are influential in the Labour Party, who at the State General Elections in October won 46 seats against 44 retained by the Liberals. The Ministry was thus defeated and the Labour Party took office. In Oct. 1911 a General Election in West Australia resulted in the accession to power of a Labour and Socialist Cabinet, with Mr. John Scudden as Premier. In New Zealand the Socialist Party has active branches at Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland, Dunedin, and Nelson. The party's organ, the *Commonwealth*, is issued weekly, and two additional weeklies have been started this year.

In nearly every part of the **Dominion of Canada** there have been for many years Socialist groups. In 1904 a congress was held, and the **United Socialist Party of Canada** was formed. It is intensely doctrinaire, and refuses to affiliate with the Socialist International Congress. British Columbia and Toronto are the strongholds of Socialism in Canada at present. At the General Elections of Sept. 1911 one Socialist and one Labour candidate were successful. The organ is the weekly *Western Clarion*, published at Vancouver. There are nine Labour and Socialist papers in the Dominion.

In **South Africa** a Socialist Conference was held in 1907 for the purpose of unifying the movement. The bodies represented were: The Independent Labour Party, the Transvaal-Socialistischer Verein Vorwaerts (Johannesburg); Federazione Socialista Carlo Marx (Johannesburg); Society of Friends of Russian Freedom (Johannesburg); Social Democratic Federation (Cape Town), which publishes the *Cape Socialist*; and Social Democratic Federation (Natal). Four Labour members were returned at the first elections (August 1910) for the Union Parliament.

In Foreign Countries.

A **Permanent Socialist Bureau** has been established at Brussels since 1900, which has as one of its functions the co-ordination and concentration of the work of the national groups.

There are now 80 daily Socialist newspapers published in Germany; four each in Belgium, Italy, and the United States; three in Switzerland; two each in Austria, Bohemia, and France; and one each in Argentina, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Poland, and Sweden.

In **Argentina** there is one Socialist representative in the House of Deputies and the party runs a daily paper. In May 1910 the newspaper office was wrecked by rioters, and publication of the paper stopped for two months. It resumed more strongly than ever.

In **Austria** a United Socialist Party was founded in 1888, but, owing to racial distinctions, it was found subsequently advisable to organise into six self-supporting parties: the Germans, Bohemians, Polish, Russian, Italian, and South Slavs. Each is independent in matters of agitation and organisation, but all are agreed on a general programme and tactics, which are settled in a common congress every two years. The strongest of the six national parties is that of Bohemia, where in a population of 6,000,000 there are 120,000 organised Socialists in 2,500 branches. At the

General Election of 1911 there were successful 80 Social Democrats (Germans 44, Czech 26, Polish 7, and Italian 3). The total is seven fewer than in the last Parliament. The feature of the election was, however, the overthrow of the Christian Socialist Party, between which and the Social Democrats there is sharp antagonism. In Hungary there are 130,000 organised Socialists (80,000 of them are in Budapest), but owing to the extremely limited franchise there is no single Socialist member of the national or local governing bodies. No political organisation is permitted, but practically every Trade Unionist is a Socialist. The movement has a well-equipped publication department, which produces, besides other literature, a daily newspaper with a circulation of 30,000.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina there are 2,077 Social Democrats, and the party issues a tri-weekly paper.

Belgium notes an increased Socialist vote at Brussels of 10,830 and at Antwerp of 2,000.

Bulgarian Socialists work through two organisations. The Unified Social Democratic Party reports this year a membership of 3,123, and five public representatives elected in co-operation with the Peasants' League. The Sectarian Socialists number 2,510, and have one Parliamentary deputy.

Chile has three Socialists in its Chamber of 94 Deputies.

In China a Social Democratic Party was founded in Jan. 1911.

In Denmark at the General Election of 1909 the Social Democrats polled one-third of the total votes cast and increased their previous poll by 18,000. They are the largest of the political parties, but the system of seat distribution permitted them to gain no fresh representation. In the Copenhagen municipal election their poll was 44,800, as against 38,800 for the Conservatives, and 11,500 for the Radicals. They hold 20 out of 42 seats on the Council, and the Mayor is a Socialist. There are 1,000 Socialists on the provincial Councils, and 32 party newspapers. The Young Socialist League has 6,000 members.

In France since 1905 there has been a United Socialist Party, and although it does not embrace all the Socialist sections, it strengthened its position in 1910. At the General Election the United Socialists increased their poll by 200,000 on the first ballots, and they have now 77 seats in the Chamber, as against 54 in the last. During 1911 the Socialists were very active and successful municipally. The official organ is the weekly *La Socialiste*, but there are also two daily papers, a bi-weekly, 39 weekly, and two monthly organs, besides M. Jaures' daily *L'Humanité*.

In Germany the Social Democratic Party had in 1910-11 the record year of its growth. It numbered (Sept. 1911) 836,562 financial members, including 107,693 women—an increase of 91,473 men and 25,051 women during the year. Its juvenile branches grew from 360 to 454. Several fresh seats were gained in Reichstag by-elections, bringing the total up to 55; and it is anticipated that at the General Election in Jan. 1912 the Socialists will become numerically the largest party in the Imperial Parliament. In 19 State Parliaments the Party has 188 members, and there are 8,910 Socialists on local governing bodies. Six new daily newspapers were established during the year, and the

Party now owns 81 dailies, including *Vorwärts*, and many weeklies.

In Greece the Social Democrats appeared as a political party for the first time in the General Election of 1910. Ten were elected, and have joined with ten others under Prof. Drakoulous (himself a Socialist) to form a Labour Party.

In Holland the Social Democratic Party has 19,000 members in 210 branches.

In Italy there are now 44 Socialists in the Chamber. At the Provincial Council elections four seats were gained. There are 108 Municipal Councils with Socialist majorities, 132 Socialist mayors, 6,000 aldermen, and 3,139 councillors. There are 186 Socialists on the Provincial Councils.

In Russia there has been a Socialist movement since about 1870, but it is difficult to estimate its real strength. More than 100 Socialists were, however, elected to the second Duma, in spite of the severely restricted suffrage and close Government surveillance. In Finland the Labour Party accepted the principles of Social Democracy in 1899. In 1902 the Party numbered 8,151; in 1906, the last year for which exact figures are available, the total was 85,027, of whom 18,986 were women. The Landtag was again dissolved in 1911, with the result that at the elections the Socialist vote was again increased, though the number of deputies remained 86 out of 200. The Party owns more than 40 newspapers.

In Spain Socialism has to contend with severe Government and Clerical repression, and the movement is also complicated by its relations with other revolutionary agitations. At the General Election in 1910 the first candidate ever returned on a definite Socialist programme was elected to the Cortes, where there are 44 other members with Socialistic sympathies. The Party has 100 municipal councillors, and its first county councillor was elected for Madrid this year.

In Sweden, at the General Election in Oct. 1911, the Socialists increased their representation from 37 to 56 in the First Chamber, and also elected four Senators. They were asked, but refused, to join the Liberals in a Coalition Government.

In Switzerland seven Socialists have seats on the National Council. There are many Socialists on the cantonal legislative bodies. In Basel the Socialists, 47 in number, are the largest group, and two are members of the Government Council. On the Zurich body are 42 Socialists and one Member of Council. In Berne the Socialists are the largest party on the Municipal Council.

In Turkey a branch of the Social Democratic Federation was started at Salonika in August 1909.

In the United States of America Socialists are divided between the Socialist Party led by Mr. Eugene Debs and the Socialist Labour Party, led by Mr. De Leon. The latter, however, is rapidly dwindling, and numbers no more than 1,000 members; while the former has 54,000 enrolled members, of whom 3,000 are women. Its organ, the *Appeal to Reason*, has a circulation rapidly approaching 500,000 weekly. Following the achievement of 1910, when the first Socialist Mayor and the first Socialist Congressman were elected for Milwaukee, the party in 1911 captured the administration of eleven other towns, and made great headway in many others.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND AND WALES.
THE LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCOTLAND.
IRELAND.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Board of Education.

Since April 1st, 1900, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the Board of Education, established by the Board of Education Act, '99. This Board took the place of the Education Department and of the Department of Science and Art, and is charged with the superintendence of matters relating to education in England and Wales. The Board also exercises certain educational powers formerly exercised by the Charity Commissioners. The Board consists of a President, the Lord President of the Council, H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure.

The principal officers of the Board are:

President, The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, C. P. Trevelyan, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Robert L. Morant, K.C.B.

Welsh Department. Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies; Chief Inspector, O. Edwards.

Accountant-General and Chief Clerk, E. B. Phipps.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, M.D., F.R.S.E., D.P.H.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay.

Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence.

Legal Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, C. Shuster.

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, L. A. Selby Bigge, C.B.

Chief Inspector, H. W. Orange.

Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher.

Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art.

Principal Assistant Secretary, E. K. Chambers.

Chief Inspector of Technology and Science, F. Pullinger.

Chief Inspector of Schools of Art, S. J. Cartledge.

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Director, H. F. Heath, C.B.

Assistant Director, W. W. Hornell (Senior Examiner).

The Welsh Department has been separately organised and officered since 1907.

The total net expenditure out of the Parliamentary Vote for the year ended March 31st, 1911, was £14,064,602.

Local Educational Authorities.

The elementary education of all children between the ages of 5 and 14 (with some exemptions) has been compulsory since 1880 and free since 1891. The Local Administrative Authorities for these purposes have been (since the Education Act of 1902) committees of

the County, Borough, and Urban Councils. These committees include a minority of co-opted members, selected on grounds of their special knowledge of educational work. In July 1909 there were 299 such authorities in England and 29 in Wales.

The Cost of Public Education.

The total expenditure of the Local Education Committees in England alone for the year ended March 31st, 1908, may be analysed thus:—

	Higher Education only.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£
Loan charges	217,473	2,538,227
Elementary Schools	—	16,498,494
Higher Elementary Schools	—	81,311
Industrial and Special Schools	—	427,705
Secondary Schools and Pupil Teachers	1,047,967	1,047,967
Technical, Art, and Evening Schools	1,396,300	1,396,300
Training of Teachers	69,385	69,385
Aid to Students	520,675	520,675
Administration	201,332	1,274,736
Medical Inspection	—	3,108
Provision of Meals	—	10,728
Other Expenses	309,658	428,220
Total	£3,762,790	24,296,946

In Wales the total expenditure was £1,732,228, of which £279,378 was for higher education.

The receipts to meet these charges were obtained thus:—

	Higher Education only.	Total Receipts.
	£	£
Parliamentary Grants	933,058	11,230,988
Local Rates	1,467,284	11,305,826
Endowments	129,467	350,298
Fees	347,097	477,702
Other Receipts (not from rates)	133,717	185,342
Residue Grant	798,960	798,960
Total	£3,809,583	24,349,116

All these figures (which are for England only) are higher than in the preceding year, save those for the parliamentary grant for elementary schools, which was less by £260,469 and the receipts from fees.

In Wales, parliamentary grants were £886,362; rates, £777,327; other receipts, £95,192. Total, £1,758,888.

Primary Education.

Elementary schools are of two kinds. "Council" schools are wholly provided and maintained by the Local Education Committees; undenominational Bible teaching only is given in these. In "Voluntary" schools, the premises for which have been erected and must be maintained by voluntary subscriptions, definite religious instruction is permitted, provision being made for the withdrawal of children whose parents object. In other respects the

schools are equally controlled by the Education Committees, and share equally in the public funds. The difficulty in raising subscriptions to maintain the progressive standard of accommodation required by the Board of Education has brought about a continuous decline in the number of Voluntary schools, and a more than corresponding increase in the number of Council schools. The latest revision requires as the minimum for all new schools not less than 10 square feet of floor-space for each older child, and 9 square feet for each infant. The recalculation of accommodation on this revised basis called for the writing off from the nominal accommodation of schools in county areas of 283,054 places; in county boroughs of 134,880 places; and in other areas of 82,924. These figures include Wales but not London, for which figures are not yet available.

The number of public elementary schools maintained by the local education authorities on July 31st, 1910, was, in England alone, 18,865 schools, with accommodation for 6,506,226 scholars, and an average attendance of 4,976,416. Of these, 6,677 were "Council" schools, with accommodation for 3,543,831, and average attendance of 2,800,078; while 12,188 were "Voluntary" schools, with accommodation for 2,962,395, and average attendance of 2,176,338. During the year ended on that date there was a net increase of 159 in the number of "Council" schools, and a net decrease of 106 in the number of "Voluntary" schools. In Wales the total number of schools was 1,833 (1,160 "Council," 673 "Voluntary"), with accommodation for 510,952 (391,273 and 119,739), and an average attendance of 387,690 (305,488 and 82,202). During the year the "Council" schools increased by 27, and the "Voluntary" schools decreased by 17.

Attendance on the part of scholars under five years of age has been rapidly diminishing since 1905-6. In 1909-10 there was a further falling off of 35,368 in England and Wales. The number of scholars between five and twelve increased by 34,817, and of scholars over twelve by 11,779. The proportion of scholars under five was 7.04 per cent. in England and 10.27 per cent. in Wales. The percentage of attendance of all scholars on the register in 1909-10 was in England 88.98, and in Wales 87.21. A check occurred in 1908-9 to the number of **Partial Exemption scholars** for whom additional attendances are claimed; there were 75,699 of them in 1910. Most of these are found in the administrative counties of Lancashire, the West Riding, and the county borough of Bradford.

The teaching staff was made up as follows. In England only: Certificated teachers, 30,101 men and 61,351 women; uncertificated teachers, 5,021 men and 35,427 women; supplementary and provisional assistants, 111 men and 14,209 women; student-teachers, 773 men and 1,551 women. In Wales: Certificated, 2,704 men and 3,239 women; uncertificated, 982 men and 4,119 women; supplementary and provisional, 38 men and 2,029 women; student teachers, 69 men and 72 women. Pupil-teachers have now been reduced to 9,793 all told, and the proportion of fully certificated teachers steadily increases.

Higher Elementary Schools.

These were first established in 1900. In 1905 a "new type" of school was introduced, and to these the "old type" were to be gradually assimilated, the process to conclude in 1910, when on July 31st only one of the older

type was surviving. Normally a three-years' course, beginning at the minimum age of 12, is provided, and the aim is to continue the general education of scholars proceeding from the ordinary elementary schools. The total number of Higher Elementary schools in England and Wales on July 31st, 1910, was 45; average number on register 10,663; teaching staff 548, of whom 118 were graduates.

Special Schools.

There existed in England and Wales on July 31st, 1910, 40 special schools for blind, 51 for deaf, and 245 for defective children. Scholars on the registers in 1909 were 1,659 blind, 3,468 deaf, and 14,947 defective. The total number of certificated teachers in the three types of schools was 765, and of uncertificated 562. The London County Council maintained 3 **Open-air Schools**, with accommodation each for 75 children, from June to October, and similar schools were maintained at Bradford for 80 children, at Halifax for 63 children, Norwich for 48 children, and at Sheffield. Up till March 1910, 111 Local Education Authorities had been authorised to spend money from the rates to provide food for necessitous school children. Instruction was given in cookery at 1,839 centres and 685 school courses; in laundry work at 550 centres and 55 courses; in housewifery at 81 centres and 3 courses; in these domestic subjects combined at 80 centres and 24 courses; in handicrafts at 899 centres and 177 courses; in light woodwork (a new subject) at 3 centres and 19 courses; in gardening at 3 centres and 1,928 courses; and in dairying at 13 centres and 2 courses.

Medical Inspection.

Most of the 328 local school authorities have undertaken a more or less systematic inspection of scholars by their medical officers for several years past. By the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, inspection of each scholar on admission to a public elementary school, and afterwards as the Board of Education may direct, was made **compulsory**. Power was also given to local authorities to "make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children." To assist the local authorities the Board established a **Medical Department**, with Dr. (now Sir) G. Newman as Chief Medical Officer. In his second annual report, Dr. Newman states that up to July 1910, school medical officers had been "recognised" in 314 of the areas. Medical inspection was also in operation in the remaining 13 areas, though the medical officer had not been as yet approved. In 230 areas the school medical officer was also the medical officer of health to the Sanitary Authority, and in 74 others was in direct co-operation with the local medical officer of health. Assistant school medical officers were required in 161 areas, and altogether in England and Wales 986 qualified officials are in part or whole time medical service of the schools. Seventy-three women doctors, of whom six are principal officers, are engaged in this work; and 289 nurses (160 whole time) have been appointed to 152 areas. The total number of children estimated for inspection in England and Wales was 1,397,000. The cost of the service varies in the localities from 4.7d. per child in average attendance in

the counties to 7'56d. per child in average attendance in the urban districts.

In regard to treatment, there was a notable advance in direct action by Education Authorities during the year ended July 1910. In 41 areas the school nurses were engaged in duties of the nature of treatment, and about £1,650 was expended in consequence. This was apart from the work of nurses attached to School Clinics, which were then in operation in 11 centres. At Bradford (the most completely equipped) 3,648 children were treated. The Brighton Clinic was reported "almost self-supporting" in regard to drugs. Three of the eleven clinics included dental treatment, and one (Cambridge) was solely dental. Contributions from the Education Rate towards existing Nursing Associations were made by 13 authorities; 37 authorities provided free spectacles for children with defective vision; 20 made contributions, in return for special services, to local hospitals. London has an elaborate special scheme of its own. Care Committees, whose purpose is to follow up the work done in the schools, have been set up in several educational areas.

Teachers and Training Colleges.

The Board of Education, in their Report dated April 1911, hoped that by Aug. 1st "full and permanent effect would have been given throughout the country to those provisions for raising the official minimum standard which were to come into full immediate operation" under the code of 1909. Many local Education Authorities were already working to a yet higher standard, and about 20,000 additional certificated teachers would be required to bring the staffing of all the areas up to that maintained by the most progressive. In the last completed statistical year the number of trained certificated teachers was shown to have increased from 50,675 to 53,313, while the number of untrained certificated teachers fell from 44,098 to 44,059. Of every 100 adult teachers on school staffs in 1909-10, 61 were certificated, and 33 were also trained. In the last two years, however, there has been a marked fall in the number of young persons entering upon pupil-teacherships and bursarships, the total number so entering in 1910-11 being approximately 6,137, as against 8,022, 9,628, and 11,294 in the three preceding years. Returns for 1909-10 show, in England and Wales: 32,068 head-teachers, of whom all but 422 were certificated; 65,726 certificated and 45,121 uncertificated assistant-teachers; and 15,779 supplementary teachers (against 17,350 in the previous year). Of all adult teachers there were 158,694, equivalent to one for every 34 scholars; the number of certified teachers gives an average of one for 55 scholars. There were also on the various school staffs 2,460 student teachers and 10,402 pupil-teachers. During 1910-11, 40 English teachers (18 men) were placed in secondary schools in France and 10 in secondary schools in Prussia. In return, 28 assistant-teachers were received from foreign schools, viz. 6 Frenchmen, 14 Frenchwomen, 2 Prussian men and 6 Prussian women. Training Colleges for teachers were voluntary, denominational institutions, unaided by the State till 1890, when colleges of a non-residential character were first "recognised" at various universities. Since 1902 the Board of Education has offered large grants to Local Educational Committees for the provision of training colleges, and there

are now available in England alone some 12,293 places, of which 7,431 are open to all candidates, irrespective of denominational considerations. In Wales, at July 1910, there was accommodation for 964 students at 7 training colleges. In connection with the colleges there exist in England and Wales 9 hostels for men and 26 for women students. In the year ended July 1910, 4,972 students in England and 286 in Wales finished their period of training satisfactorily. The regulations are now drawn to enable teachers in training, as far as possible, to take degree courses at their colleges. In 1910 398 students took degree courses, and 294 were successful.

National Union of Teachers.

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. Objects: (1) to promote the spread of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *School-master*. Conferences are annually held at Easter. The forty-second annual conference was held at Aberystwith, April 17th to 20th, 1911, the President being Miss Isabel Cleghorn, M.A., LL.A., the first woman to be so elected. There are now 516 local associations in England and Wales, with 69,073 members. The N.U.T. Examinations Board conducts commercial examinations annually, and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are a Provident Society, Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, and Orphan Homes in connection with the Union. Over £25,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. Sec., Sir James Yoxall, M.A., M.P. Offices, 67 and 71, Russell Square, W.C.

Societies.

National Education Association, established in '89 to promote a system of national education which shall be efficient, progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control. Its constitution and policy are controlled by a council of 300 members, which is elected annually by the subscribers, branches, and affiliated bodies. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield; Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield; Chairman of Executive Committee, Mr. J. Massie, M.A.; Secretary, Mr. A. J. Mundella. Offices, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, instituted in 1811 and incorporated in 1817. The income for 1910 was £17,657. President, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Secretary, Mr. Talbot Baines. Offices, 19 and 21, Great Peter Street, Westminster.

British and Foreign School Society, instituted in 1808. The income for 1910 was £38,389. President, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; Secretary, Mr. W. Pryderch Williams. Offices, 114, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Secondary Education.

See PUBLIC SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, and HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Secondary Schools Branch of the Board of Education was formally constituted on April

1st, 1903. It began in a very small way, but its growth has been continuous and rapid. A strong body of Secondary School Inspectors has been created, and inspects, besides the grant-aided schools, a large number of others which seek recognition for efficiency. The branch administers nearly three-quarters of a million of public money, of which over half a million goes in direct grant to secondary schools as such. Grants are paid as follows: £2 for each scholar between 10 and 12 on the first day of the school year who had been for at least 2 years under instruction in a public elementary school previously; £5 on account of each scholar between 12 and 18 on the first day of the school year.

On July 31st, 1910, there were in England alone 841 grant-aided schools, of which all but 57 are free from denominational religious restrictions, are under effective popular control, and are open as regards a certain number of places (usually 25 per cent.) without payment of fee to children from the public elementary schools. The remaining 57 schools are in receipt of grant upon a lower scale through failure to meet one or more of these conditions, which were laid down in the Regulations for 1909-10. The number of pupils receiving instruction in secondary schools on the Board's grant list in 1909-10 was 141,149 (approximately half boys and half girls), or about 4.1 per 1,000 of the total population of England. These were taught by 8,825 teachers, of whom 4,685 were graduates. Only 8 per cent. of all the classes in the grant-aided schools contained more than 30 scholars. Adding the schools not on the grant list, but recognised as efficient, there are 928 schools educating 85,124 boys and 71,898 girls. There are 280 secondary "Council" schools, and 43 more for which Education Committees have made themselves financially responsible. As to curriculum, the Board now discourages early specialisation and insists on a sound general education up to the age of 16 at least. In Wales 107 out of 109 secondary schools on the grant-aided list have secured the higher grant by compliance with the Regulations of 1909-10. Many of these schools offer more than 25 per cent. of free places. In the 109 schools there were 7,606 boys and 7,582 girls, of whom 662 boys and 1,291 girls were over 16 years of age. Instruction was given by 514 men and 418 women teachers.

Associations and Societies.

Head Masters' Conference (1870), representing about 114 of the chief endowed schools of the country. The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the older universities. Sec., W. A. Evans, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Incorporated Association of Head Masters—Assist. Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools—Sec., J. G. Lamb, M.A., 35, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Association of Head Mistresses (Incorporated '96)—Sec., Miss Ruth Young, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools ('84), 23, Berners Street, W.—Sec., Miss K. Andrews, 39, Clarendon Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W.

Teachers' Guild ('85)—General Sec., F. Fairman, M.A., 74, Gower Street, W.C.

Association of University Women Teachers, Incorporated—Sec., Miss Gruner, 59, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.

Froebel Society—Chairman of the Council, Claude G. Montefiore; Sec., Miss Temple Orme, LL.D., 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions—Hon. Sec., P. Abbott, B.A., 5, West View Highgate Hill, London, N.

Workers' Educational Association (founded August 1903), to promote the higher education of working people primarily by the extension of University teaching. Gen. Sec., Albert Mansbridge, 14, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Joint Scholarships Board—Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Federal Council of Secondary School Associations—Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature, Sackville House, 8a, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Technical Institutions, Schools of Art, Evening Schools.

The grant for Technical Institutions and day technical classes for the year ended March 31st, 1909, was £35,587; and for Schools of Art and day art classes £65,186. There were in England and Wales in 1909-10, 37 institutions, and grant was made on account of 2,664 students. Day classes were recognised in 113 institutions, and grants were paid in respect of 10,757 students. There were 48 art classes recognised, with 2,696 students; while 43,973 students attended at 226 schools of art. Science examinations were held at 826 local centres and 40,897 students passed. Art Examinations were held at 822 local centres and 27,738 students passed. Ten Royal Exhibitions (Art), 20 Royal Scholarships (Science), 4 Whitworth Scholarships, 30 Whitworth Exhibitions, 11 Royal College of Art Scholarships, 61 National Scholarships (Art), 15 Free Studentships (Art), 6 ditto (Science), and 2 Princess of Wales Scholarships, were awarded.

Evening Schools.

The grant for evening and other classes, not included above, for further education, was £393,436. There were recognised 7,944 schools, and 373,988 male and 258,666 female scholars, upon whom grants were paid.

Museums, Colleges, etc.

Grants were made to the Imperial College of Science and Technology of £20,000; to the Royal College of Art of £10,957; to the Victoria and Albert, Bethnal Green, and local museums of £82,376; and to the Geological Museum, the Geological Survey, and Committee on Solar Physics of £23,650. Out of these funds provision is made, among other things, for short courses of instruction at the Royal Colleges of Science and Art to a limited number of selected students and teachers, who receive sums towards their railway fares and expenses. There are also similar aids to enable chosen students to visit national exhibitions and foreign towns and galleries.

THE EDUCATION WORK OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

By the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Education Act, 1902, was, with a few modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the London County Council as the Education Authority on May 1st, 1904. Before that date the administration of education in London was divided between different bodies. The School Board for London, which was established in 1870, was responsible for the provision of public elementary schools to meet the needs of the population so far as they were not met by the existing voluntary schools. As regards the voluntary schools, the School Board exercised no control except to see that children attended regularly. The various managers of the schools dealt directly with the central authority, the Board of Education, in all matters relating to the organisation of the schools, the inspection of the work of the schools, and the receipt of the Government grant. Meanwhile the London County Council, acting through its Technical Education Board, was responsible for the supervision of technical education, and was also brought into close relations with secondary and university education.

By the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903 the London County Council was made the local education authority responsible for all branches of education. In the field of elementary education it took over the whole of the work of the School Board for London, and also became responsible for maintaining the voluntary schools in a state of efficiency. The managers of the voluntary schools (now known as the non-provided schools) ceased to occupy the position which they had hitherto held towards the Board of Education. Government grants in respect of these schools became payable to the County Council, and the Council became responsible for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, using the rates, so far as necessary, to supplement the amount received from the Government. The whole of the elementary education of London was thus brought within the purview of one local authority, who were entrusted with the duty of supervising the curricula in all the schools and testing the efficiency of the work by its own inspectors. The County Council has emphasised this unification of the work of the two sets of schools by adopting a Standing Order that no difference shall be made in administration between the provided (or Council) schools and the non-provided (formerly Voluntary) schools, except so far as difference in method of treatment is required by statute.

As regards higher education, the County Council carries on all the powers which it formerly exercised under the Technical Instruction Acts, and in addition has received greatly increased powers which entrust it with the duty of providing out of the rates such secondary and technical education as is necessary to supplement any existing provision and of co-ordinating all forms of education from the elementary school to the University.

For the discharge of these important functions, the Council was required by the Education Acts to appoint an Education Committee, which should consist partly of members of the County Council and partly of other persons, including women. The Education Committee,

thus appointed, consists of 50 members, of whom 38 are members of the Council and 12 are co-opted. The following are the members of the present Committee:

Members of the Council.

Cyril S. Cobb, M.V.O., Chairman.
John W. Gilbert, Vice-Chairman.

Edward White, J. P., Chairman of the Council.
Cyril Jackson, Vice-Chairman of the Council.
Arthur B. Russell, Deputy-Chairman of the Council.

Adler, Miss Henrietta.	Jay, E. A. H.
Anderton, F. R.	Lawrence, Miss A.
Barrett, W. Freeman.	Susan.
Bray, Reginald.	Leon, A. L., J.P.
Bruce, G. L.	Levita, Maj. C., M.V.O.
Cotton, H. E. A.	Lewis-Barned, Major
Cox, Harold.	H. B.
Cripps, H. L.	Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott,
De Forest, Baron, M.P.	D.D.
Denison-Pender, J. C.	Lithgow, S.
D.	Rostron, L. W. S.
Dew, George.	Rowe, H. V.
Edmonds, G.	St. Helier, Lady.
Gautrey, Thomas.	Sebag-Montefiore, R.
Gilbert, John W.	M.
Gray, Ernest.	Shepherd, A. J.
Headlam, Rev. Stewart	Smith, Frank.
D.	Taylor, Andrew T.
Hill, Rt. Hon. Viscount	Thomas, A. A.
Hobson, T. F.	Warburg, O. E., M.A.

Members appointed under clause 1 of the scheme prepared and approved under section 17 of the Education Act, 1902.

Booth, Mrs. Handel.	Liversidge, H. W.
Douglas-Pennant,	Phipps, Mrs. Wilton.
Hon. Violet.	Sanders, W. S.
Frere, Miss M.	Sommerville, Rev. W.
Gooch, H. C., M.P.	J.
Hoare, S. J. G., M.P.	Wallas, Miss K.
Johnstone, Hon. G.	(One vacancy.)

In order to carry out the various branches of work, the Committee have appointed 9 Sub-Committees, which are composed of from 6 to 17 members. The Sub-Committees meet, as a rule, once a week during the time when the Council is sitting. Their meetings are conducted in private, and they present their reports weekly to the Education Committee, which sits in public every Wednesday at the County Hall, Spring Gardens. Those matters which the Education Committee are unable to deal with themselves are reported to the weekly meeting of the London County Council for ratification. The question of the amount of responsibility which the Council should delegate to the Education Committee has received very careful consideration. In general, it may be said that the Education Committee are empowered to deal with matters of ordinary current administration which fall within the objects provided for in the annual estimates, while the Council reserves to itself the right to deal with all matters that are new in principle or involve expenditure which has not been specifically sanctioned in the estimates. On matters of this nature the Finance Committee have the duty of reporting concurrently to the Council.

The London County Council spends annually about six millions on education—£5,000,000 on elementary and £1,000,000 on higher education. The receipts from Government grant and other sources amount to about £1,750,000; the rest of the cost falls on the ratepayers. The rate for education purposes is 1s. 9½d. in the £.

Schools and Institutions controlled by the Council.

The following table shows the number of schools under the control of the Council:

1. Elementary Education:	
(a) Elementary schools—	
L.C.C. or provided schools	545
Non-provided schools	364
	909
(b) Special schools for blind, deaf, physically and mentally defective children	139
(c) Industrial schools	8
Total for elementary education	1,056
2. Higher Education:	
(a) Secondary schools	20
(b) Training colleges	7
(c) Technical institutes and schools of art	17
(d) Evening schools and centres	274
Total for higher education	318
Total for elementary and higher education	1,374

In addition to directly maintaining the schools referred to above, the Council, as the authority charged with the duty of supplying or aiding the supply of education other than elementary and of promoting the general co-ordination of all forms of education in the County of London, subsidises by means of grants in aid of building, equipment, or general maintenance a large number of educational institutions in London, viz. the University of London, the schools of the University, secondary schools, polytechnics, technical institutes, schools of art and other institutions. Under the schemes of administration of these institutions and by virtue of its powers under Schedule I. (9) of the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council is enabled to appoint representatives on the governing bodies. By these means the Council is brought into close relation with the institutions and is enabled to carry out the duty imposed upon it by the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903.

Instruction in Elementary Schools.

The total number of teachers employed by the Council in its various institutions is about 20,000. The salaries bill for teachers in elementary schools alone amounts to about £2,550,000 per annum. In the Council's own elementary schools there is one assistant teacher for every 45·7 children. Every decimal point by which this average is reduced means an increased annual expenditure of between £3,000 and £4,000. The total number of children on the roll of the public elementary schools is 729,369, of whom 572,604 are on the rolls of the London County Council schools and 156,765 on

the roll of non-provided schools. In addition there are 2,167 children on the rolls of 21 other efficient elementary schools, which are not maintained by the Council. The instruction given in the elementary schools comprises the following subjects, which are prescribed by the regulations of the Board of Education: the English language, handwriting, arithmetic, drawing, observation lessons and nature study, geography, history, singing, hygiene and physical training, domestic subjects. Considerable freedom is now allowed to head teachers in organising the curricula in the various subjects, but their methods and work are subject to the inspection both of the Board of Education and of the London County Council. Open-air schools, classes in playgrounds, school journeys and visits to places of educational interest are among the more recent developments. Arrangements are made to provide, as far as possible, that all boys during their last two years at school shall receive instruction in manual training, and all girls in their last two years instruction in domestic economy (cookery, dressmaking, and laundry work). Sufficient accommodation, however, has not yet been provided to enable this policy to be fully carried out.

Physical Welfare of Children.

In consequence of the adoption by the Council of sect. 3 of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, the Council has appointed a *Children's Care Committee* for each public elementary school in London, and also 27 local associations in various districts. The duties of the School Care Committees are generally to befriend the children, and to carry on the work of selection of necessitous children in connection with the provision of school meals. The local associations deal with the actual feeding arrangements and discuss general questions arising in connection with the care of the child. All parents whose children are in receipt of school meals are notified of their liability under sect. 2 (1) of the Act with regard to the recovery of the cost of food supplied. The School Care Committees are also assisting in the Council's work under sect. 12 (1) of the Children Act, 1908, relating to cruelty to children. The number of necessitous children fed during the maximum week of the school year 1909-10 was about 55,000, and the number of meals given during that year was about 7,300,000. The average cost of each meal, including the charge for preparation and service, is 2d. The extended powers which are conferred on local authorities by the Children Act, 1908, have strengthened the hands of the Council in promoting the physical and moral welfare of the children who attend the elementary schools. As regards the physical welfare of the children, the powers conferred by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, have enabled the Council to organise more fully than before a system of medical inspection of children, and the Council now has a staff of 84 doctors and 69 nurses at work in the schools. Arrangements have been made with certain London hospitals to provide for the medical treatment of the children who are shown by the inspection to be in need of treatment.

The names of the principal officers of the Council engaged in educational administration are given on p. 135.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, education is under the control of a Committee of Council on Education consisting of—

- The Lord President of the Council.
- The Right Hon. Lord Pentland, Secretary for Scotland (Vice-President).
- The Right Hon. Lord Shaw.
- The First Lord of the Treasury.
- The Secretary of State for War.
- The Right Hon. Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate).
- The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- The Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Secretary, Sir John Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D.
 Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald, LL.D. (in Edinburgh), and G. W. Alexander, Esqs.

Agricultural Adviser, Sir Robert P. Wright, F.R.C.S., F.H.A.S.

Senior Chief Inspector, J. L. Robertson, Esq.
 Offices, Dover House, Whitehall, London; and 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

The Local Education Authorities for Scotland are School Boards, popularly elected. The Education (Scotland) Act of 1908 provided for the assimilation of the franchise to that for the Parish Councils and also gave the Scotch Education Department power under certain conditions to combine school board districts. Several such combinations have already been effected. Co-operative action is taken through Burgh and County Committees on Secondary Education, and (for the training of teachers) through Provincial Committees instituted in connection with the four Scottish Universities. The Act of 1908 gave to School Boards further responsibilities and powers for securing the health and well-being of children of school age, and placed upon them new and far-reaching duties in relation to young people who have left school and entered upon employment. The Edinburgh School Board has made marked success in using powers to aid parents of children leaving school in the choice of their future employment.

Schools are now classed as Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary.

The total income of the 968 School Boards for the year ended Whitsunday 1910 was £3,852,003; of which £1,567,975 represented rates; £1,474,713 grants from the Scotch Education Department; £327,194 loans; £280,100 grants from Education (Scotland) Fund; £15,816 school fees and books sold; £17,844 endowments.

The total net ordinary expenditure (excluding capital outlay) was £3,438,530, of which £2,167,401 was required for salaries of teachers and retiring allowances; £541,481 for other expenses of school maintenance; £120,893 for administration; and £494,320 for interest on and repayment of loans.

Voluntary Schools (chiefly Roman Catholic) had an income of £270,255, of which £207,075 was derived in grants from the Department; £7,214 from school fees and other sources; and £46,438 from voluntary contributions. The total expenditure on these schools was £275,090.

Primary and Intermediate Schools.

During the year ending August 31st, 1910, in these schools there were 843,242 scholars on the register. Of these 21,079 were between 14 and 15, and 9,340 above 15. These figures include

24,352 scholars in 191 Intermediate Schools or Departments, of whom 16,434 were under 15 and 6,884 between 15 and 17, while 1,034 were over 17. The average attendance for the whole number was 83·14 per cent., and for the Intermediate Schools taken separately, 92·52. The Intermediate Schools provide a regularly organised course of instruction extending over at least three years, and possess a correspondingly more numerous staff and special equipment. The average attendance at first year's course was 106,639, at second year's course 7,603, and at courses beyond second year 5,853.

Supplementary Courses having practical bearing on the probable future occupation of the scholars were given to 43,287 pupils in 1,945 schools. Savings banks exist in 326 schools, and school libraries in 2,922.

By a Minute, which became operative from Aug. 1st, 1911, it is provided that where the average number of pupils on the register to each certificated teacher is greater or less than 50, the grants shall be reduced or increased by 1 per cent. for each unit above or below 50, but any increase shall not have effect in respect of any number below 40. A certificated head teacher is, however, recognised for 35 scholars, and an assistant for 30 scholars. No grant is to be paid in respect of any class with average number on register of more than 60, unless the managers satisfy the department of unforeseen circumstances.

All the schools of Scotland will presently be staffed entirely by fully trained teachers. Of the 19,678 employed in 1910 (excluding 324 pupil teachers), 18,024 were certificated, and 12,200 were also trained. The others had qualified by the certificate examination, which is now only retained as a temporary expedient for the benefit of the present uncertificated assistant teachers, whose number has dwindled to 1,544, of whom only 230 (having been employed before 1906) will be entitled to serve after 1914.

Secondary and Technical Education.

Secondary education in Scotland is controlled by 6 Burgh and 33 County Secondary Education Committees, who administer funds provided under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908. Their total income for 1909-10 (inclusive of £85,815 balance from earlier funds now incorporated) was £189,977. The amount received from the Department was £92,367. Thirteen of the Committees received small sums, totalling £718, from various endowments. The expenditure of the Committees reached £164,422, of which £46,377 represented payment of obligations discharged on March 31st, 1909, when the new financial arrangement became operative. The heaviest expenditure is on Bursaries, to enable scholars in the thinly populated districts to attend the secondary schools established at various centres. In the year ended May 15th, 1910, £104,174 was spent upon bursaries by the Secondary Education Committees; and to this may be added £65,000 for the same purpose from separate endowment funds, administered sometimes through the Committees and sometimes by independent governors. A large proportion of those who pass the Qualifying Examination for a Bursary do not proceed to the further stages, though the percentage of those who do so increases. In the year ended Aug. 31st, 1910, 60,683 passed the Qualifying Examination; 4,093 secured the Intermediate Certificate; and 1,088 took the

EDUCATION: IRELAND.

Leaving Certificate. The last figure is considerably in advance of any previously reached. The number of **Higher Grade Schools** or Departments has grown from 27 in 1900 to 191 in 1910, when there was an average daily attendance of 24,095 scholars.

Continuation Classes were also stimulated by the Act of 1908. Although 150 centres (chiefly in rural districts) were closed in 1910, the total

number of centres increased to 1,121, under 593 School Boards; and grants were paid in respect of 127,687 students. Under the Continuation Class code also, £1,337 was applied as grant-in-aid of 41 senior and 892 junior scholarships. In association with these classes, 16 **Central Institutions** (Technical, Art, Agricultural, Nautical, Commercial, Veterinary, and Domestic) are at work.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In Ireland, elementary education is under the control of twenty Commissioners of National Education, with an office in Marlborough Street, Dublin. Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D., is Resident Commissioner, and Messrs. P. E. Lemass and W. J. Dilworth are Joint Secretaries.

For secondary education there are the Intermediate Education Board, The Endowed Schools Commissioners (Chairman, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Byrne; Sec., Stanislaus Murphy, LL.B., B.L.; Clerk, Arthur C. Ellis, LL.B., B.L.) and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Elementary Education.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in the 77th report, state that on Jan 1st, 1911, there were 8,337 schools in operation, a decrease of 64 in the year, with an average of 699,945 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 495,962, of whom 18,346 were above 15 years of age. The daily attendance showed an average of 70·8 per cent. of the number on the register. The religious denominations of the pupils were: Roman Catholics, 506,315, or 74·52 per cent.; the late Established Church, 81,103, or 11·19 per cent.; Presbyterians, 76,782, or 11·30 per cent.; Methodists, 8,698, or 1·28 per cent.; other denominations, 6,537, or 0·96 per cent. In 1,674 schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, 4·9 per cent. of the pupils are Protestants; in 705 schools under Protestant teachers exclusively, 7·8 per cent. of the pupils are Catholics; and in 50 schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, 55·2 of the pupils are Roman Catholics and 44·8 per cent. Protestants. There are 5,900 schools attended solely by one denomination; 4,360 schools with 370,728 pupils being Roman Catholic, and 1,540 schools with 116,383 pupils Protestant. Exclusive of Model and Poor-Law Union Schools (where the management is official), there are 7,410 under clerical management and 785 under lay management. Besides the ordinary schools, there are 30 model schools, with an average of 9,064 pupils on the rolls and a daily attendance of 6,986. Convent and Monastery Schools number 399, with an average of 112,478 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 84,472, or 75·1 per cent. of the number on the rolls. 125 Workhouse Schools were in operation, with 3,248 on the rolls and an average attendance of 2,823. Grants amounting to £11,506 were made to 412 Evening Schools, in which most of the pupils are over 14 years of age, and many are adults.

The gross total of teachers was 15,281, of whom 7,850 were principals, 4,939 assistants, and the rest junior assistant mistresses, work-mistresses, and industrial teachers. This number does not include convent and monastery teachers, and the teachers of workhouse schools. The percentage of trained teachers

to the total was 67·9. There are 7 Training Colleges receiving grants.

The aggregate expenditure on the schools from all sources was £1,688,832, giving an average of £3 8s. 8d. for each child in attendance. Of this amount, £142,533 was received from local sources. The grants to training colleges amounted to £60,187. The National Commissioners have complained for some years that the Treasury grant is wholly inadequate, more especially in respect of the building and improvement of the national schoolhouses, many of which are said to be "so unsuitable and insanitary as to be a source of positive danger to the health of the community." On April 8th, 1911, the Treasury sanctioned grants (up to March 1912) to the amount approximately of £108,000, but this is still "quite insufficient." While the proportion of trained teachers continue to increase, the number of schools and of scholars still declines. During 1910 the Irish language was taught in 2,800 schools, and bilingual instruction was given in 191. There are no higher-grade schools in Ireland.

Secondary Education.

The Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50) created a Department which takes the place of the Science and Art Department, as far as Ireland is concerned, both in administering the grant for Science and for Art, and more especially in taking charge of technical instruction.

A Board of twenty Commissioners of Education (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments, which produced in 1910 a total revenue of £6,386. The commissioners had at disposal, with previous balances, altogether £8,215. The major portion of the fund is derived from the Ulster Royal School Endowments, under which are benefited 11 colleges with a total accommodation for 1,386 and a total on the rolls of 787.

The Intermediate Education Board is an examination and inspection Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. The Assistant Commissioners are Swift Paine Johnston, M.A., and W. F. Butler, M.A. Offices, 1, Hume Street, Dublin. During 1910, 7,967 boys and 3,933 girls—total 11,900—presented themselves for examination held at 322 centres. There passed 4,278 boys and 2,116 girls—total 6,394: a percentage of 53·7 boys, 53·8 girls, 53·7 boys and girls. The percentage of successes continues to decline as the number of pupils presenting themselves for examination increases. The income of the Board has been seriously diminished in recent years by the fall in the amount receivable under the Customs and Excise Act of 1890. The Commissioners are pressing the Legislature for a new source of income.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Trade Unions—Wages and Strikes—Conciliation and Arbitration—Factories and Workshops—The Trade Boards Act—Labour Co-partnership.

THE GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM.

The following table, from the "Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics" [Cd.

5415], published by the Board of Trade in 1911, shows the growth of Trade Unionism in some of the principal countries during a series of years:—

Total Recorded Trade Union Membership in each of the Undermentioned Years.

Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Austria.	Denmark.	United States.	
						Federation of Labour.	New York State (all Unions).
1899 . . .	1,840,999	864,350	419,761	119,334	—	349,422	209,020
1900 . . .	1,957,710	995,435	491,647	—	96,295	548,321	245,381
1901 . . .	1,969,324	1,008,365	588,832	119,050	96,419	787,537	276,141
1902 . . .	1,955,852	1,092,642	614,173	135,178	96,479	1,024,399	329,101
1903 . . .	1,933,816	1,276,831	643,757	154,665	88,098	1,464,100	395,736
1904 . . .	1,898,581	1,466,625	715,576	189,121	90,111	1,675,400	391,681
1905 . . .	1,923,868	1,819,930	781,344	323,099	90,695	1,494,300	382,201
1906 . . .	2,117,611	2,213,654	836,134	448,270	99,052	1,454,200	398,494
1907 . . .	2,412,611	2,446,480	896,102	501,094	109,914	1,538,970	437,092
1908 . . .	2,379,723	2,421,950	957,102	482,279	117,350	1,586,885	372,459

On the basis of the membership for 1908, the number of trade unionists per 1,000 occupied inhabitants was as follows in certain of the above countries: Germany, 86; France, 49; Austria, 36; Denmark, 100. Allowing for 900,000 trade unionists not belonging to the American Federation of Labour, the corresponding figure for the United States would be 85. The ratio in the United Kingdom is 130.

While in the United Kingdom the strongest unions are those in the coal-mining industry, which in 1907 comprised 28 per cent. of all unionists, being followed by those in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades (15 per cent.), and the textile trades (15 per cent.), the largest trade unions in Germany are those of the metal trades, which comprise 21 per cent. of all the members of the Social Democratic group, the building trades coming second. In France the largest unions are those in the transport trades, with nearly 30 per cent. of the total membership. These are followed in descending order by the unions in the metal, building, and textile trades, and in mining and quarrying. In Austria the metal trades (15 per cent.) take the lead, and the transport and building trades (12 per cent. each) follow. In Belgium the strongest unions are those of the miners, with over 40 per cent. of the total membership. In the State of New York the building trades furnish nearly one-third of the trade unionists, and the transport trades follow with nearly one-fifth. In Italy more than 40 per cent. of the organised workers are connected with agriculture, the building trades following with one-tenth, and the metal trades with one-thirteenth.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

At the end of 1909 there were 1,153 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 2,347,461. Nearly three-fourths of the total membership is found in the building, mining and quarrying, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, and textile trades.

Financial details with regard to one hundred principal unions, which include over 60 per cent.

of the total membership of all the societies, are as follows:—

	1898.	1909.
Membership	1,090,872	1,422,299
Income	£1,902,130	£2,560,430
" per member	34s. 10½d.	36s.
Expenditure	£1,476,337	£2,687,416
" per member	37s. 0½d.	37s. 9½d.
Accumulated funds	£2,656,800	£5,051,460
" " per member	67s. 2d.	71s. 0½d.

The expenditure for the ten years 1898—1907 amounted to £17,674,861, of which 10·3 per cent. was spent on dispute pay, 22·7 per cent. on unemployed benefits, 20 per cent. on sick and accident benefits, 24·3 per cent. on superannuation and other benefits, and 22·7 per cent. on working and miscellaneous expenses.

In 1909 there were 258 Trades Councils, representing 985,275 members, compared with 172 representing 713,335 members in 1898. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in '99. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee.

Trade Union Congress.

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented. A Parliamentary Committee of 16 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually. The 1912 Congress will be held at Newport, Monmouthshire.

Chairman Parliamentary Committee, W. Thorne, M.P.; Secretary, C. W. Bowerman, M.P. Offices, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.

WAGES AND STRIKES.

Changes in Rates of Wages.

The Board of Trade Report for 1909 showed that the decline in rates of wages which commenced in the early months of 1908 was checked towards the end of 1909. Early in 1910 it gave place to a slight upward tendency which was, on the whole, maintained during the remainder of the year, with the result that the general level of wages at the end of 1910 was, with two exceptions (1907 and 1908), higher than at the end of any year since 1893, when statistics of changes in rates of wages were first systematically collected by the Department.

Of 548,900 workpeople affected by changes of rates in wages, 391,200 received a net increase of £16,400 a week, and 137,400 sustained a net decrease of 1,900 a week. The remaining 20,300 workpeople had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1901—1910:—

Year.	No. of disputes beginning in each year.	No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in each year.
1901 .	642	179,546	4,142,287
1902 .	442	256,667	3,479,255
1903 .	387	116,901	2,338,668
1904 .	355	87,208	1,484,220
1905 .	358	93,503	2,470,189
1906 .	486	217,773	3,028,816
1907 .	601	147,498	2,162,151
1908 .	399	295,507	10,834,189
1909 .	436	300,819	2,755,321
1910 .	531	515,165	9,894,831

The aggregate number of working days available for the whole industrial population, exclusive of agricultural labourers and seamen, may be roughly estimated at rather more than 3,000,000,000. The aggregate duration of all the disputes in progress during 1910 amounted to 9,894,831 working days, or about one-third-hundredth of this total. In other words the amount of working time lost owing to disputes in 1910 was less than one day per head of the industrial population. (See also p. 408.)

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Under the powers given to it by the Conciliation Act, 1896, the Board of Trade established in 1908 a Court of Arbitration. For the purposes of the Court of Arbitration three panels were formed—the Chairman's Panel, the Employers' Panel, and the Labour Panel—and, on the application of the parties to an industrial dispute, a Court of Arbitration, consisting of three (or five) members, is nominated by the Board of Trade from these panels. Technical assessors can also be appointed, for the purpose of giving the Court information on technical matters, in cases where their assistance is considered expedient. During 1910 recourse was had to Courts of Arbitration in 8 cases. The total number of Conciliation

Boards in existence at the end of 1910, so far as known to the Department, was 282, an increase of 5 as compared with the number in existence at the end of 1909, the date of the last Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act. This number is made up of 265 Boards dealing with particular trades and 17 District and General Boards, including both those registered under the Conciliation Act and those not registered. Of 67 disputes dealt with by the Board of Trade in 1910, 14 arose in the building trades; 7 in the mining and quarrying industries; 13 in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades; 10 in the boot and shoe trade; 7 in textile trades; 3 in transport trades; and 13 in other trades. During the whole period since the Act came into operation the cases dealt with have been distributed among the various trades as follows: building trades, 133; metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 77; mining and quarrying industries, 54; boot and shoe trade, 48; textile trades, 28; transport trades, 27; printing and allied trades, 18; all other trades, 47.

Conciliation Boards have been formed by 33 railway companies in England and Wales, 6 in Scotland, and 7 in Ireland, but have failed to commend themselves to the railway servants. Dissatisfaction with this method of settling disputes was, indeed, the chief reason avowed for the great railway strike of Aug. 1911.

With a view to strengthening the existing official machinery for settling industrial disputes, the Government in Oct. 1911 established an Industrial Council, composed of representatives of employers and employed, under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, "for the purpose of considering and of inquiring into matters referred to them affecting trade disputes; and especially of taking suitable action in regard to any dispute referred to them affecting the principal trades of the country, or likely to cause disagreements involving the ancillary trades, or which the parties before or after the breaking out of a dispute are themselves unable to settle." (See also p. 410.)

LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction. President for year: Mr. Amos Mann (Leicester Anchor Boot & Shoe Soc., Ltd.). Past Presidents include Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., Mr. D. J. Shackleton, Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., Professor J. Chapman, M.A., the late George Jacob Holyoake.

Hon. Secretary, Henry Vivian. Assist. Secretary, E. W. Mundy. Office, 6 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

The following figures show the increase in co-partnership businesses, established (with two or three exceptions) by working men:

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

	1883.	1907.	1910.
Societies at work	15	112	111
Capital*	103,436	1,865,610	2,035,626
Trade	160,751	4,108,807	4,529,276
Profits	9,031	203,445	219,873
Losses	114	4,321	1,849
Dividend on wages Not known		25,017	27,097

* Shares, loans, and reserves.

Those figures do not take into account the extension of the principle to private businesses or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult. (See ed. 1906.) The following figures show the progress of the labour co-partnership principles in Gas Companies. No. of employed, 20,000; amount of profit divided amongst employed for year ending Dec. 1910, £88,812. Total profit to employed since schemes were adopted, £686,237. Market value of shares and deposits held by employed in these companies, £597,775. In one company there are three employee directors, and in another two. There is also one Municipal Gas Dept. which has a profit-sharing scheme in operation.

As to the working-class co-partnership businesses, these divide themselves roughly into four classes: 1. The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. 2. Societies which consist something like equally of—(a) individuals as in Class 1; (b) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. 3. Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled to share in the profit and acquire capital. 4. Special societies. This classification is of course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. Grouped in trades, the societies show that there are in Great Britain 17 clothing and textile, 20 agricultural, 17 boot and leather, 10 metal, 112 building and woodworking, 15 printing, and 20 various trades—111 in all.

Co-partnership or profit-sharing schemes have been adopted with varying success by a number of large employers of labour. The schemes of Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., and of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., were described in the 1911 ed. The Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* stated that at the end of June 1911 there were 76 firms (employing about 80,000 persons) in the United Kingdom which were practising profit-sharing. In addition there were two firms whose profit-sharing schemes were in abeyance, but who were not known definitely to have abandoned profit-sharing.

THE TRADE BOARDS ACT.

The object of this measure, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1910, is to establish Trade Boards in certain trades where "sweating" prevails, and to fix and enforce, by means of these boards, a minimum standard of wages. In addition, it is hoped, the boards will act as centres of information, and be able to afford

information on the subject of unemployment. The Act was fully explained in the 1910 edition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

According to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1910, at the end of the year there were upon the registers 112,370 factories and 152,772 workshops, not including men's workshops, docks, warehouses, or buildings, private lines and sidings, home work premises, factories and workshops under the charge of H.M. Inspectors of Mines, or (in general) domestic workshops. The number of persons employed in factories in the United Kingdom was in 1907 (approximately) 4,500,000, and in workshops (excluding men's workshops) 650,000.

The inspection of factories and workshops is carried out under the control of the Home Office, which employs for the work a special staff of 800 inspectors (including assistants), of whom 18 are women. These inspectors have full powers of entry to any factory, workshop, laundry, dock, wharf or other premises under the Act, or school where factory children are educated. They may call for any registers or documents kept in accordance with the Act, and may conduct proceedings connected with their office before a magistrate. The Act prescribes limits of the hours in which women (of 18 years and upwards), young persons (from 14 to 18), and children (12 to 14) may be employed; also intervals for meals, certain holidays, and a weekly short day. When a person enters upon the occupation of a factory or workshop he must serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing a description of the place, its machinery, and the work to be carried on there. Various prescribed notices must be affixed at the entrance to the factory or workshop, and a register kept in which to record particulars as to the children and young persons employed, accidents, cleaning, and other matters dealt with in the Act. Periodical returns of the number, age, sex and occupation of persons employed are required from the occupiers of factories and workshops. The chief inspector appoints certifying surgeons, whose duty it is to investigate accidents and to examine young persons and children employed in factories, and in certain classes of workshops, and give certificates of fitness for employment.

Workshops, workplaces, and (to a limited extent) factories are subject to the provisions of the law relating to public health. Local authorities, accordingly, are charged with the duty of seeing that such places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. They have special powers with regard to bakehouses. They are responsible for insuring that factories and workshops are provided with means of escape in case of fire. They must keep a register of outworkers, and see that the places where they work are not unwholesome.

Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Sir Arthur Whitelegge, K.C.B., M.D., Home Office.

Deputy Chief Inspectors, S. H. Knyvett, I.S.O., and H. M. Robinson, Home Office.

Medical Inspectors, Dr. T. M. Legge and Dr. E. L. Collis, Home Office.

Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office.

LABOUR UNREST IN 1911.

The year 1911 was essentially a period of unrest, especially so far as Labour was concerned. A series of strikes—largely of a "sympathetic" type—among seamen, dockers, and carmen, culminated in the general railway strike (see *DIARY OF THE YEAR*). The railway men, having seen how the previous strikers had succeeded, decided to go still further, and even paralyse industry, unless the companies granted their demands, especially the claims of the unions for "recognition."

Public Interests.

The Home Secretary, when subsequently justifying his action in calling out the military to assist the police in protecting the railways and those employees who chose to remain at their posts, pointed out the risk that such a strike involved. It threatened to be most serious just in those districts where the industrial population was most dependent on transport for work and food supply. "Had the strike proceeded for a week," he said, "on the lines which its authors apparently intended—that is to say, had it succeeded for a week in producing an entire stoppage of trains in those parts—there must have been practically a total cessation of industry." Public opinion generally recognised that the various strikers had some real grievances, and that there was room for improvement in their pay and their conditions, but severely criticised their methods. It has been noted that the first series of strikes resulted in immediate concessions to the employees. More recently the leading railway companies granted or promised increased wages and improved conditions—especially to the lower grades of their men. Rightly or wrongly, however, the railway unions have thereupon drawn up a new programme, making increased demands, and claiming, in particular, that the rates of pay shall in future be "governed automatically by the rise in the cost of living." Granting that Labour may often require a larger share of the total product obtained by the joint economic factors—Capital, Labour, and Superintendence—there cannot be any justification for the repudiation of agreements, the intimidation of fellow-workmen, or for reckless disregard of the consequences of the stoppage of all industry. The right to strike in the last resort is not in itself questioned; but the violence and disorder connected with its exercise have become a public danger. At the same time it is necessary to add that many of the outrages are the acts not of the strikers themselves, but of the "hooligans" who take advantage of the opportunity. Besides this, it seems to be the policy of some of the Labour leaders to attempt to destroy the present industrial system by the methods of "Syndicalism"—a form of Labour organisation based upon the policy of the French "*Confédération Générale du Travail*," which is to transfer industrial capital from its present owners to the revolutionary trade unions acting together by means of the general strike, part of the movement towards Democratic Socialism.

The Duty of the Government.

Under present conditions, no doubt, strikes and concomitant lock-outs seem to be, to a large

extent, necessary evils. But, as the Prime Minister said in his speech at the Guildhall (November), they are "barbarous methods of industrial warfare." And he added that in such cases the Government, while adopting an impartial attitude, had two clear duties cast upon it. "First of all, it must exhaust all its available opportunities, without meddlesome and mischievous interference, to provide the machinery and to facilitate the methods of conciliation; and next, it must maintain order, prevent and punish violence, and secure (so far as it can) the community at large against the stoppage of supplies and the suspension of services which are indispensably necessary for the maintenance of its everyday social life."

The Railway Commission.

As regards various remedies suggested for mitigating industrial disputes, it is necessary to deal at some length with the case of the railways because, as a result of the strike, there came the appointment of a Royal Commission (Aug. 23rd) to investigate the working of the Railway Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme, 1907, and "to report what changes, if any, are desirable, with a view to the prompt and satisfactory settlement of differences." On behalf of the men, 43 witnesses were examined; and 23 witnesses represented the case of the Companies. The members of the Commission (Sir David Harrel, the Chairman, Sir T. R. Ratcliffe-Ellis, Mr. C. G. Beale, M.P., Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., and Mr. J. Burnett) issued a unanimous Report [Cd. 5922] on Oct. 20th. It begins with a brief review of the circumstances that led to the above agreement—accepted as a compromise through the intervention of the Board of Trade—and summarises the scheme of Conciliation Boards (see p. 406). This scheme, they point out, was received with general satisfaction at the time, because "the Companies were relieved from a position of anxiety as regards a universal strike. The men looked upon the scheme as more or less a charter by means of which they would secure important benefits." But in the earlier periods, at any rate, most questions at issue appear to have been hurried to final arbitration without much effort on either side to utilise the preliminary stages of negotiation and conciliation—chiefly owing to the fact that the men's demands were generally based on the "national programme," which the Companies regarded as impracticable. For a similar reason the results of the arbitration often disappointed the unduly high hopes of the men, though the awards gained them many advantages. But, says the Report, "previously to the actual hearing before an arbitrator it may almost be concluded that the men had never understood, or even heard, what could be said from the point of view of the Railway Companies, nor had they any conception of the financial consequences of their demands."

Recognition.

After this retrospect the Report summarises the evidence of the Trade Union representatives and railway employees on the one side, and of the Companies on the other side; then follows a commentary on the evidence. It was shown that while the Trade Unions made a point

of asking for "recognition," the Companies strongly objected to it; though the exact meaning of the term, as it would be applied in practice, is not quite clearly explained, in the opinion of the Commissioners. The existing practice is that Trade Union officials are only admitted to plead before the arbitrator. And the Commissioners say: "We think that with their great responsibilities the Companies cannot and should not be expected to permit any intervention between them and their men on the subject of discipline and management." At the same time they make a concession by providing in their suggested scheme that "the members of each Board shall be at liberty to select a secretary from any source they may think proper," which seems to amount to partial recognition. And they also acknowledge that in "some matters and on some occasions" friendly relations between the Companies and the representatives of the Unions have been both convenient and useful; and then they express the opinion that "a more general adoption of this method of negotiation would be helpful to both parties." With reference to the allegations that the Companies had evaded awards given in favour of the men by "re-grading" and other methods of management, the Commissioners remark, "Some of the Companies did take this action, but, assuming that in doing so they acted in good faith and were within their rights, the carrying out of these economies at the very time the awards came into operation was, in our opinion, unfortunate, and calculated to excite feelings of disappointment and irritation."

Suggested Amendments of the Conciliation Scheme.

Among their suggested amendments of the scheme are the following: The preliminary procedure should be facilitated so that every effort may be made by both the Companies and the men to adjust their difference before the next step is taken. Boards of Conciliation are to be constituted on lines similar to the Sectional Boards in the Scheme of 1907, but with additional powers, the Central Board being then abolished as redundant. Any matter dealing with hours, wages, or conditions of service, excepting questions of or bearing upon discipline and management, if not settled by conference between deputations of the men and the Company, to be placed before a Conciliation Board, which, under normal conditions, will be assembled at intervals of six months. An essential proposal is that a chairman, chosen from a panel prepared by the Board of Trade, should be available for each Board; and the chairman should, so far as practicable, act for all the Boards in a Company's system. It is contemplated that the settlements at Boards shall be final, and made, if possible, without a chairman; but if conciliation fails, then by bringing in a chairman. Agreements arrived at by a Board are to be in force for twelve months, and thereafter until amended, superseded, or nullified by agreement of a Board, or by the decision of a chairman. Decisions by a chairman to be in force for two years, and thereafter continue under the above conditions. The amended scheme should remain in force until Nov. 1914, and thereafter be subject to revision or determination by twelve months' notice on either side. With reference to offences against dis-

cipline, etc., the Commissioners consider that where doubts arise, or where serious results to the men are likely to follow, the cases should be placed before the higher officials of the Company. The necessity for appeals after punishment should be avoided. As regards conditions of service, many misunderstandings would be avoided if each permanent employee could be given access to a statement of the exact conditions of his service. Dealing with the observance of settlements, the Commissioners remark: "To make any scheme of conciliation effective, there should be no organised stoppage of work until the conciliation machinery has been exhausted. No encouragement or assistance should be given to either side refusing to abide by the settlements during the periods of their continuance, and full and ample protection should be given to those who desire to observe them."

Dissatisfaction of the Men.

The Report of the Commission was not favourably received by the Railway Unions, who were particularly disappointed by the refusal to recommend full recognition to the Unions, though in this connection it has to be borne in mind that the vast majority of railway employees are not members of any Union. Some of the leaders declared that the men had not bound themselves to accept the recommendations, though the official document issued by the Government setting forth the proposals for a Commission of Inquiry contained the following statement: "Assurances have been given by both parties that they will accept the findings of the Commission." On the other hand, it is true that Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the negotiations a few days before, had stated that the men were not necessarily bound by such recommendations. The leaders of the four Railway Unions wrote to the Prime Minister asking the Government to bring about a meeting between the Companies' representatives and the signatories of the recent settlement, for the purpose of further negotiations. They state that the new scheme, though disappointing to the men, might be adopted with modifications. The Prime Minister's Secretary replied that he found the Companies will not agree to this proposal, as it was an integral part of the agreement which led to the Royal Commission that both they and the representatives of the railway employees bound themselves to accept its findings.

The Coal Crisis.

The closing months of 1911 saw also a crisis in the Coal Industry. A conference of members of the Miners' Federation was held in London in November to consider (1) whether, for the purpose of securing an individual district minimum wage for all men and boys working in mines in the area of the Federation (without any reference to the working places being abnormal), the rule which enables the Conference to order a general stoppage should be put into operation; or (2) whether negotiations should be continued with the colliery owners for a further period. The Conference decided on Nov. 15th to make further efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the minimum wage question without resorting to an immediate stoppage, and it was agreed to adjourn the meeting till Wednesday, Dec. 20th.

The Industrial Council.

In addition to the new scheme suggested for the railways, we have the more general scheme of the Government for improving the official machinery concerned with all kinds of industrial disputes. The President of the Board of Trade has recently established an **Industrial Council**, representative both of employers and employees, having Sir George Askwith as chairman with the true title of Chief Industrial Commissioner. At its first meeting, in October, Mr. Buxton pointed out the possibilities of its useful action in bringing together the parties to a dispute before, rather than after, the stoppage of work. But he said that there was no intention of interfering with voluntary arrangements for conciliation and arbitration; and there would be no compulsion to submit cases to the Council or to accept its decisions.

The Canadian Law.

Turning to other remedies suggested for industrial strife and for mitigating strikes and lock-outs, the writer of an article in the *Review of Reviews* (September) proposed that industrial war should be regulated as military war has been regulated. For instance, (1) every lock-out or strike should be treated as a criminal conspiracy unless preceded by full

investigation before a peace-making tribunal; (2) the rights of "non-combatants" to be secured against the total loss of food, drink, light, and the materials for earning their daily bread; and (3) that organised terrorism, even when disguised as peaceful picketing, should be declared illegal and punished with the utmost severity. And further, to illustrate his principle of "always arbitrate before you strike or lock out," he gives a summary of the **Canadian law for the avoidance of trade disputes**. The chief provisions are that, in an industrial dispute arising in connection with industries of public utility (railways, steamships, mining, light, water, etc.), either party may apply to the Government to constitute a Board of Conciliation, and no strike or lock-out is permitted until after the Board has made its report. In other industries the Act only applies when both parties agree to put it in operation. And no provision is made for the intervention of the State if neither disputant is willing to utilise the Act. As regards the misuse of strikes, there is a general feeling that the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, conferred dangerous privileges upon Labour Unions by practically granting them impunity for various forms of terrorism. Accordingly an association has been formed with the object of reforming the law on the subject.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

As long ago as 1874, 13 candidates stood for Parliament as direct representatives of Labour. Two (Messrs. Alexander MacDonald and Thos. Burt) were successful, but they subsequently rejoined the Liberal Party. At the General Election of 1892, 3 independent candidates were returned. Two of them (Messrs. John Burns, now President of the Local Government Board, and J. Havelock Wilson) have rejoined the Liberals; the third was Mr. Keir Hardie. In 1899 the Trade Union Congress formed a **Labour Representation Committee** (in conjunction with Socialist bodies), but at the "khaki" election of 1900 only Messrs. Hardie and Richard Bell succeeded as its candidates. The decision in the case "*Taff Vale Railway Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants*" apparently gave an impetus to the Labour representation movement, and at the General Election of 1906, 29 members (increased to 42 at subsequent by-elections) were elected. The Labour Representation Committee thereupon adopted the name of the **Labour Party**, and constituted itself a separate organisation in the House, with its own Chairman (elected every year) and Whips. The present Chairman is Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., and the Whips are Messrs. G. H. Roberts, M.P., and C. Duncan, M.P. The offices of the Party are at 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

The **Parliamentary Fund** of the Party has been raised by a levy on the affiliated societies at the rate of 2d. per member per annum of their full membership. From this fund the Party pays 25 per cent. of the returning officer's expenses for approved candidates. The general expenses of the Party are raised by an annual contribution of 15s. per 1,000 members. The *Osborne Judgment* (see 1911 ed.) showed that it was illegal for affiliated trade unions to compel unwilling members to contribute to a political fund. The result was that in 1910 the

nominal membership of the Party fell from 1,486,308 to 1,432,231, and the number of affiliated trade unions from 172 to 151. The Labour Party agitated for a removal of the disability created by the judgment, and refused to accept payment of Members of Parliament in full satisfaction of their demands. In accordance with a promise made by Mr. Asquith in Nov. 1910, the Home Secretary in May 1911 introduced the **Trade Unions Bill**. The Bill provides that the funds of a trade union may be applied to political objects if the furtherance of those objects is approved by a majority of members voting in secret ballot; but payments for such objects must be made out of a separate fund maintained for the purpose. Any member who gives notice in writing of his unwillingness to contribute to the political fund shall be exempted from the obligation, and contribution to that fund shall not be made a condition of membership of the union. Power is given to the Registrar of Friendly Societies to refuse or withdraw a certificate in any case in which he is not satisfied that the principal objects of the union are statutory objects, as defined by the Trade Union Amendment Act, 1876. The Bill was criticised by the Opposition on the ground that its provisions for the protection of minorities were illusory, and by the Labour members on the ground that it set up minority rights which ought not to exist. It passed its second reading on May 30th by 219 votes to 18, most of the Unionist members abstaining; but up to the adjournment in August it had not proceeded to Committee. The **Trades Union Congress** in September resolved not to accept the Bill as a settlement "unless amended in such a way as to embody the complete reversal of the Osborne judgment." In October it was announced that the Government had decided not to proceed with the Bill in the current session.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the **Rochdale Pioneers' Society** in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. This primary object of a co-operative society is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the rebate, or dividend as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6d. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. In 1910 there were, according to the **Co-operative Union Report**, 1,428 distributive societies, with 2,542,532 members, £31,614,559 share capital, £71,861,383 sales, and £10,938,331 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various productive departments, e.g. baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, bootmaking, tailoring, dress-making, etc.; the total output in this direction being about £8,000,000 annually.

The **English Wholesale Society** was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. The Society is managed by a General Committee of 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Societies in the Manchester division and 8 each the divisions of London and Newcastle. In 1910 it had 1,160 members, £4,815,465 share and loan capital, £26,567,833 sales, and £547,760 profit. It began the manufacture of boots at Leicester in 1873, and has since added soap, candles, biscuits, sweets, preserves, pickles, lard, underclothing, corsets, furniture, cocoa, chocolate, woollens, clothing, flannels, tobacco, hosiery, brushes, starch, printing, corn-milling, etc., to the various industries carried on in its large factories. The capital employed by this society in production is £2,677,638, its output of manufactures £6,581,310, profit thereon £148,349, and the number of persons employed 15,241. It owns 4 steamships, has numerous creameries in Ireland, has purchasing agencies in Canada, the United States, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Greece, and Australia, and has its own tea plantations in Ceylon. It also does a banking business, its turnover exceeding £122,000,000.

The **Scottish Wholesale Society** was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but

admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms. In 1910 it had 274 society members and 561 shareholders amongst the employees; its share and loan capital was £2,836,573, its sales £7,738,158, and profits £291,823. It manufactures boots and shoes, tweeds, blankets, drapery, shirts, furniture, preserves, sweets, chemical sundries, soap, tobacco, etc., besides engaging in printing and corn-milling. In 1910 its productive capital was £806,976, output of manufactures £2,435,313, profit thereon £105,217, and productive employees 5,373. The two wholesale societies act as agents for each other. Their business is done at nearly cost price, plus a commission to cover expenses. There are also 5 **Corn Mills** owned by federations of retail societies and consumers, which in 1910 had a capital of £259,069 (in shares and loans), sales £1,019,399, and profit £23,222; and 17 baking societies (also consumers' federations), with a total capital of £469,231, sales £746,636, and profits £86,004.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See **LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP**.

The **Co-operative Productive Federation** is a business organisation to assist such societies. The **Co-operative Union Report** shows, in 1910, 95 productive societies (excluding wholesale, corn milling, and baking societies) with £34,261 capital (in shares and loans), £1,417,254 sales, and £80,406 profit. About 40 per cent. of the capital is found by co-operative societies and trade unions, and 60 per cent. by employees. Probably the bulk of their trade is done with co-operative stores. Notable co-partnership societies are **Hebden Bridge Fustian**, **Burnley Self-Help**, **Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe**, **W. Thomson & Sons**, **Kettering Clothing**, and **Kettering Boot**. Many distributive societies also give their employees a share of their profits. The co-partnership principle is also adopted by some private firms and companies, notably the **South Metropolitan Gas Company**. **House Building**: Between 400 and 500 Distributive Co-operative Societies have up to the present built 8,530 houses at a cost of £1,900,000, which are let to members at a rental; have also built 5,600 houses costing £1,250,000, which have been sold to members; and have advanced £6,850,000 on 34,000 houses built by members themselves, making a total of £10,000,000.

The **Co-operative Union** (General Secretary, A. Whitehead; offices, "Holyoake House," Hanover Street, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the **Central Board**, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board throughout the year is conducted by committees—education, propaganda, defence, parliamentary, exhibitions, anti-credit, the joint arbitration committee with trade unionists, and the joint committee on agriculture and distribution, being those for 1910. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to educational purposes, the amount voted in 1910 being £91,514. It also organises the annual Congress. The 1911 Congress was held at Bradford (Yorks), and was attended by 1,615 delegates, representing Co-

operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were, in 1910, 1,267 societies members of the Union, the subscriptions from which amounted to £10,877. The annual income of the Union is augmented by the sale of literature.

The Women's Co-operative Guild (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 27,000 members in 530 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, and anti-credit and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a Women's Co-operative Guild in Scotland, with 128 branches and a membership of 10,660. A Women's Guild has also been formed in Ireland, with 9 branches and 391 members.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

The International Co-operative Alliance for the promotion of co-operation throughout the world, is a federation of co-operative organisations in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, United States, etc. The Alliance includes about 1,000 local societies and national federations, who contributed to its funds more than £11,000 in the year ending December 1911. International Co-operative Congresses were held in 1895 (London), '96 (Paris), '97 (Delft), 1900 (Paris), 1902 (Manchester), 1904 (Budapest), 1907 (Cremona), and 1910 (Hamburg). The next Congress is to be held at Glasgow in 1913. The Alliance publishes reports of these Congresses, also Annual Reports of its Executive Committee, and a Correspondence Bulletin, issued in English, French, and German. An Annual was published for the first time in 1910, showing the development of co-operation throughout the world, and containing also a detailed history of the International Alliance. Office: 146, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Co-operation on the Continent has during the last few years made great strides.

In Austria the agricultural movement and the credit banks are organised and based on the Schulze-Delitzsch and on the Raiffaisan principles. The distributive societies are united in the "Zentralverband österr. Kon-

sumvereine" for propaganda purposes, and in the "Grosseinkaufsgesellschaft" for joint buying.

Denmark is the land for agricultural societies, dairies, and credit banks, but the distributive side of the movement is making great headway. The retail societies are affiliated to the "Fallesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeningen."

Co-operation in France, although very successful, has not extended as it might have done owing to the movement having been divided into two groups, each separate from and competing with the other. These two groups, however, have now joined hands, and there is no doubt that this combining of forces will lead to even greater results in the future.

Germany has the largest number of societies—more than 30,000, 17,000 of these being credit banks.

Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland all show increases in the number of societies and the amount of trade done.

India has a Co-operative Union of its own, which does a good deal of propaganda work among the people.

In 1909 there was a Co-operative Union established in Canada for assisting in the formation of societies on the Rochdale plan.

Below are figures relating to the various societies in the different countries.

	Credit Societies.	Distributive Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Tenants' Societies.	Agricultural Societies.	Productive Societies.
Austria	10,954	1,382	2	257	2,330	837
Belgium	568	344	1	24	1,523	1307
Denmark	—	1,300	1	—	3,733	33
Finland	308	405	1	—	343	—
France	2,168	2,301	2	—	(?)	414
Germany	17,892	2,270	1	963	6,750	329
Holland	400	382	1	—	995	295
Hungary	2,206	828	1	—	(?)	—
Italy	2,370	1,600	—	—	620	1,281
Norway	—	350	1	—	227	—
Roumania	2,223	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	5,000	3,500	1	10	2,500	300
Servia	613	68	—	—	181	—
Spain	—	182	—	—	—	—
Sweden	426	700	1	(?)	1,211	16
Switzerland	280	560	2	91	4,111	28
United Kingdom	295	1,428	2	12	910	120

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, which came into force in 1910, provides (1) for the housing of the working classes, (2) for town planning, and (3) for the appointment of County medical officers.

Housing of the Working Classes. Part iii. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, is made applicable to every urban and rural district without adoption, so that urban or rural areas may be able to build new houses and cottages without having to go to the County Council or elsewhere for consent.

Compulsory Acquisition of Land. Local authorities are given power to purchase land compulsorily by means of an order submitted to the Local Government Board and confirmed by the Board. The intention to acquire must be published by the local authority, and in the event of objection within a prescribed period, a public inquiry must be held in the locality. In the case of urban land, inquiry must be held by an impartial person, not connected with a Government Department, as to whether the land is suitable for the purposes intended and can be acquired without detriment to interested persons. If the report against the scheme it can only be enforced by Parliament.

Commons and Open Spaces. Where a scheme involves the appropriation of a common, open space or allotment, the scheme shall be provisional only, and shall not have effect until confirmed by Parliament, except where the scheme provides for giving in exchange an equal area, certified by the Local Government Board, after consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, to be equally advantageous. Due notice must be given of any such exchange, and if necessary, a local enquiry shall be held.

Land which may not be Acquired.—No land may be acquired for the purposes of this Act which is the site of an ancient monument or other object of archaeological interest, or which has been acquired for the purposes of a railway, dock, canal, water, or other public undertaking, or which forms part of any park, garden, or pleasure ground, or is otherwise required for the amenity or convenience of any dwelling-house.

Loans by the Public Works Commissioners.—The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, lend money for housing purposes for a period which must not in any case exceed 80 years, at the minimum rate of interest allowed for the time being for loans out of the Local Loans Fund, the rate of interest not to vary with the duration of the loan. A local authority may also accept a donation of land or money for the purposes of this Act.

Enforcement of Housing Schemes.—If, on a complaint being lodged by the Council or by four inhabitant householders of the district, the Local Government Board is satisfied that a local authority has failed to exercise its powers, the Board may make an order requiring the local authority to remedy the default. In rural areas, if a Rural District Council fails to exercise its powers, the County Council may take those powers on itself.

Powers of Local Authorities.—For the purpose of this Act, the term "let for habitation by persons of the working classes" embraces houses or parts of houses let at the following

rents: In London, not exceeding £40 a year; in boroughs or urban districts with populations of 50,000 or more, £26; elsewhere, £16. Houses let to the working classes must be kept by the landlord in a condition reasonably fit for habitation during the period of occupation, and local authorities have power to order such repairs as they think necessary, and if, on due notice being given, the work is not done, it may be carried out by the authority, and the expenses recovered from the landlord. As an alternative to executing repairs demanded by the local authority, the landlord may close a house for human habitation. A proviso was added to this section by the House of Lords that the condition (reasonably fit for habitation) should not be implied when a house, or part of a house, was let for a term of not less than three years upon the terms that it be put by the lessee into a condition reasonably fit for occupation. This amendment was accepted by the House of Commons with the addition of the words "and the lease is not determinable at the option of either party before the expiration of that term."

Powers are given for closing houses which are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation.

The Town Planning Clauses.

The Town Planning portion of the Act enables local authorities to make a scheme regarding any land likely to be used for building purposes, and in any scheme regard will be paid to sanitary conditions, amenity, and convenience in laying out land, and the provision of parks, spaces, recreation grounds, and housing. The Local Government Board may authorise local authorities to prepare a town planning scheme in or about the neighbourhood of their area. The authorities may act on their own initiative, or the Local Government Board may call upon them to prepare a scheme, enforcing the order by mandamus. When a local authority submits a scheme to the Local Government Board, a local inquiry will be held, after which the Local Government Board may sanction the scheme. If objections are raised to the scheme, it must lie upon the table of both Houses for thirty days before it becomes operative.

Enforcement of Schemes.—The responsible authority may, after giving notice, remove, pull down, or alter any building or other work in the area included in the scheme, which is such as to contravene the scheme, or in the erection or carrying out of which any provision of the scheme has not been complied with. The authority itself may execute any work which ought to be carried out under the scheme, where it appears that delay would prejudice the efficient operation of the scheme, and expenses so incurred may be recovered from the persons in default.

Compensation.—In the case of property being injuriously affected by a scheme, compensation will be paid. On the other hand, when property is enhanced in value through the operation of a scheme, the local authority is entitled to recover one-half the amount by which the property is enhanced in value.

Land may be acquired compulsorily, as in the case of provision of houses for the working classes.

County Medical Officers, etc.

The Act compels every County Council to appoint a medical officer with full powers over housing and inspection, and it will be the duty of the clerk and the medical officers of health of the district councils to furnish information to the county medical officer.

In addition every County Council shall establish a Public Health and Housing Committee, which shall deal with all matters relating to public health and the housing of the working classes, with the exception of raising or borrowing money.

The provisions as to county medical officers and public health and housing committees shall not apply to Scotland or the Administrative County of London.

Building Societies.—The County Council may assist the formation and extension of building societies by grants or advances, or they may guarantee advances made to a society, provided that any advance made on the security of property shall not exceed two-thirds its value.

The measure does not apply to Ireland.

The Working of the Act.

Mr. Burns stated in Aug. 1911 that under section 15 of the Act 12,900 houses had been dealt with and 392 had been closed. Of the 12,900 houses 4,540 were in rural districts, and that number showed a tremendous increase upon the totals in former years. The loans sanctioned for the erection of dwellings for the working classes in urban areas during the six months ended June 1910 amounted to £47,000, and in the six months ended June 1911 to £132,000, showing most satisfactory progress. From rural areas during the six months ended June 1910 no applications for loans were received; while in the corresponding half of the present year there had been applications for loans amounting to £9,625. The progress made in town planning exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Regulations had been issued for four large schemes of town planning which were now in process of realisation. At the time he spoke about 70 schemes had either been sanctioned or were being prepared or considered by the various local authorities.

Housing Reform Associations.

Mansion House Council on Health and Housing. The oldest Society for the education of public opinion in regard to the need for Housing Reform. Hon. Sec., W. F. Craics. Office, 17, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

The Rural Housing and Sanitation Association. Formed in 1902 to improve the condition of housing and sanitation in country working-class homes. It is strictly non-political. Sec., Miss Annette Churton; Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Workmen's National Housing Council. Supported by a number of Trade Union bodies and Trade Councils. Sec., F. Knee, 41, Cowcross Street, London, E.C.

The National Housing Reform Council, founded in 1900 to promote a national movement for Housing Reform, supplies information, arranges conferences, organises cottage exhibitions, etc. The Council has a Parliamentary Committee of more than 130 M.P.'s. Sec., H. R. Aldridge, 18, Dulverton Road, Leicester, and 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

Co-partnership Tenants Housing Council. Established under the auspices of the Labour

Co-partnership Association (*q.v.*). Sec., Crossley Greenwood. Offices, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London.

Garden Cities. The scheme for founding garden cities was introduced by Mr. Ebenezer Howard, in his book "To-Morrow," published in 1898. The "Garden City Association" was founded in '99, and in Sept. 1903 the Company, "First Garden City, Ltd.," was formed, with a capital of £300,000, of which about £175,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3,818 acres was purchased at Letchworth, near Hitchin, at a cost of about £40 per acre. Thirty factories are now at work; 80 shops have been erected, and by the end of 1911 over 1,300 houses and other buildings had been erected and occupied, the population being about 7,000. A post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, schools, recreation ground, libraries, swimming baths, golf links, banks, clubs, and hotels are established. The total rates of the town are 4s. 8d. in the £. A parish council conducts local affairs. First Garden City, Ltd., Halton House, 20-23, Holborn, E.C., and at Letchworth, Hertfordshire; Secretary, Harold Craske, F.S.S.

Liverpool Housing Association. Sec., W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough, Cheshire.

Oldham Housing Reform Council. Sec., Reginald Hewitt, 8, Minton Street, Oldham.

Rochdale Housing Reform Council. Hon. Sec., Fred. Duckworth, 3, Sawyer Street, Rochdale.

York Health and Housing Reform Association. Sec., B. Lasker, 6, Blake Street, York.

Housing Companies and Trusts.

Artizans, Labourers and General Dwellings Co. Sec., S. A. Blackwood, 2, Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.

Bournville Village Trust. The village was founded by Mr. George Cadbury, who, in December 1900, handed it over with the estate, of which it forms a part, to a board of trustees. Sec., John H. Barlow, Estate Office, Bournville, near Birmingham.

East End Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., T. Wilkinson, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Four Per Cent. Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., P. Ornstein, 1, 2 & 3, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.

Guinness Trust. Sec., E. W. Winch, 5, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. Sec., E. H. Marston, 1, Pancras Square, Pancras Road, London, N.W.

Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., Lindsay S. G. Young, 38, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.

Peabody Donation Fund. Sec., Viscount Dunluce, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The Joseph Rowntree Village Trust, Garden Village, New Earswick, York. Sec., Miss Harlock, 7, Grove View, Clifton, York.

Rownton Houses, Ltd. Sec., A. E. Tribble, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Estate of the late W. R. Sutton (Sutton Model Dwellings). Sec., W. Balmain, 183, Old Street, E.C.

Victoria Dwellings Association, Ltd. Sec., Sydney G. Henniker, 3E, Victoria Dwellings, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.

Wharnciffe Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., A. E. Tribble, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

DOMESTIC BUDGETS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The alarming increase in the cost of the necessities of life became a burning question throughout Europe in the autumn of 1911. In Austria, France, and Belgium the privation caused by the rise in prices was turned to account by revolutionary agitators, and resulted in outbreaks of violence which were not quelled without bloodshed. "The really serious feature of the situation," wrote the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* in September, "is that the cost of living, always high in Austria, has by degrees become intolerable." "The prices of commodities in Paris," said another correspondent of the same journal, "have risen inordinately during the last ten years." The St. Petersburg correspondent wrote that "the rise in the price of the necessities of life, reaching in some cases as much as 50 per cent., which has been noticeable in Russia ever since the general strike of 1905, has become aggravated by a startling increase in the price of flour, due to the partial failure of the crops." In Germany the general grievance was voiced in the Reichstag by the Socialists, who demanded the suspension or reduction of the import duties on food. In the United Kingdom the increased cost of living undoubtedly contributed to the labour unrest which was so disquieting a feature of the autumn in this as in other countries.

The grievance was brought to a head by the failure of the root crops owing to the extraordinarily hot summer. It is common knowledge, however, that the price of food has tended to rise for the last ten years. The Labour Department of the Board of Trade has published a series of tables comparing by index numbers the price of the food of working-class families in London year by year. The percentages of increase since 1900 are thus stated in the table:

Bread . . .	14'8	Eggs . . .	12'0
Flour . . .	20'6	Currants . .	26'4
*Beef . . .	13'5	Raisins . . .	5'6
*Mutton . .	4'4	Tapioca . . .	5'8
Pork . . .	5'2	Oatmeal . . .	13'9
Bacon . . .	38'9	Sugar . . .	24'3
Butter . . .	6'4	Jam, etc. . .	9'4

* Mean of prices for British and foreign meat.

Cheese, tea, and cocoa show no change; the price of potatoes has fallen 20 per cent., and that of rice 6'5 per cent.; but the general level of retail prices (including coffee and milk) has risen nearly 10 per cent. A more thorough inquiry into the statistical aspect of the question has been undertaken by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Government, but it cannot alter the fact that a considerable rise has taken place, and that it has been in progress for some years. It is evident that there are causes at work more permanent than the weather. Many explanations have been put forward. One of them is that the increased output of gold has depreciated its value—in other words, has reduced the purchasing power of money; another suggested explanation is that the production of foodstuffs has failed to keep pace with the increased demand due not only to growth of population, but to the rise in the standard of living among the poorer classes

and races of the world. Yet another is that the cheapening of production by labour-saving machinery and other economical inventions is not keeping pace with the increase in the cost of production due to increase in wages and shortening of hours, and that therefore every concession to the wage-earner in money or time must be followed by an increase in the cost of commodities, an increase of which the effect is enhanced by the higher standard of living induced by the higher wages. This last argument, in fact, suggests that things are running in a vicious and dizzy circle. Whatever may be the true causes of the increased cost of living, they are probably complex and certainly obscure, and artificial remedies, such as are being devised by the French Government, seem unlikely to do more than shift a portion of the burden from one class to another. It is worthy of note that the German Chancellor takes the view that "no sane economic policy could base itself on reduction of the cost of living," and that an increase in the cost of living is not an entirely ugly symptom of national health. The increase in the cost of living in Germany, he said, was a necessary accompaniment of general progress so rapid as hers had been. Notwithstanding that increase, the standard of living had steadily improved. The proof of a fiscal system, he declared, was not the price of a pound of bread or a box of matches, but whether the system increased or diminished the strength of the people.

The 1900, 1910, and 1911 editions contained summaries of four reports giving the results of inquiries by the Board of Trade into working-class rents, housing, and retail prices, together with the rates of wages in the building, engineering, and printing trades in the chief industrial towns (1) of the United Kingdom—with a comparison between the conditions in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland [Cd. 3864]; (2) of the German Empire—with a comparison between the conditions in England and Germany [Cd. 4032]; (3) of France [Cd. 4512], 4s. 1d., and of Belgium [Cd. 5065], 2s. 2d.

The conclusion reached was that in France, Belgium, and Germany the workman, in the trades specified, gets lower wages than in England, though the hours of work are longer and (except in Belgium) the cost of living is higher. The German rate of money wages per hour is about three-quarters of the English rate, and the cost of rent, food, and fuel nearly one-fifth greater than in England. In France the weekly money wages of the working classes are 75 per cent. of the same classes in England. The average usual working hours per week are 117 per cent. of those in England. Hence the hourly rates of money wages are approximately only 64 per cent. of those of the same classes in English towns. An English workman, with an average family, who should go to France and endeavour to maintain there his accustomed mode of living, would find his expenditure on rent, food, and fuel substantially increased—though not to so large an extent as if he had gone to Germany. On the other hand, he would find his wages to be lower than in the latter country and much below the English level, in spite of longer hours. An English workman living in Belgium

and maintaining as far as possible his English mode of life, would find his expenditure on food, fuel, house-room, and local taxation reduced by about 9 per cent., or, excluding local taxation from both sides of the account, by about 6 per cent. At the same time, however, his earning capacity would be reduced in a much greater degree, for the weekly wages of the working classes in Belgian towns, are to those of the same classes in England as 63 to 100; and the average usual working hours per week are as 121 to 100. Hence the hourly rates of money wages for the working classes in Belgian towns are to those of the same classes in English towns approximately as 52 to 100.

CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1911 a similar Report [Cd. 5609, price 5s. 1d.], was issued by the Board of Trade, dealing with the United States, and making a comparison of the conditions there and in the United Kingdom. In the following summary—as in former cases—chief attention is given to the comparison of the two countries, because it seems likely to be of more general interest.

The inquiry in the United States refers to Feb. 1909 instead of Oct. 1905 (the date for the United Kingdom); but this variation does not materially affect the comparison, and in some cases it is allowed for. Certain unavoidable limitations must, however, be borne in mind: (a) as regards wages, the possible differences in the continuity of employment, and also the degree of energy expected; (b) as regards rent, the different standards of accommodation; (c) as regards prices, the quality of the goods; and (d) as regards the budgets, the differences both in national habits and the conditions of supply. And further, the United States, besides having a very different climate, form a community still mainly agricultural, only about one-third of the population in 1910 being urban, compared to a proportion of two-thirds in the United Kingdom. But the quality which especially differentiates American from British towns is the cosmopolitan character of their population. For instance, in 1900 only 21·4 per cent. of the 98 per cent. white inhabitants of New York were American-born of American-born parents; in Chicago there were 20·9 per cent., and even in Philadelphia not more than 40 per cent. However, the foreign labour (like the coloured labour), being mostly unskilled, competes very little in the skilled labour market. This factor, together with the size, wealth, and comparatively recent development of the country, tends to maintain, and in some cases increase, the high level of wages for skilled labour. The proportion of unskilled and semi-skilled labour is larger than in England; but, on the other hand, there is a smaller proportion of “relatively unemployable labour.”

Using the system of index-numbers, and taking England and Wales as 100, the ratio of wages for all three trades was 232:100—the rates for the building trades being particularly high in the United States. In England the rates in the engineering trades and of compositors were raised between 1905 and 1909, making the mean ratio for the three trades 230:100. In the following table the distinction as between time and piece rates does not at all complicate the comparative range in the

England, Scotland, and Ireland Compared.

The cost of living generally is higher in Scotland and lower in Ireland than in England. In England the workman's budget for rent and food is highest in London. Taking the figure for London at 100, Croydon (99), Dover (96), and Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Southampton (each 95) are not far behind. More than half the towns are within the range of 85–90. In Scotland the highest mean level is reached at Dundee (101), Edinburgh being 100, and Glasgow is 98. In Ireland the combined expenditure in the towns outside Dublin is from 7 to 15 per cent. less than in that city.

building and printing trades, and only to a slight extent that in the engineering trade. The wages stated for the building trade are for a full week in summer.

Weekly Wages.

Trade.	Predominant Range of Weekly Wages.		Ratio of Mean Wage in U.S.A. to England (100).
	England and Wales (Oct. 1905).	United States (Feb. 1909).	
Building :	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	
Bricklayers	37 6–40 6	110 0–125 0	301
Stonemasons	37 2–39 4	96 3–110 0	270
Carpenters			210
Joiners	36 2–39 4	68 9–90 0	210
Plasterers	36 6–41 8	100 0–119 2	280
Plumbers	35 4–39 9	87 6–112 6	266
Painters	31 6–37 6	65 0–85 0	217
Labourers	24 4–27 0	50 0–68 9	231
Engineering :			
Fitters	32 0–36 0	63 4–74 6	203
Turners	32 0–36 0		203
Smiths	32 0–36 0		225
Pattern-			
makers	34 0–38 0	74 6–91 8	231
Labourers	18 0–22 0	37 6–43 9	203
Printing :			
Compositors	28 0–33 0	68 9–81 3	246

* Arithmetic means { Building Trades . 243
Engineering Trades . 213
All above occupations 232

* Bricklayers and masons have been regarded as one occupation; and carpenters and joiners, and fitters and turners, as two respectively.

The average hours of labour in the United States, for the three trades taken together, are about 4 per cent. shorter than in England; though in the Engineering trade they are 6 per cent. longer. So, in the three trades, the average hourly wages of the workmen in the two countries are as 240:100. As to housing and rents, it appears that the typical working-class dwelling in both countries is the single-family house, the exceptions being more numerous in the United States. In the latter country, too—excepting Philadelphia, Baltimore, and part of New York—these houses are usually of timber, instead of brick, as in England. The average house has four or five rooms, and the rent is more than double that in England.

COST OF LIVING.

Number of Rooms.	Predominant Range of Weekly Rents.		Ratio in U.S.A. to that of England (100).
	England and Wales.	United States.	
Three . . .	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	
Four . . .	3 9-4 6	6 9-9 7	198
Five . . .	4 6-5 6	8 8-12 0	207
Six . . .	5 6-6 6	11 6-14 11	220
	6 6-7 9	13 0-17 4	213
Arithmetic mean . . .			209

The retail prices of food are generally higher in the United States, only pork being cheaper. The price of bread is more than double, but much less is eaten; while there is a larger consump-

tion of biscuits and cakes. Between 1905 and 1909 retail prices in England show, on the whole, an advance of about 3 or 4 per cent. The weekly budget of the British housewife would be raised to the extent of 5s. 5d. (38 per cent.) if she lived in the United States—nearly half of this increase due to the price of bread. If the British workman bought his customary foods at American prices, the cost of his budget would show a ratio of 138:100 (British prices in 1909), or 143:100 (British prices in 1905). And if an American workman were to buy his customary foods at British prices, the ratio would be 128:100 (in 1905), or 125:100 (in 1909).

In the two following tables which compare working-class Budgets at the prices paid (A) in England and Wales, and (B) in the United States, as regards the latter country, reference is made almost entirely to the American-British (Northern) Group.

Table A.—British Working-class Budgets and American Prices.

Commodity.	Quantity in British Budget.	Predominant Range of Retail Prices.		Cost in pence of quantity in Col. 2.	
		England and Wales (Oct. 1905).	United States (Feb. 1909).	England.	United States.
Sugar . . .	5½ lb.	2d. per lb.	2½d.-3d. per lb.	10½	15½
Cheese . . .	2 lb.	7d. per lb.	10d. per lb.	5½	7½
Butter . . .	2 lb.	1s. 1½d. per lb.*	1s. 4d.-1s. 5½d. per lb.	26½	33½
Potatoes . . .	17 lb.	2½d.-3½d. per 7 lb.	5½d.-8½d. per 7 lb.	7½	17
Flour . . .	10 lb.	8d.-10d. per 7 lb.	11½d.-1s. 1½d. per 7 lb.	12½	17½
Bread . . .	22 lb.	4½d.-5½d. per 4 lb.	10½d.-11½d. per 4 lb.	27½	61½
Milk . . .	5 qts.	3d. 4d. per qt.	4½d.-4¾d. per qt.	17½	22½
Beef . . .	4½ lb.	6½d. per lb.†	6d.-8d. per lb.	30½	31½
Mutton . . .	1½ lb.	6½d. per lb.†	6½d.-8½d. per lb.	9½	11
Pork . . .	½ lb.	7½d.-8½d. per lb.	5½d.-7½d. per lb.	4	3½
Bacon . . .	1½ lb.	7d.-9d. per lb.	8½d.-10d. per lb.	12	14
Total cost of the above				163½	234½

* Mean of Colonial or "Foreign" and Danish.

† Mean of British or Home-killed and of Foreign or Colonial.

Table B.—American Working-class Budgets and British Prices.

Commodity.	Quantity in American Budget.	Predominant Range of Retail Prices.		Cost in pence of Quantity in Col. 2.	
		England and Wales (Oct. 1905).	United States (Feb. 1909).	England.	United States.
Sugar . . .	5½ lb.	2d. per lb.	2½d.-3d. per lb.	10½	15
Cheese . . .	2 lb.	7d. per lb.	10d. per lb.	5½	5
Butter . . .	2 lb.	1s. 1½d. per lb.*	1s. 4d.-1s. 5½d. per lb.	26½	33½
Potatoes . . .	21 lb.	2½d.-3½d. per 7 lb.	5½d.-8½d. per 7 lb.	9	21
Flour . . .	10½ lb.	8d.-10d. per 7 lb.	11½d.-1s. 1½d. per 7 lb.	13½	18½
Bread . . .	8½ lb.	4½d.-5½d. per 4 lb.	10½d.-11½d. per 4 lb.	10½	23
Milk . . .	5½ qts.	3d.-4d. per qt.	4½d.-4¾d. per qt.	18½	24
Beef . . .	6½ lb.	6½d. per lb.†	6d.-8d. per lb.	45½	47½
Mutton . . .	1½ lb.	6½d. per lb.†	6½d.-8½d. per lb.	8	9½
Pork . . .	2½ lb.	7½d.-8½d. per lb.	5½d.-7½d. per lb.	18	14½
Bacon . . .	1½ lb.	7d.-9d. per lb.	8½d.-10d. per lb.	14	16½
Total cost of the above				177½	227½

* Mean of Colonial or "Foreign" and Danish.

† Mean of British or Home-killed and of Foreign or Colonial.

This list of commodities is not exhaustive, because some of these (such as eggs, vegetables, tea, and coffee) do not afford a satisfactory basis of comparison for this particular purpose. But they find a place in the table below, which shows *per capita* ratios of the quantities of, or amounts spent on, certain articles of food consumed by workmen's families in the United States (American-British—Northern Group) and in the United Kingdom. A variety of income classes was selected for this comparison on bases duly set out in the Report.

The inquiry had reference to 28 towns—all but two of them lying east of the River Mississippi—in States with an area nine times as great as that of the United Kingdom, contain-

ing more than three-quarters of the total population of the United States, and presenting conditions most nearly approximating to those of Europe. Of these towns, the population in 1910 was 15,488,140, ranging from 4,766,883 in New York to 24,005 in Muncie. As in the previous Board of Trade inquiries, the three representative industrial groups under consideration were the building, engineering, and printing trades. The difference in the level of wages in the various towns is not great. The rates paid in New York are generally the highest, but sometimes exceeded—especially in the towns of the Middle West States, where the average wages rank next; while they are lowest in the New England States.

Percentage Ratios of Quantities and Cost of Food consumed in American Working Families of Five Income-classes (A, B, C, D, E) as compared with similar Families in the United Kingdom.

Commodity or Group of Commodities.	Families in which total family income is approximately similar		Families in which total amount spent on food is approximately similar.	Families in which total amount spent on food is approximately similar, allowance being made for difference in retail prices.	
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Quantities.					
Bread and flour	73	66	67	69	72
All meat and fish	123	151	165	195	178
Eggs	108	139	172	216	197
Fresh milk	82	93	107	126	109
Cheese	43	50	63	62	71
Butter and animal fats . .	115	103	110	136	128
Potatoes	141	137	132	143	139
Sugar	98	89	93	107	102
Expenditure.					
Other vegetables and fruit .	238	261	320	483	357
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc . .	92	108	122	139	133

This table shows that, from the lowest to the highest income-class among the families of American workmen, the consumption of meat, fish, eggs, and potatoes is larger than in those of British workmen; that of bread, flour, and cheese is uniformly smaller; and that of milk and sugar is sometimes more, sometimes less. In the United States the expenditure on

vegetables and fruit—including the canned varieties—is far in excess of that in the United Kingdom. So, the average American dietary is, on the whole, more varied and more liberal than the British. Besides this, there is a much wider difference between the family incomes in the two countries than between the amounts spent on food.

Family Incomes and Food Bills.

United Kingdom.		United States.	
Limits of weekly family income.	Average food bill per capita	Limits of weekly family income.	Average food bill per capita.
Under 25s.	2s. 9 ³ / ₄ d.	Under £2	4s. 10 ³ / ₄ d.
25s. and under 30s.	3s. 4 ³ / ₄ d.	£2 and under £3	5s. 11 ³ / ₄ d.
30s. " " 35s.	4s.	£3 " " £4	6s. 9 ³ / ₄ d.
35s. " " 40s.	4s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d.	£4 " " £5	7s. 3d.
40s. and over	4s. 7 ³ / ₄ d.	£5 " " £6	7s. 8 ³ / ₄ d.
		£6 " " £7	7s. 10 ³ / ₄ d.
		£7 " " £8	8s. 4 ³ / ₄ d.
		£8 and over	9s. 2 ³ / ₄ d.

The amount, then, *per capita* spent on food begins at a higher figure in the American family than that at which the maximum stops in the British. And though the cost of food and rent combined would be 52 per cent. higher for the workman in the United States, yet his money earnings are more than 2¹/₂ times as large

as those of the workman in the United Kingdom. Thus, in the former country, there is left a considerable margin of income over expenditure which can be, and is, utilised in accordance with a higher standard of living than is possible for the corresponding classes in this country.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Under the **Old Age Pension Acts, 1908 and 1911**, and the Rules and Regulations issued by the Treasury and the Local Government Board, State pensions are payable to persons over the age of 70 who fulfil certain conditions. The system applies to women, whether married or single, as well as to men. Full details of the Act of 1908 and Regulations were given in the 1909 edition, but it may be convenient to refer here briefly to the more important points as modified by the Act of 1911.

To be qualified for an Old Age Pension a person must be 70 years of age, must not have an income exceeding £31 10s. per annum, and must for the last 20 years before receiving the pension have been a British subject and for 12 of those 20 years (allowance being made for Crown service abroad and certain other instances) a resident in the United Kingdom. "**British Subject**" means a person born in the United Kingdom, or of a British father, or who has taken out a Naturalisation certificate. It also applies for the purposes of the Acts to a woman who satisfies the pension authority that, but for marriage with an alien, she would have fulfilled that condition, and that such alien is dead, or her marriage with him dissolved or annulled, or that for not less than 5 years she has been legally separated from or deserted by the alien.

A person is disqualified for a pension while in receipt of Poor Law relief, or while detained in any asylum as a lunatic, or if convicted of any offences and ordered to be imprisoned without the option of a fine, during imprisonment and for 2 years after imprisonment in case the sentence did not exceed 6 weeks' imprisonment; for 10 years otherwise. He is also disqualified if he has habitually failed to work according to his ability, opportunity, and need for the maintenance of himself and those legally dependent upon him, unless he has made certain provision against sickness or unemployment.

The amount of pension payable to a person is calculated on his means, and is on the following scale:

5s. a week where the pensioner's means do not exceed £21 per annum.

4s. a week where his means exceed £21 but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d.

3s. where they exceed £23 12s. 6d. but do not exceed £26 5s.

2s. where they exceed £26 5s. but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d.

1s. where they exceed £28 17s. 6d. but do not exceed £31 10s.

To arrive at the amount of a person's "means" account must be taken of the income he is likely to receive during the succeeding year and of the yearly value of any advantage, benefit, or privilege enjoyed by him; but no account is to be taken of the yearly value of any advantage accruing from the use of enjoyment of furniture and personal effects if the total value of such property does not exceed £30.

Where husband and wife are living together in the same house, the means of either is to be taken as one-half of the total means of the couple.

A form of claim for a pension may be obtained at any Post Office in the United Kingdom, and when filled up by the claimant is to be delivered to the Postmaster of the Post Office where it is desired that the pension should be payable, or to the local pension officer.

All the claims come to the Pension Officer. This Officer is appointed by the Treasury, and is the Local Officer of Excise or the Supervisor of Inland Revenue. He investigates the claim and reports on it to the Pension Committee. This Committee, on receiving the claim with the pension officer's report, themselves investigate the claim and give their decision. Before they give a decision adverse to the claimant he is allowed an opportunity of attending before them and being heard in support of his claim. A claimant may appeal to the Local Government Board when his claim has been rejected by the Pension Committee or when he has been allowed a lower rate of pension than he considers he is entitled to.

The Pension Committees are either the local pension committees (281 in number) appointed by the County Councils and the Councils of every Borough or Urban District with a population of 20,000, or sub-committees appointed by the local pension committee to act for specified districts; 1209 sub-committees have been appointed. Members of pension committees hold office, as a rule, for 3 years.

The expenses of pension committees are repaid by the Treasury. The cost of old age pensions is paid out of Imperial funds through the Post Office. The same system applies to Scotland and Ireland, and the Local Government Board for each of these countries is the appellate authority.

The first pensions were payable on Jan. 1st, 1909, and by March 31st, 1909, 837,831 claims had been received and 647,494 pensions had been granted.

The number of pensions in force on March 31st, 1910, was 699,352, distributed as follows:

Pensions of 5s.	638,147
" 4s.	22,870
" 3s.	22,239
" 2s.	10,536
" 1s.	5,560

The pensioners were distributed among the several countries as follows:

England and Wales	441,489
Scotland	76,889
Ireland	180,974

The population of the three countries in April 1911 was as follows:

England and Wales	36,224,203
Scotland	4,759,445
Ireland	4,381,951

It will be seen that the number of pensioners in England and Wales and Scotland is much smaller than that in Ireland compared with population.

The annual cost of the pensions in force on March 31st, 1911, was nearly £9,700,000. The average weekly number of persons in receipt of old age pensions during the first six months of 1911 was 901,605. The estimated cost of the pensions in 1911-12 was £12,350,000 (exclusive of expenses of administration). With reference to the suggested reduction of the age-limit from 70 to 65, Mr. Lloyd George stated in June 1911 that the cost of this would not be less than £7,750,000.

The removal of the pauper disqualification on Jan. 1st, 1911, relieved the Poor Law authorities of England and Wales of the charge of 122,415 (5,077 indoor and 117,338 outdoor) paupers in that month, effecting an estimated saving to the rates of about £21,951 a week.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Report of the Poor Law Commission—The Labour Exchanges Act—Unemployment in 1909-10—Poor Law Statistics—Deaths from Starvation.

In Dec. 1905 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into: (1) The Poor Law; (2) Relief (outside the Poor Law) of Distress due to Unemployment. Voluminous reports (Majority and Minority) were issued in 1909. The Majority Report was signed by Lord George Hamilton, the Bishop of Ross, Sir H. Robinson, Sir S. Provis, Mr. F. H. Benthall, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. G. Gardiner, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. J. P. Macdougall, Mr. T. H. Nunn, Rev. L. R. Phelps, Prof. Smart, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Miss Octavia Hill; some signing with reservations. Summaries of both reports were given in the 1910 ANNUAL.

The attitude of the two great political parties towards the report has hitherto been one of

suspended judgment. The Unionist Party is pledged by its leaders to Poor-law Reform, but not on any particular lines. The Government view appears to be that old age pensions, labour exchanges, invalidity and unemployment insurance, and the other items of its social policy, render it unnecessary for them to proceed with an ambitious scheme for the alteration of the Poor Law. Speaking in the House of Commons in April 1911, Mr. Burne said that the Majority Report of the Royal Commission had become archaic, and the Minority Report obsolete. Meanwhile the Local Government Board has displayed much activity in circularising local authorities with a view to effecting administrative reforms.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, enables the Board of Trade to collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople, and workpeople seeking engagement or employment, and to authorise loans towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange. For the purposes of the Act, the whole country is divided into ten divisions, each with a divisional clearing-house, presided over by a divisional chief, and all co-ordinated with a national clearing-house in London. Distributed among these ten divisions are 30 or 40 first-class labour exchanges in towns of 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, 45 second-class exchanges in towns between 50,000 and 100,000, and a number of sub-offices in smaller towns. A joint advisory committee is established in every principal centre, on which representatives of workmen and employers meet in equal numbers, under the chairmanship of an impartial permanent official. It is enacted that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing

to accept employment found for him through a labour exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found. A penalty of £30 may be enforced against persons knowingly making false statements for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople through a labour exchange.

In a paper read before the British Association in Sept. 1911, Mr. R. A. Ababrelton stated that employers were so satisfied with the working of the exchanges that nearly 5,000 had made it a rule only to engage men through them. Trade-union branches, on the other hand, were beginning to hold their meetings in the rooms of the exchanges. More than 10,000 vacancies were being filled weekly by these agencies. The percentage of vacancies filled rose from 59 per cent. on the first month's working (Feb. 1910) to 81 per cent. on the average during the whole of 1910. It still varied, but appeared to be keeping between 80 and 90 per cent. on the ordinary register.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1910-11.

A Parliamentary Paper [280] issued by the Local Government Board (Nov. 1911) shows that a very considerable decrease in the number of applicants for relief under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, was recorded in the year ended March 31st, 1911. The total number of applicants to Distress Committees was 73,491 (26,531 in London) as compared with 127,066 (41,843 in London) in 1909-10. And the number of those relieved was 51,828 as compared with 81,749 in 1909-10.

The following accounts show the receipts and expenditure of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London and of the Distress Committees in London and the provinces for the year ended March 1911:

Receipts.	£
From rates	43,093
From Parliamentary grant	11,521
From repayments for work done	81,203
From voluntary contributions	6,846
Other receipts	19,462
Total	£162,125

Expenditure.	£
Cost of work provided:	
On farm and labour colonies	35,391
Otherwise	79,360
Cost of Labour Exchanges and Employment Registers, and the collection of information	14,645
Expenditure in aid of Emigration or removal of persons to other areas	32,485
Other expenditure	21,704
Total	£183,585

Rather more than half of the above sums were received and expended by the London Body.

An International Association for Combating Unemployment has been formed. The first meeting of its Permanent Committee was held at Ghent in Sept. 1911, the British representatives being Mr. Beveridge, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree.

THE ARMY OF PAUPERS

The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1911, was 891,807, or approximately 1 in 40, or 2·5 per cent. of the population. This was a decrease of 43,931 on the total for Jan. 1st, 1910. This number included 118,864 insane paupers. Of the ordinary paupers 208,987 were men, 209,982 women, and 254,575 children under 16. The total number of indoor paupers was 208,887, while the number of those receiving outdoor relief was 499,020. Of the pauper children about one-quarter were relieved in workhouses, Poor Law schools, and other institutions. The proportion of pauperism to the total population has shown a decline since 1872, when the total was 4·3 per cent. of the population. The mean number of able-bodied paupers in 1911 was 124,272, a decrease of 2,357 on 1910.

The following table shows the total number of paupers in England and Wales, and the total number of indoor and outdoor paupers (omitting casual and insane paupers) during the last 10 years on Jan. 1st in each year.

Year.	Indoor* Paupers.	Outdoor* Paupers.	Total.†	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1902 .	209,280	504,104	824,627	25·3
1903 .	217,319	514,206	847,480	25·7
1904 .	226,476	523,338	869,128	26·0
1905 .	238,316	570,613	932,267	27·6
1906 .	244,564	557,504	926,741	27·1
1907 .	248,945	547,099	920,838	26·7
1908 .	252,618	547,021	928,671	26·6
1909 .	266,366	563,790	959,848	27·2
1910 .	270,655	539,187	942,837	26·4
1911 .	269,691	493,853	891,807	24·9

* Excluding casual and insane. † All classes.

The number of casual paupers, or vagrants relieved in the casual wards of the workhouses, on Jan. 1st in the last 10 years is as follows:—

1902 . . .	7,840	1907 . . .	8,346
1903 . . .	8,266	1908 . . .	10,436
1904 . . .	8,519	1909 . . .	9,747
1905 . . .	9,768	1910 . . .	10,249
1906 . . .	9,708	1911 . . .	10,028

The total expenditure on the relief of the poor in England and Wales for the year ended Lady Day, 1909 (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans), was £14,849,584, a larger sum than that recorded in any previous year. It represented an average charge of 8s. 3½d. per head on the estimated population. In London the expenditure came to £3,778,183, and the average cost per pauper was £26 6s. 11½d., as compared with £14 3s. 10½d. outside London. The average cost per pauper for the year in question was £16 1s. 7½d., the average cost of each indoor pauper being £26 16s. 6d., and of each outdoor pauper, £7 4s. 8½d.

Outdoor Relief.

The report of a Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Local

Government Board with respect to the orders relating to the administration of outdoor relief was issued in 1911 [Cd. 5525]. The Committee recommended that, with certain exceptions, the existing orders should be replaced by a uniform order in terms stated in their report. The Committee adopted "institutional relief" as the test of destitution.

London's Homeless Poor.

The Public Health Committee of the London County Council have published the result of a census of homeless persons in London.

The census was taken on the night of Feb. 17th, 1911, when the weather was fine and not very cold. The number of persons discovered homeless was 1,785, of whom 1,462 were men, 321 women, and two children. When the census was taken in 1910 in similar weather, 2,747 homeless persons, including 17 children, were discovered. The numbers given include men or women accommodated for a few hours in shelters but unprovided with beds, and also men who were consuming soup and bread in a shelter but who would be turned out immediately on the conclusion of their meal. A table is also given showing the number of persons who might reasonably be regarded as homeless—on the ground of not being able to pay for a bed. This shows that 4,549 men, 829 women, and 38 young persons came into that class. On the night of the census there was vacant accommodation for 7,038 persons in common lodging-houses and for 704 persons in casual wards.

Deaths from Starvation.

A return of "the number of deaths in England and Wales in the year 1909 upon which a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of death from starvation or death accelerated by privation" was presented to Parliament in 1911 [H.C. 70]. The return includes 119 deaths, of which 54 occurred in the administrative county of London and 65 in the provinces. In three cases the deceased were in receipt of old age pensions at the time of death. In two of these cases no application for relief was made to the guardians, whilst in the remaining case application was only made within an hour of death. In one case a verdict was returned by the jury that death was due solely to "starvation." In twelve cases death was ascribed to starvation in conjunction with some other cause, e.g. disease, exposure, improper feeding, or self-neglect. For the most part the deaths appear to have been due to disease consequent upon or accelerated by want or exposure, or both, or to self-neglect. In several cases death was due to causes unconnected with destitution. In 87 of the 119 cases no application had been made for poor-relief, or application was only made when deceased was in a dying condition. In three cases the deceased persons were in receipt of outdoor relief at the time of death, whilst in 26 other cases relief had been applied for or received at some period previous to death. The remaining cases consist of vagrants.

EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

The Board of Trade publishes annually statistics as to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom. The figures given necessarily cover not merely the emigration movement strictly so called, but the passenger movement inwards and outwards, from and to European and non-European countries.

Passengers to and from European Countries.

The following table shows the movement of passengers of all nationalities to and from the Continent so far as reported to the Board of Trade:—

Year.	To or from Europe.		
	Inward.	Outward.	Balance Inward.
1899 . .	666,230	609,570	56,660
1901 . .	702,555	613,843	88,712
1903 . .	814,441	690,901	114,540
1904 . .	802,949	718,560	84,389
1905 . .	850,563	742,830	107,733
1906 . .	932,340	798,141	134,199
1907 . .	949,379	835,994	113,385
1908 . .	1,002,110	1,026,377	24,267*
1909 . .	1,045,501	951,238	94,263
1910 . .	1,153,606	1,040,942	112,664

* Balance outward. The exceptional outward movement in 1908 is attributable in part to the large number of aliens returning from North America to their homes on the Continent of Europe.

Passengers to and from non-European Countries.

The following table shows the total numbers of inward and outward passengers of all classes and nationalities, and the excess of outward over inward passengers, to and from non-European countries:—

Year.	To or from non-European Countries.		
	Outward.	Inward.	Balance Outward.
1899 . .	240,606	162,111	78,585
1901 . .	302,575	165,018	137,557
1903 . .	449,006	199,685	249,321
1904 . .	453,877	241,896	211,981
1905 . .	459,662	205,193	254,469
1906 . .	557,737	230,165	327,572
1907 . .	634,949	293,633	341,316
1908 . .	386,411	342,922	43,489
1909 . .	474,378	261,325	213,053
1910 . .	618,859	208,779	320,080

In 1910 the net balance outward of passengers of British nationality—which, as has been pointed out above, roughly represents the number of emigrants—was 233,709; the balance outward to British North America being 115,681; to Australia and New Zealand 32,725; and to the United States 73,569. There was a balance outward to British South Africa of 8,314 persons,

and of 3,420 to other destinations. The net balance outward to all British possessions was 158,878, or 68 per cent. of the total; and to foreign countries 74,831, or 32 per cent. The proportions in 1909 were 59 per cent. to British possessions and 41 per cent. to foreign countries. In the ten years 1891-1900 these proportions were 28 per cent. to British possessions and 72 per cent. to foreign countries, and in the ten years 1901-1910, of the net outward balance of British subjects, 56 per cent. were accounted for in the outward balance to British possessions and 44 per cent. in the balance to foreign countries. Sir George Askwith remarks in his report that, although these figures of balances of the direct passenger movement do not afford a reliable measure of the distribution of the stream of emigrants, a change so marked as is indicated by the increased percentage to British possessions cannot be regarded as significant.

Alien Immigration.

Full details of the Aliens Act 1905 were given in the 1906 edition.

According to the 1901 census the total alien population of the United Kingdom was 286,925 in 1901, as compared with 219,523 in 1891, which represents an average annual increase of 6,740. The percentage of aliens to the total population is only '69 per cent., as compared with 1'38 per cent. in Germany, and 2'66 in France.

The 5th annual report of H.M. Inspector under the Aliens Act, 1905, gives full returns as to the alien passenger traffic for the year 1910. The total number who landed in the United Kingdom was:

From Europe and the Mediterranean	476,083
„ Outside „ „ „	134,640
	610,723

The number who embarked was:

To Europe and the Mediterranean	375,768
„ Outside „ „ „	221,011
	596,779

The arrivals therefore exceeded the departures by 13,944

The traffic inwards included 10,283 seamen, of whom 6,488 were under contract to join ships in British waters. These would, therefore, not be included in the returns of outward passengers; and probably a very large proportion of the remaining seamen were in the same case. On the other hand, the outward passenger returns undoubtedly included a number of alien seamen and cattlemen not shown on any inward passenger list. The number of immigrants who might be presumed to have come to the United Kingdom in 1910 with the intention of staying for some time was about 8,500.

There were 1,066 persons to whom leave to land was finally refused, to 837 on the ground of want of means, and to 228 on medical grounds. An Appendix to the Report shows that in 1910 8,881 aliens, including 2,076 British-born children of aliens, were granted poor relief in the principal towns of England, Scotland, and Wales. The number relieved in London was 5,917, including 1,358 British-born children,

Naturalised Aliens.

The number of aliens who took out certificates of naturalisation as British subjects in 1910 was 1,137, of whom 347 were Germans and 390 were Russians.

Aliens and Crime.

As a result of the public alarm excited by the Sidney Street affair, two Bills dealing with the Alien question were introduced into the House of Commons in 1911. The Government Bill, introduced by Mr. Churchill on April 18th, proposed in effect that if the conviction of an alien for a crime for which the punishment is imprisonment without the option of a fine be not accompanied by a recommendation for his expulsion, the Court must show cause why the recommendation is withheld; that the penalties for aliens for returning to this country after expulsion should be increased to twelve months' imprisonment for the first offence and two years' for the second; that aliens, other than those who had lived five years in this country and had been clear of crime during that period, might be called upon in certain circumstances by a Court of summary jurisdiction to find sureties for good behaviour for a period not exceeding five years; and that aliens should not be allowed to carry pistols without special permission from the police. A Bill introduced by Mr. Goulding, which was read a second time on April 28th, proposed, among other things, that every alien immigrant subject to inspection under the Act of 1905 should be registered; that the Home Secretary should have the power to expel every convicted alien; that the customs and police officers should be empowered to deprive any alien immigrant of firearms; and that all ships carrying immigrants, however few in number, should be liable to inspection at the ports. Mr. Churchill's Bill was not proceeded with, its author stating in May that Mr. Goulding's Bill, which had gone to a Grand Committee, might be so amended as to serve the objects of the Government.

From the "Statement with regard to the expulsion of Aliens," issued by the Home Office in May 1911, it appears that the alien prison population in England and Wales has never exceeded 2.22 per cent. of the total prison population. It reached its highest point in 1904, having increased (with small fluctuations in the years 1895 and 1899) ever since 1893—the first year for which figures are available—and at a greater rate than the total prison population. In that year (1904) the aliens numbered 4,396, or 2.22 per cent. of all the convicted prisoners received into prisons. By 1907 (the second year of the operation of the Act) the number of aliens had dropped by 36.33 per cent. to 2,797, and though the total convicted prisoners had also decreased (by 11.93 per cent.), the proportion of aliens to the whole had fallen to 1.60 per cent. In 1908 there was an increase of 10,077 in the total number of convicted prisoners, and this was reflected in a slightly more than proportional increase in the number of aliens, which exceeded that of 1907 by 200. This slight check in the decline of alien prisoners was more than recouped in the year 1909 when, with a decrease of 1,892 or 1.02 per cent. in the total number of convicted prisoners, the aliens among them decreased by 673 or 22.44 per cent. and numbered only 2,326. Lastly, in the year 1910, while the total number fell by 7.97 per

cent., the aliens decreased by 11.87 per cent., falling to 2,050—the lowest figure shown since 1895—and making their proportion to the whole the smallest for any recorded year—viz. 1.22 per cent.

During the year 1910 expulsion orders were made against criminal aliens in 414 cases. Of these 272 belonged to the Metropolis; 124 came from the rest of England and Wales; 17 from Scotland; and 1 from Ireland. In addition to these, expulsion orders were made against 47 aliens on the ground that they were in receipt of poor relief.

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in '86 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes most required in the Colonies are generally farm labourers and others connected with the land, female domestic servants, farmers with some capital, and, to an increasing extent in Australia, competent mechanics. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa give free, assisted, or reduced passages to certain classes of emigrants. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at more than 1,350 labour exchanges, public libraries, urban district councils, and institutions; and free circulars and handbooks, costing from 1d. to 6d. each, on all the principal Colonies and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained post free, or on personal application, from the Chief Clerk, at 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. A monthly supplement also as to the demand for labour in the Colonies is issued free. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, chemists, surveyors, teachers, nurses, etc. Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, M.A.; Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.

Church Emigration Society. Founded 1886. The Society collects information for the use of emigrants, arranges for their passages, in certain cases assists them with money, and through its representatives abroad promotes the welfare of emigrant members of the Church of England at their destination. Hon. Secretaries, Miss Mary K. Grimes and the Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

The East End Emigration Fund. Secretary, Robert Culver; Office, 34, Newark Street, Stepney, E.

Self-Help Emigration Society, for benefiting the underpaid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During twenty-six years ending 1910 11,086 persons have been thus located. A large proportion of the cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In 1910 the emigrants assisted numbered 552. The income of the Society was £4,736. Secretary, Edward Clason Gates. Office, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

ALCOHOL AND INEBRIETY.

LICENSED PREMISES.

The total number of licensed premises in England and Wales on Jan. 1st, 1911, was (as nearly as the latest available statistics show) 115,508, as compared with 116,922 on Jan. 1st, 1910, and 124,883 on Jan. 1st, 1905, when the Licensing Act of 1904 began to operate. The licences existing at the commencement of 1911 may be classified thus:

Full Victuallers'	63,609
Beerhouses	27,027*
Refreshment Houses	690
Off Licences—Shops, etc.	13,409
„ Beerhouses, etc.	10,773
Total	115,508

* 24,352 were known to be "ante-1869."

The net reduction during 1910 of 1,377 in the number of licensed premises was effected thus:

	"On" Licences.	"Off" Licences.	Total.
Extinguished by compensation	991	—	991
Renewal refused without compensation	27	56	83
Renewal unapplied for	151	295	446
	1,169	351	1,520
New licences granted	36	105	141
Net reduction	1,133	246	1,379

Compensation Proceedings during 1910.

Altogether 1,294 cases were referred for compensation by the renewal authorities, and in 962 cases the compensation authorities decided to refuse renewal. The figures are much smaller than those for 1909, and are the lowest since 1906. Of the 962 licences refused, 438 were paid for during the year, and 553 brought over from previous years were also dealt with. Thus we arrive at the total of 991 licences extinguished under compensation machinery. In two cases, however, there was no actual payment; in one it was waived by the interested parties, and in the other the Inland Revenue Commissioners decided that none was payable. Licences paid for in 1910 cost on an average £890, the beerhouses now reaching a figure as high as the full alehouses, in spite of the disparity in average annual licence value (£30 as compared with £57). The individual prices paid and the activity displayed vary very much in the several compensation areas. Radnor paid at an average rate of £135, while for one licence in Middlesbrough £2,750 was paid.

There were no proceedings in 26 of the 142 compensation areas. All except six, however, imposed charges for the purpose of raising funds. Brighton and Blackpool have never done so. Bradford had considerable balance in hand. Carmarthen, Hereford, and West Sussex suspended action. When charges were imposed, the maximum was adopted in all save 21 cases.

In the six years 1905-10 a total sum of £6,057,840 was received by the Compensation Authorities, and a total of £5,565,502 was paid out in compensation for 6,337 licences. There remained on Dec. 31st, 1910, an aggregate balance in the several funds of £447,593, sub-

ject to claims in respect of 600 licences, which, though refused, had not been paid off at the end of the year. The distribution of this balance between the funds is very unequal, some having hardly any, while others have apparently more than they will need for some time.

The total amount paid in compensation during 1910 was:

On account of renewals refused	£	s.	d.
in 1910	327,791	9	4
On account of renewals refused before 1910	553,514	14	0
Total	£881,306	3	4

Of this sum there was paid:

To the licensees	£	s.	d.
To other parties	94,296	12	11
	787,009	10	5
Total	£881,306	3	4

Restrictions on New Licences.

Almost without exception the new on-licences granted in 1909 were subjected to special conditions to secure the monopoly value. In three cases Sunday closing was required; and in four the week-day hours were restricted; it was a common provision for the use of the premises to be limited to purely restaurant purposes, and for public bars to be prohibited. In two instances making the premises a "tied house" was prohibited. Seven licences granted for special "terms" of years expired and six were renewed under similar conditions. During 1909 16 "on" and 10 "off" licences were removed to other premises.

Clubs, etc.

The number of registered clubs continues to increase rapidly. At the beginning of 1910 there existed 7,536; 402 (approximately) were added during the year and 92 were struck off, leaving 7,846. Since 1904, when the number on the register was 6,589, the successive yearly increases have been 132, 186, 226, 190, 213, and 402. The proportion of registered clubs is now 2.11 per 10,000 of the population.

Proceedings against Licensed Persons.

The total number of proceedings in 1910 against licensed persons for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor laws was 1,582, but the convictions numbered only 819. For permitting drunkenness or selling to drunken persons there were 429 convictions. From 1895 (when there were 661) the number of these convictions rose steadily till 1903 (when there were 1,200). Since then they have equally steadily declined. There were 54 convictions under the Children Act of 1908.

Drunkenness.

The decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness, which has been marked since 1905, continued during 1910, but to a smaller extent. There were 498 convictions for every 10,000 persons in England and Wales (1901 census) as against 52.11 in 1909 and 63.69 in 1905. The convictions totalled 161,992 as against 169,518 in 1909. To the general downward tendency there were noteworthy exceptions in the Metropolitan District (chiefly

Croydon and West Ham), in 22 of the 76 county boroughs, and in 15 counties, all of which showed increases in the number of convictions. Broadly speaking there has been a decline in the number of convictions in the cotton, mining, engineering, and shipbuilding district. There are still considerably more convictions in proportion to the population in the industrial north than in the agricultural and residential south of England, but whereas the north was 40 points per cent. worse in 1907, in 1910 the difference was scarcely 30 points. The conviction of females for drunkenness bore in 1910 a lower ratio to the total than in previous years, and now stands at 19'19 to 80'81. The actual figures were 31,094 females to 130,898 males, as against 42,307 and 164,864 respectively in 1905.

The number of persons convicted as distinct from convictions was 143,708, showing that

11'29 per cent. were convicted at least twice in the year. Excluding the Metropolitan Police District, for which the necessary statistics are not available, 38,737 or 38'59 per cent. were known to have been once previously convicted; 26,268 had from 1 to 5 convictions; 12,161 from 6 to 50; 274 from 51 to 100; and 34 over 100. In recent years the proportion of those previously convicted to fresh offenders has increased. Among the women it is now as high as 50'75 per cent., while men reach 36'56 per cent. There were 2,774 persons convicted thrice within twelve months, and qualified therefore in that particular for inebriate reformatories. But not all came within the definition of "habitual drunkards," and only 78 males and 241 females were actually so committed. During the year 84 men and 189 women were placed on the Black List.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AT HOME AND ABROAD.

From time to time the Board of Trade presents to the House of Commons Statistical Tables showing the production and consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (Wine, Beer, and Spirits) in the British Empire, and in the principal Foreign Countries; and the Revenue derived therefrom. The seventh issue of these tables was published in 1911 [H.C. 319], and covers the fifteen years ending with and including 1909. Sir George Askwith in an introductory Memorandum explains that in the case of spirits, the taxation of which is in general based on the quantity of alcohol contained, the figures have been so converted as to show the production and consumption of spirit of the alcoholic strength of British proof spirit. The figures for the consumption of spirit are intended so far as possible to cover the consumption of potable spirit only, and to be exclusive of the spirit which, whether in a denatured state or otherwise, is consumed in arts and manufactures, but the distinction is one which it is not invariably possible to draw, and this fact should be borne in mind in comparing the figures relating to different countries. In the United Kingdom, for instance, all spirits which pass into consumption without prior denaturation are taxed alike, and only denatured spirits can therefore be abstracted from the total quantities consumed. So far as possible the figure for consumption represents the quantity actually going into consumption, as measured by the quantity on which taxation is levied during the year, but in certain cases where this cannot be given, or where, as in the case of the wine consumption of France, there is reason to believe that large quantities

pass into consumption untaxed, a figure has been given based on the recorded production, imports, and exports of each year. In the case of the United Kingdom all figures of consumption per head of population have been revised on the basis of the 1911 census.

The following tables extracted from the report show the consumption per head in the countries named of spirits and beer in the year 1909, and of wine in the average of the years 1905-9.

Country.	Gallons of Proof Spirit.	Gallons of Beer.	Gallons of Wine.
United Kingdom	0'70	26'2	0'27
Canada	0'81	5'3	"
Commonwealth of			
Australia	0'78	11'0	1'14
New Zealand	0'74	9'7	"
Union of S. Africa	0'36	1'3	"
Newfoundland	0'39	0'3	"
Denmark	2'16	19'1	"
Hungary	1'54	"	*4'6
Germany	1'58	22'0	1'19
Austria	1'32	14'3	*4'6
Netherlands	1'34	"	0'35
France	1'32	7'9	34'5
Sweden	1'14	11'1	"
United States	1'14	16'5	0'49
Russia	1'10	"	"
Belgium	1'03	46'0	1'04
Roumania	0'70	"	5'4
Norway	0'64	4'2	"
Italy	0'56	"	25'8
Bulgaria	0'10	"	6'4

* Austria-Hungary. n. No figures available.

NATIONAL DRINK BILL, 1910.

During a number of years the late Mr. William Hoyle contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year. After his death in '85 these annual letters were continued by Dr. Dawson Burns. Dr. Burns died in 1909, and the task was then undertaken by Mr. George B. Wilson. Mr. Wilson estimates the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on alcoholic liquors during 1910 at £157,604,658, as compared with £155,162,485 in 1909. "While there was," he says, "a decrease in consumption of spirits amounting to 1,800,681 gallons, there was an increase in expenditure of £441,664 owing to the increase of

price by 5s. a gallon throughout the year. Beer shows an increase of £857,991, with an increase in consumption of 535,997 barrels. Wine also has increased by £1,142,518, with an increased consumption of 1,268,812 gallons. If, for purposes of comparison, we ignore the increases in prices which followed the Budgets of 1909-10, spirits and beer together show a decrease of nearly £800,000 over 1909. In 1910 the average expenditure per head was £3 9s. 3½d., and per family of five £17 6s. 5½d., as compared with £3 8s. 1½d. per head and £17 4s. 9½d. in 1909. On the basis that the population which consumes liquor numbers about 55 per cent. of the total, the expenditure is about £6 6s. per consumer."

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

An inebriate has been defined as a person who habitually takes or uses any intoxicating thing or things, and while under the influence of such thing or things, or in consequence of the effects thereof, is (a) dangerous to himself or others, or (b) a cause of harm or serious annoyance to his family or others, or (c) incapable of managing himself or his affairs, or of ordinary proper conduct.

The *Habitual Drunkards Act*, '79, provided for the detention in retreats of those inebriates only who chose to surrender their liberty of their own free will. The *Inebriates Acts*, '98 and '99, made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The *Licensing Act*, 1902, gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat.

In April 1908 the Home Secretary appointed a *Departmental Committee*, under the chairmanship of Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, Bart., M.P. (now Lord Islington), to inquire into the law relating to inebriates and to their detention in reformatories and retreats, and to report what amendments in the law and its administration are desirable. The reference was subsequently extended so as to authorise the Committee "to investigate the value of existing methods for the treatment of inebriety by the use of drugs." A

summary of the Report of the Committee appeared in the 1910 and 1911 eds. of the *ANNUAL*.

Institutions for Inebriates.

There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.,—(1) *Certified Inebriate Reformatories*, which number 10. Of these 8 are for women only, and 2 admit both women and men. The number of committals to Reformatories in 1909 was 277 (58 men and 219 women). The figures have fluctuated thus: 1905, 144; 1903, 208; 1905, 443; 1906, 404; 1907, 493; 1908, 262. More men would be committed but for the want of accommodation. (2) *State Inebriate Reformatories*, which are for the worst cases, and to which are sent those inebriates who prove too refractory for further control in certified institutions. The Aylesbury State Reformatory for Women had an average number of 62 under detention in 1909; and the Warwick Reformatory for Men, 30. (3) *Licensed Retreats*, in which there has been marked improvement in late years. These number 19, and 449 persons were received in 1909—187 under the Acts and 262 as private patients. In Scotland there is a State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth, besides 5 Certified Reformatories and 3 Retreats. In Ireland there is a Certified Reformatory at St. Patrick's, Waterford, and a Retreat at Belfast.

THE PUBLIC-HOUSE REFORM MOVEMENT.

During the last ten years attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses under public management by means of *Public-house Trust Companies*. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, the object is to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors; to secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law; to maintain the public-houses acquired not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit; to limit the shareholders' dividends to 5 per cent., and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes. In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of

alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. To *Earl Grey* and the *Bishop of Chester* is due the credit of having originated the movement. There are now 31 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom—25 in England and Wales, 1 in Ireland, and 5 in Scotland. There are about 300 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases. *Secretary*, Hugh A. Paget. *Office*, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

In this connection also should be mentioned the *People's Refreshment Association*, which was founded by the Bishop of Chester in 1896. The Association controls 100 inns in various counties. *Secretary*, Reginald Cripps. *Offices*, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

An International Anti-Alcohol Congress has been held biennially during the past twenty years in various European towns, and met in London July 1909. Delegates were present

from nearly every country in the world. The Congress was held in 1911 at The Hague. The official address of the Permanent Committee is Paternoster House, Paternoster Row, E.C.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent, and the following analysis may enable the reader to form a clear conception of their distinctive characteristics.

1. In the first section may be included all societies which exist chiefly to inculcate total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

Of these societies some are national, such as the *British Temperance League* (founded 1835; Sec., Charles Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield); the *National Temperance League* (Sec., J. T. Rac, Paternoster House, London, E.C.); the *National United Temperance Council* (Sec., C. Pinhorn, 28, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.); the *Scottish Temperance League* (Sec., Jas. Gillies, 108, Hope Street, Glasgow).

Some are denominational, such as the Baptist,

Congregational, Wesleyan and other Methodist bodies, the Society of Friends, Unitarian, etc.

Some are specially devoted to work among women, such as the **British Women's Temperance Association**, National (President, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle; Sec., Miss Hunt, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.), the **Women's Total Abstinence Union** (Sec., Miss Boyd, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.), and the **World's Women's Christian Temperance Union**, founded by the late Miss Frances Willard (President, the Countess of Carlisle; Hon. Secs., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.).

Some particularly operate among distinct classes, such as lawyers, commercial travellers, caterers, railway servants, post-office officials, etc. Prominent among these is the **British Medical Temperance Association** (President, Prof. Sims Woodhead; Hon. Sec., W. McAdam Eccles, M.S., F.R.C.S., 124, Harley Street, W.)

Some are connected with the temperance teaching and training of the young, such as the **United Kingdom Band of Hope Union** (President, The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke; Treasurer, Sir John Thomas, J.P.; Sec., C. Wakely, 59 and 60, Old Bailey, E.C.), with its 388 unions and 26,124 societies; the **Young Abstainers' Union** (Sec., Miss Edith Skelt, 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.), and other juvenile societies. All these are believed to number between two and three million members.

In this section also must be included district unions, such as the **North of England**, the **Midland**, and the **Western Temperance Leagues**, and the thousands of local and congregational societies spread over the United Kingdom.

II. The second section may be assigned to the **International Order of Good Templars** (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in '68 by Joseph Malins), whose Grand Lodges for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland constitute, with their subordinate Lodges, a great temperance confederacy of adults and juveniles. **Permanent Offices**, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

III. The third section may be allocated to the **Church of England Temperance Society** (Incorporated, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.) formed in 1862, and re-formed on the dual basis in 1873. One of its sections is confined to total abstainers only, and this includes the juvenile department. The other section includes non-abstainers who co-operate with the abstainers in methods and measures for discouraging intemperance. A Women's Union is attached to the Society, which has diocesan branches existing throughout the kingdom.

IV. Section 4 consists of organisations chiefly aiming to procure legislation for the promotion of sobriety.

The **United Kingdom Alliance**, formed in 1853, aims at obtaining a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation in favour of progressive temperance reform. The **Scottish Permissive Bill** and **Temperance Association**, the **Irish Temperance League**, and the **Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance** are in sympathy with its object. Official organ, *The Alliance News and Temperance Reformer*, weekly (Thursdays), 1d. Secretary, G. B. Wilson, Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester; **Metropolitan Superintendent and Parliamentary Agent**, Alex-

ander Thomson, 11, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

The **National Temperance Federation** is composed of representatives of thirty-four national, provincial, and religious denominational temperance organisations. Its main aim is to secure a popular option against the grant of liquor licences, but it is averse to proposals for what is termed the disinterested management of the liquor traffic. **Hon. Sec.**, Chas. Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield.

The **Temperance Legislation League** was formed in Nov. 1905 to advocate a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform by means of legislation and the effective administration of the licensing laws. The policy is practically that of Lord Peel's Report, revised in consequence of the 1904 Act. It includes a **Time Limit** to the operation of the Compensation clauses of the 1904 Act, with a provision that thereafter all licences shall be regarded as new licences, and be granted only on payment of the full monopoly value; the increase of the **Compensation Levies**, which should be made national and compulsory; the grant to the local licensing authorities of power to impose reasonable conditions on the renewal of a licence, and to promote sobriety in such ways as local conditions and public opinion may permit—e.g. by shorter hours, Sunday closing, the adoption of disinterested management (but not municipal management); the bringing of Clubs under more definite control; and the provision from a central fund of counter attractions to the public house. **President**, Viscount Peel; **Chairman of Committee**, Joseph Rowntree; **Hon. Secs.**, Arthur Sherwell, M.P., and J. M. Hogge, M.A.; **Sec.**, A. F. Harvey. **Office**, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

V. The fifth section is occupied by the **Royal Army Temperance Association** (Sec., Clare White, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.), and the **Royal Naval Temperance Society** (President, Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. King Hall, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Hon. Superintendent, Miss Weston; Headquarters: Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth, and Devonport). Both are under official patronage.

VI. Section 6 comprises (1) **Friendly Orders**, such as the **Rechabites**, **Sons of Temperance**, and **Sons of the Phoenix**; (2) The **United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution**, and other insurance societies putting total abstainers into a distinct section.

VII. The seventh section is devoted to the **London Temperance Hospital** (Hampstead Road, N.W.). For treatment of patients without ordinary use of alcohol. In 1910 there were 1,289 in-patients' and 71,729 out-patients' visits. **Sec.**, A. W. Bodger.

Sons of Temperance (National Division).—Established about 1855 in England. Adult membership, 100,000, also 98,000 cadets. Funds £500,000. Managed by the membership according to specified representation. **President**, John Moodie, J.P. (Glasgow); **Treasurer**, Councillor W. Gleadhill (Hull); **Chief Secretary**, W. Davies, Abbey Cottage, North Road, Clayton, Manchester.

Society for the Study of Inebriety.—Established 1884. Qualified medical practitioners are admitted as members, medical students and others interested in the study of alcoholism as associates. Quarterly organ, "The British Journal of Inebriety." **Hon. Sec.**, T. N. Kelynack, M.D., M.R.C.P., 139, Harley Street, London, W.

CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION.

England and Wales.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police, or otherwise coming within their cognisance, in 1909 was 105,287.

The different classes of crimes were as follows:—

	Offences reported.
Against the person	3,893
Against property with violence	13,799
Against property without violence	83,130
Malicious injuries to property	585
Forgery and Currency offences	758
Other offences	3,122
	<u>105,287</u>

In respect of the total number of 105,287 offences reported to the police, 74,661 persons were prosecuted, 12,105 were discharged, including 5,949 who were tried summarily and acquitted; 31,821 were tried summarily and convicted; and 13,991 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

The number of persons tried, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, for indictable offences in 1909 was 67,149. In 1908 it was 68,116.

For the five years 1894-8 the annual average was 52,208; for 1899-1903 it was 55,018; and for 1904-8 it was 62,000. Mr. H. C. Simpson, C.B., of the Home Office, in an introduction to the Criminal Statistics of 1909, published in 1911 [Cd. 5473] says that as to the increase of crime generally since 1899, the figures leave no room for doubt.

If (he says) the warfare against crime has been waged with less success during the first years of the present century than it was in the years preceding it, we are driven to ask the cause to which this can be attributed. No intelligent person who has studied the subject can have failed to notice the marked growth since 1898 of a strong sentiment of compassion for the criminal. Mitigations of prison discipline, the Probation of Offenders Act, and the establishment of the Borstal system for young delinquents are among the amendments of our penal system which have been the outcome of this sentiment. These, it may with considerable confidence be hoped, will in the long run help to diminish the total amount of crime. It is very much to the public interest that an offender against the law should be enabled to retain his self-respect during the term of imprisonment that his offence may bring upon him, and should be encouraged at the end of it to do his best to retrieve his character. . . . But public sentiment, or at any rate the sentiment that finds public expression, has gone far beyond this. . . . It is permissible to suggest that the steady increase of crime during the last ten years is largely due to a general relaxation in public sentiment with regard to it. There is at all events ground for fearing that reprobation of crime and resentment against the criminal are at present factors of diminishing strength in the primary function of civilisation—the safeguarding of persons and property and the enforcement of the law; and that the increase in the number of indictable offences as shown in the Judicial Statistics for the last ten years is not a mere passing phenomenon such as has often been noticed in Statistics for previous years, but the symptom of a real and increasing danger to the public welfare.

In proportion of crime to population in the different counties, Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire compare badly with an annual average of 302 and 284 persons prosecuted for indictable offences respectively to 100,000 population. Next come Durham, the North Riding of Yorkshire and Northumberland with annual averages of 241, 236, and 234 respectively. Five other counties have over 200, namely, the East Riding of Yorkshire (222), Lancashire (215), Hampshire (212), London (211), and Lincolnshire (208). Thirty-six counties have annual averages between 100 and 200 crimes to every 100,000 population. Eight have an annual average of less than 100—the counties with the best record in this respect being Cardigan (77), Merioneth (78), Westmorland (85), and Radnor (90).

The number of persons tried for non-indictable offences (assaults, cruelty cases, thefts, drunkenness, vagrancy, etc.), was 661,543, a decrease of 27,421 as compared with 1908. These non-indictable offences are divided into two classes—criminal and non-criminal. Criminal offences are assaults, brothel-keeping, cruelty to children, malicious damage, unlawful possession, stealing and receiving stolen goods, and offences under the Vagrancy Acts. These offences have greatly decreased in recent years. Non-criminal offences are mainly contraventions of municipal regulations not involving violence or gross dishonesty, drunkenness, breaches of the Education Act, begging, gambling, etc. Minor offences of dishonesty have increased, the offence of street gaming has enormously increased during the last 15 years, drunkenness is decreasing, but offences of the vagrancy class are growing rapidly.

The police estimate that on the first Tuesday in April 1909 there were 4,064 habitual criminals at large, including 3,426 thieves, 424 receivers, and 214 other criminals. These figures include some, but not all, of the supervisees. The number of houses of bad character was estimated at 990, of which 343 were houses of receivers of stolen goods, and 647 were houses frequented by thieves.

Offences against the Highway Acts have risen from an average of 7,406 in the period 1860-4 to 43,063 in 1900-4, 48,109 in 1904, 47,871 in 1905, 50,278 in 1907, and 63,503 in 1908. The number in 1909 was 61,572. Offences under the heading Motor Cars rose from 3,879 in 1904 to 6,777 in each of the years 1905 and 1906, 8,278 in 1907, 12,466 in 1908, and 12,351 in 1909. Offences under the heading Bicycles rose from 2,719 in 1893 to 10,725 in 1908. The number in 1909 was 9,815.

The Coroners' Returns are closely connected with the subject of crime. In 1908 there were 36,724 inquests held, and 3,834 deaths were ascribed to criminal violence or culpable neglect. Of these, 3,544 were cases of suicide. The number of suicides in recent years is given in the following table:

Year.	No. of suicides.
1863	1,385
1873	1,481
1883	1,944
1893	2,566
1903	3,480
1905	3,515
1906	3,434
1907	3,477
1908	3,751
1909	3,544

The number of persons tried for murder was 77 (49 male and 28 female). Of these 31 (27 male and 4 female) were convicted and sentenced to death; the capital sentence was carried out in 18 cases. Five of the 77 persons charged with murder were found insane on arraignment, and 20 were found guilty but insane.

The number of criminal lunatics received into Asylums was 223, and at the end of the year 1909 there were under detention 1,029 lunatics, of whom 452 were accused of murder.

There were 1,271 children sent to Reformatory Schools and 2,081 to Ordinary Industrial Schools.

Scotland.

The number of persons charged with offences in 1908 was 179,904. The different classes of crimes were:—

Against the person	4,741
„ property with violence	2,072
„ „ without violence	15,669
Malicious injury to property	4,713
Forgery, etc.	41
Other crimes	292
Miscellaneous offences*	152,376
Total	179,904

* Drunkenness, breaches of the peace, offences against Police Acts, vagrancy, etc.

The numbers proceeded against for serious crimes, remitted to and sentenced at the Higher Courts, were higher than in 1907; one result being that in 1908, 142 persons were sentenced to penal servitude, which is twice as many as were so punished four years previously. At the same time the number of commitments to prison in 1908 rose over that of the previous year by more than 1,000; and the average length of imprisonment increased from 16½ days in 1907 to 17½ in 1908. The general result as regards the Prisons was that the average daily number in custody reached a maximum not previously recorded.

Ireland.

During the year 1909 the indictable offences reported to the police numbered 9,873; in the year 1908 the number was 10,266; and in the year 1907 it was 9,418. The number of persons proceeded against for non-indictable offences was 201,694, being 1,479 more than in the year 1908, and 13,533 above the average for the ten years 1899-1908. The number of cases of drunkenness in 1909 was 68,748, being less than the number in 1908 by 5,519, and if the figures for drunkenness in 1909 are compared with the average number of such cases in the ten years 1899-1908 it appears that a decrease amounting to 16,358 has occurred.

Analysing the various classes of indictable offences, the figures for 1909 are—

For offences against the person	523
Against property with violence	913
„ „ without violence	7,134
Malicious injuries to property	677
Forgery, etc.	63
Other offences	563
Total	9,873

The Probation of Offenders Act.

A Departmental Committee was appointed in March 1909 to inquire whether full advantage had been taken of the powers conferred by the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, and, if not, what were the difficulties which had stood in the way of their more general use; and, in the case of those Courts where the Probation Officers are appointed by the Secretary of State, to advise him whether the existing arrangements for their appointment and remuneration are satisfactory, and whether any steps should be taken to secure the better organisation of their work, and their more frequent employment in suitable cases. The Committee reported [Cd. 5001] in December 1909 that the Act had already proved to be of great value in a large number of cases, and that actively used, when the conditions allowed, it might become in the future a most useful factor in our penal law; but that partly owing to misapprehension of its scope, partly to its novelty, and partly to objections that had no solid foundation, the Courts in many places had not made use of the powers of the Act in a considerable proportion of the cases in which they might properly be applied. The Committee made a great number of recommendations for increasing the usefulness of the measure.

Borstal Institutions.

Part I of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1908, provides for the reformation of young offenders. It empowers the Secretary of State to establish Borstal Institutions in which offenders, of either sex, of not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age, who may be convicted of an offence rendering them liable to a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may receive such industrial and other instruction, and be subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences, as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. In such cases as the Act specifies, the Court, instead of passing a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may order the detention of the offender under penal discipline, for a period of not less than one year nor more than three years, in a Borstal Institution. The system takes its name from Borstal Prison, Rochester, where it has been carried on for some years with very gratifying results. In August 1909 the name of Borstal Prison was officially altered to Borstal Institution. On a boy's discharge from the Institution he is handed over to the Borstal Association (Offices, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand), a society founded by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commission. The Association explains that the Borstal system "encourages growth of body and mind, growth of self restraint and self-respect, and of pride in increasing ability to do hard work intelligently and unflinchingly. It is not a namby-pamby system. Only those who accept its strong incentive and reformatory methods find it tolerable; those who do not, entreat for removal to other prisons where less development and improvement of their latent capacities are demanded." On a boy's discharge from the Institution, the Borstal Association sees that he has the means to live decently so long as he is of good conduct until he has become fairly established.

NEWSPAPERS.

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory* there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,353 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 404, Provinces, 1,380; Wales, 107; Scotland, 259; Ireland, 188; Isles, 15. Of these there are—154 daily papers published in England, 8 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland, and 4 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 Journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

London Morning Dailies.

Daily Chronicle (United Newspapers, Ltd.), ½d., Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., Robert Donald; 31, Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Daily Express (The Daily Express, Ltd.), ½d., Independent and Fiscal Reform. St. Bride Street, E.C.

Daily Graphic (H. R. Baines & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Illustrated. Tallis Street, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Daily Mail (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), ½d., Independent Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Ed., Thomas Marlowe; Carmelite House, E.C.

Daily Mirror (Pictorial Newspaper Co.), ½d., Illustrated and Independent. Ed., Alex. Kenealy; Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Daily News (Co., of which Mr. George Cadbury is largest shareholder and Mr. H. T. Cadbury managing director), ½d., Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., A. G. Gardiner; 10, Bouverie Street, E.C., and 53, Dale Street, Manchester.

Daily Telegraph (Lord Burnham and family), 1d., Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Managing Ed., J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.

Financial News (Financial News, Ltd.), 1d. In English in London and in French in Paris. Ed., H. H. Marks, J.P.; 111, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Financial Times (Financial Times, Ltd.), 1d. 72, Coleman Street, E.C.

Morning Advertiser, 1d., Unionist. Ed., G. W. Talbot; 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

Morning Leader (Star Newspaper Co.), ½d., Liberal. Managing Director, Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

Morning Post (The Morning Post, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist and Tariff Reform. Ed., Fabian Ware; 346, Strand, W.C.

Sporting Life (W. E. Broomfield), 1d. 27, St. Bride Street, E.C.

Standard (Standard Co.), 1d., Conservative Imperial and Tariff Reform. Ed., H. A. Gwynne; Shoe Lane, E.C.

The Sportsman (Ashley & Smith, Ltd.), 1d. 139-40, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Times (The Times Publishing Co., Ltd.), 3d., Imperial Unionist, Fiscal Reform. Chairman, John Walter. Ed., G. E. Buckle; Printing House Square, E.C.

London Evening Papers.

Evening News (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), ½d., Conservative. Carmelite Street, E.C.

Evening Standard and **St. James's Gazette** (Standard Co.), 1d., Unionist and Tariff Reform; Shoe Lane, E.C.

Globe, 1d., Conservative. Ed., Hildebrand Harmsworth; 367, Strand, W.C.

Pall Mall Gazette (W. W. Astor), 1d., Unionist. Ed., Fredk. J. Higginbottom; Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.

Star (Star Newspaper Co.), ½d., Liberal. Managing Director, Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

Westminster Gazette (The Westminster Gazette, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., J. A. Spender; Assistant Ed., Sir F. Carruthers Gould; Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

Principal London Weekly Papers.

Academy, 3d. Ed., Cecil Cowper; 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Army and Navy Gazette, 6d. weekly; 22, Essex Street, Strand.

Athenæum (J. C. and J. E. Francis), 3d.; 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Baptist Times (Baptist Union), 1d. weekly. Ed., Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.

Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, Wed., Fri., Sat., 2d.; Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, W.C.

Black & White (Co.), 6d.; 63, Fleet St., E.C.

British Congregationalist, 1d. Ed., Rev. Frank Johnson; 13, Memorial Hall, E.C.

British Medical Journal, 6d.; 429, Strand, W. C.

British Weekly (Hodder & Stoughton), 1d. Ed., Sir W. Robertson Nicoll; St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.

Broad Arrow, 6d.; Temple House, E.C.

Bystander (H. R. Baines & Co., Ltd., proprietors of the *Graphic* and *Daily Graphic*), 6d. Ed., Vivian Carter; Tallis Street, E.C.

Christian World (James Clarke & Co.), 1d. Ed. Herbert Clarke, 13 and 14, Fleet Street, E.C.

Clarion (Clarion News Co., Ltd.), 1d. Ed., Robert Blatchford; 44, Worship Street, E.C.

Country Life (Country Life, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., P. Anderson Graham; 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Education, 3d.; 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

Electrician, 6d.; 1, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Engineer, 6d.; 33, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Engineering, 6d.; 35 and 36, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Field (Horace Cox), 6d. Ed., Theodore A. Cook; Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist and Market Gardener, 1d.; 1, 2 and 3, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Gentlewoman (The), (Ltd.), Wednesday, 6d. Ed., J. S. Wood; 70-76, Long Acre, W.C.

Graphic (Co.), 6d. Ed., J. M. Bulloch; Tallis Street, E.C.

Guardian (Private Company), 1d.; 29, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Illustrated London News (Co.), 6d. Ed., Bruce S. Ingram; Milford Lane, Strand.

Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (The Ladies' Pictorial and Sporting and Dramatic Publishing Co., Ltd.), 6d.; 172, Strand.

Labour Leader, 1d.; 30, Blackfriars Street, Salford, Manchester, and St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

Ladies' Field (George Newnes, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Mrs. Arnold.

Lady's Pictorial, 6d. Ed., Arthur Goddard; 172, Strand.

Lancet, 6d.; 423, Strand, W.C.

Lloyd's Weekly News (United Newspapers, Ltd.), 1d. Ed., Robert Donald; 12, Salisbury Square, E.C.

Madame, 3d. Ed., Comyns Beaumont; 7, Essex Street, W.C.

Methodist Recorder, Thursday, 1d.; 161, Fleet Street.

Methodist Times (Methodist Times Co., Ltd.), 1d. Ed., Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett; 125, Fleet St.

Nation (Saturday), 6d. Ed., H. W. Massingham; 14, Henrietta Street, W.C.

Nature, 6d.; St. Martin's Street, W.C.

New Age, 3d.; 38, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, E.C.
News of the World, 1d.; 6, 8, 30 and 31, Bouverie Street, E.C.
Observer, 1d.; 12-14, Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.
Onlooker (The Onlooker, Ltd.), 6d., illustrated; 16, Bedford Street, W.C.
Outlook, 6d.; 167, Strand.
People (Sir George Armstrong and Mr. W. T. Madge), 1d.; Milford Lane, Strand.
Public Opinion, 2d. (est. 1861). Ed., Percy L. Parker, 31 and 32, Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C. Publishers, Horace Marshall & Son, 125, Fleet Street, E.C.
Punch (Bradbury & Agnew), 3d. Ed., Owen Seaman; 10, Bouverie Street.
Queen (Horace Cox), 6d.; Bream's Buildings.
Record, 1d. Ed., H. C. Hogan; 2, Red Lion Court, E.C.
Referee, 1d. Victoria House, Tudor Street.
Reynolds's (John Dicks Press, Ltd.), 1d.
 8, Temple Avenue, E.C.
Saturday Review, 6d.; 10, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Sketch (Illustrated London News, Ltd.), 6d.; Milford Lane, Strand.
Spectator, 6d. Editor and Proprietor, J. St. Loe Strachey; 1, Wellington Street, W.C.
Sphere (Sphere and Tatler, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Clement Shorter; Great New Street, E.C.
Sporting Times (Mr. John Corlett), 2d. Ed., John Corlett; 97, Fleet Street.
Tablet, 5d.; 19, Henrietta Street, W.C.
Tatler (Sphere and Tatler, Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Edward Huskinson.
The Era, every Saturday, 6d.; 5, Tavistock Street, W.C.
Times Weekly Edition (Proprietors *Times*), 2d. Ed., F. A. MacKenzie.
T.P.'s Weekly (T. P. O'Connor, M.P.), 1d.; 5, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Truth (Truth Publishing Co., Ltd.), 6d. Ed., Mr. R. A. Bennett; Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Vanity Fair, every Wednesday, 6d.; 9, Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Weekly Dispatch, 1d.; 2, Carmelite St., E.C.
Weekly Telegraph (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d.; 180, Fleet Street, E.C.
Weekly Times and Echo (Progressive Newspapers, Ltd.), 1d. Ed., Campbell Lee; 9, Portsmouth Street, W.C.
World (The World, Ltd.), 6d.; 1, York St., Covent Garden.

Provincial Morning Dailies.

Aberdeen Free Press (Alex. Marr), 1d., Liberal.
Belfast News-Letter, estab. 1737 (Henderson & Co.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., W. G. Anderson.
Birmingham Daily Post (John Feeney & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., G. W. Hubbard.
Birmingham Gazette. Founded 1741; ½d., Conservative and Tariff Reform. Ed., J. Vollam Morton.
Bristol Times and Mirror (B. T. and M., Ltd.), 1d., Unionist.
Courier (The), Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., proprietors).
Daily Dispatch (Manchester) (E. Hulton & Co., Ltd.), ½d., Independent.
Daily Express (Dublin). London Office, 151, Fleet Street, E.C.
Daily Record and Mail (Daily Record, Glasgow, Ltd.), ½d., Liberal.

Dundee Advertiser (John Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Alexander Urquhart.
East Anglian Daily Times (East Anglian Daily Times Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., Sir Frederick Wilson, D.L.
Eastern Daily Press (Norfolk News Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. A. Cozens-Hardy.
Eastern Morning News (Eastern Morning News Co.), 1d., Liberal.
Freeman's Journal (Freeman's Journal, Ltd.), 1d., Irish Nationalist. Ed., W. H. Brayden.
Glasgow Herald (George Outram & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., F. Harcourt Kitchin.
Irish Times (Arnott family principally), 1d., Unionist. Ed., John E. Healy.
Liverpool Courier (C. Tinsling & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative.
Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury (Co., of which Mr. A. G. Jeans is managing director), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Sir E. Russell.
Manchester Courier (Manchester Courier, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist. Acting Ed., Arthur Oldham.
Manchester Guardian (Manchester Guardian, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Editor and Governing Director, C. P. Scott.
Newcastle Daily Chronicle (Cowan family), 1d., Independent. Ed., T. Bambridge.
Nottingham Daily Express (Express Co., Ltd.), ½d., Liberal. Managing Director, D. Edwards.
Nottingham Guardian (Thos. Forman & Sons), 1d., Conservative. London Office, 59, Fleet Street.
Scotsman (Ritchie & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., John P. Croal.
Sheffield Daily Independent (Sheffield Independent Press, Ltd.), ½d., Liberal.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., D. M. Sutherland.
South Wales Daily News, Cardiff (Duncan & Sons), 1d., Liberal.
Western Daily Mercury (Western Newspaper Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., R. A. J. Walling; Plymouth; London Office, 88, Fleet Street, E.C.
Western Daily Press (Walter Reid & Son), 1d., Independent Liberal; Bristol.
Western Mail (Western Mail, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist; Cardiff.
Western Morning News (Western Morning News Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., T. Canning Bailey; Plymouth.
Yorkshire Observer, The, Bradford and Leeds (Wm. Byles & Sons, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal.
Yorkshire Post, Leeds (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), 1d., Conservative. London Office, 171, Fleet Street.

Provincial Evening Dailies.

Birmingham Daily Mail (John Feeney & Co.), ½d., Unionist. Editor, H. F. Harvey.
Belton Evening News (Tillotson & Son, Ltd.), ½d., Liberal.
Bristol Evening News (Walter Reid), ½d., Independent Liberal.
Bristol Evening Times and Echo (B. T. and M., Ltd.), ½d.
Dublin Evening Mail. London Office, 151, Fleet Street, E.C.
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (Ritchie & Co.), ½d., Unionist.
Edinburgh Evening News (Evening News, Ltd.), ½d., Independent. Ed., Robert Wilson.
Evening Express (Western Mail, Ltd.), ½d., Independent. Cardiff.
Evening Telegraph and Post. Dundee.

Evening Times and Echo. Bristol.
Express and Star (Midland News Association, Ltd.), Wolverhampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Glasgow News (J. M. Smith, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent. Certified circulation 129,819 daily.
Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (G. Toulmin & Sons, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Liberal.
Manchester Evening News (Evans & Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal.
North-Eastern Daily Gazette, Middlesbrough (Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, principally), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal. Ed., W. Robertson.
Northern Daily Telegraph, Blackburn (Mr. T. P. Ritzema, principally), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. R. S. Mackie.
Nottingham Evening Post (Thos. Forman & Sons), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Neutral.
Staffordshire Sentinel, Hanley, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent.
Western Evening Herald (Western Newspaper Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent. Plymouth. London Office, 88, Fleet Street, E.C.
Yorkshire Evening Post, Leeds (Yorkshire Conservative News Paper Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative. London Office, 71, Fleet Street.
Yorkshire Telegraph and Star (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd., Sheffield), $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Provincial Weeklies.

Banffshire Journal, Banff, Tuesday, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Birmingham Weekly Post (John Feecey & Co.), principally, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal. Ed., R. S. Mackie.
Bristol Observer (Walter Reid & Son), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., est. 1859.
Derbyshire Times (Wilfred Edmunds, Ltd.), twice a week. Chief issue Friday for Saturday.
Glasgow Weekly Herald.
Hereford Times (Hereford Times, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Unionist.

Irish Weekly Mail (Dublin).
Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury, Stamford (Mrs. Todd-Newcomb), $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Manchester Weekly Citizen, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Nottinghamshire Guardian, Nottingham (Thos. Forman & Sons), $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
People's Journal, Dundee, Edinburgh, Belfast, and London; ten editions weekly. (John Leng & Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Preston Guardian (G. Toulmin & Sons, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal.
Sheffield Weekly News (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Southport Visiter (Robt. Johnson & Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative. (Tues., Thurs., and Sat.)
The Week and Sports Special (Sir W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd., Sheffield), $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Weekly Mail (Western Mail, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Family, Cardiff.
Weekly News, Dundee, Glasgow, and London (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Weekly Welcome, The Home Magazine, every Friday, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; London, Glasgow, and Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.).
West Sussex Gazette and South of England Advertiser, Arundel (Mitchell & Co.), Independent, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Western Gazette (Yeovil: Western Gazette Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent.
Western News (Taunton: Woodley & Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent.
Western Weekly Mercury (Plymouth: Western Newspaper Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent.
Worcester Journal, Berrow's (Journal Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative.
Yorkshire Weekly Post (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Saturday. Established 1754. Conservative. London Office, 171, Fleet Street.

ESPERANTO.

The British Esperanto Association (Incorporated) was established in October 1904 as a national centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto as an international medium of communication. This neutral auxiliary language is the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, who was born at Bjalostok, in Poland, in 1859, and in '87 published his brochure "An International Language, by Dr. Esperanto." For the first ten years little apparent success rewarded him, but since '97 its progress has been rapid and uninterrupted. There are now about 1,500 Societies and Groups, situated in all parts of the world, and forming centres of propaganda. Of these 100 are within the British Empire.

Its own journals and magazines number more than 100, and circulate in every civilised country. The chief of these "Gazetoj" are *Lingvo Internacia*; *Internacia Sciencia Revuo*; *La Revuo*, monthlies, published in France; in England *The British Esperantist* (the official organ of the Association), and in Germany *La Germana Esperantisto*.

The merits and uses of Esperanto appeal to all sections of the community. Educationists, scientists, tourists, commercial men, etc., are rapidly recognising its practical and valuable nature. The French Physical Society, the International Association of Electricians, the Touring Club de France, Sir William Ramsay, Professor Becquerel, and many other well-

known men and institutions are according it their active support. In France it has already been added to the curriculum of many lycées and gymnasia, and is taught in the secondary schools. Examinations are held by the British Esperanto Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, the National Union of Teachers, and other bodies, and the language is taught in evening schools under the London County Council and others in the provinces. Esperantists of all nations meet in Congress every year, the first having occurred at Boulogne in 1905, the second at Geneva in 1906, the third at Cambridge in August 1907, the fourth in Dresden 1908, the fifth in Barcelona 1909, the sixth in Washington, D.C., in 1910, and the seventh in Antwerp in 1911. The eighth Congress will be held in Cracow in 1912.

The chief characteristics of Esperanto are its simplicity of construction, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the practical ease and euphony of its pronunciation. Its grammar is strictly scientific, its rules having been reduced to essentials, and being subject to no exceptions or irregularities. Its vocabulary consists of some 3,000 root forms, its alphabet consists of 28 letters.

President, British Esperanto Association, John Pollen, C.I.E., LL.D., Lieut.-Col. B.V.R., V.D.; Secretary, Harald Clegg, 133, High Holborn, London, W.C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES REVIEW AND GUIDE.

[Readers are referred to the Classified Index to Advertisements at end of the "Annual" for further particulars of Insurance Companies, which the limits of space will not permit of inclusion here. Insurance Companies should send particulars of any new schemes issued during the forthcoming year to the Editor by October 1912.] -

FIRE.

There were comparatively few events of importance during the year 1911, though the year may be considered as the first of a new era in the fire insurance world. This new era is the result of the Assurance Companies Act 1909, an Act which, coming into force on July 1st, 1910, required, amongst other things, the deposit of £20,000 from all new companies before commencing business. It was anticipated that this regulation would prevent the formation of "wild cat" companies. Happily to say, the anticipation has been realised. Practically no new public fire company has been formed during the year. This is in marked contrast with previous years, and it is a result all to the good. The tendency appears to be for there to become fewer offices, and it is a fairly safe prophecy to say that some of the younger ones will disappear, either by amalgamation or otherwise, within the next few years. The years 1907-9 witnessed the formation of an unprecedented number of new offices. The year 1910 proved to be a very profitable one for the companies, several of which increased their dividends to shareholders; the premiums received amounted to something like £26,000,000. Some of the non-tariff offices, especially the Provincial Insurance Company of Bolton, continued to do well, but on the whole the year may be said to have most favoured the tariff offices. This is not because the fire loss ratio of the tariff offices was less, but because the public became somewhat alarmed by the failure of one or two of the non-tariff offices, and consequently turned to the tariffs, which, though charging slightly higher rates, are by far the wealthier.

Of the failures the Law Car excited the most attention, but the failures of the National Provincial, now in process of winding up, and the Omnium, which has transferred its business, created no little stir in insurance circles. The Fire and Accident business of the Omnium was transferred to the United London and Scottish—a company which also acquired a portion of the Law Car's business. Whilst the Law Car's liquidation was in progress it was estimated that there would be a very large deficiency, though the bulk of this arose in the Marine and other branches and not in the Fire branch. Connected with the Law Car failure was that of the Re-insurance and Guarantee Corporation, also with a considerable deficiency.

About 30 of the leading tariff offices compose the London Salvage Corps, and they and a similar number of non-tariff offices contribute towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade at the rate of £35 per million on the amount of property insured in the Administrative County of London. The value of the property so insured was £1,081,274,627 in 1909. During the year the chief officer of the London Fire Brigade (Lieut. S. Sladen) submitted to the Fire Brigade Committee of the London County Council figures of the rough estimates of the monetary losses caused by fires in London

from 1898 to 1911. These estimates do not extend to the expenses incurred by insurance companies and others arising out of claims for damage resulting from fires, nor do they take account of any consequential losses which owners of property may sustain. In 1910 the losses were estimated as follows:

Not exceeding £50 each fire	£15,125
" " £100	8,905
" " £500	43,600
" " £1,000	27,420
" " £5,000	128,100
Losses estimated to exceed £5,000	378,950

Total for the year . . . £602,100

The totals for past years from 1898 are as follows:

1898	£569,445
1902	812,040
1905	449,191
1908	445,853
1909	699,329

The total estimated loss for the 13 years amounts to £7,025,133.

In connection with the London County Council Insurance Fund some interesting items have recently been published. It appears that at the end of March 1911 various properties were insured to an amount of £13,519,518—an increase of £69,380 on the previous year. The premiums for the year amounted to £6,963, and the dividends on investments and interest on cash balance to £3,068, giving a total income of £10,032. The cost of making good damages by fire during the year amounted to £381, the actual charge, however, against the fund being reduced to £63, owing to the outstanding losses at the end of last year being less than estimated. The total amount of the fund on March 31st, 1911, stood at £100,665, as compared with the nucleus of £58,000 transferred from the late School Board for London. It is further stated that the fund does not take hazardous risks—i.e. risks at a premium of, or in excess of, 55 per cent., or more than £25,000 on any one risk, and the fire losses have been comparatively small—viz. 1905-6, £575; 1906-7, £710; 1907-8, £1,781; 1908-9, £153; 1909-10, £317; 1910-11, £272—total, £3,808, or an average of £635 a year.

Up to the present time the rates of premium charged to the different committees have been the usual commercial rates, less 15 per cent. agency commission. It has been decided that, as from April 1st, 1912, when the accumulated funds will probably have reached a total of about £110,000, a reduction of, say, 10 per cent. in the gross premiums shall be made, which, added to the sum deducted for commission, will mean a total abatement from commercial rates of 25 per cent. The concession will involve a reduction of about £520 in the premium income.

Early in the year the rating for periods of less than 12 months was revised by the Fire Offices Committee.

In June 1911 an important international congress of insurance brokers took place in Paris.

FIRE INSURANCE.

According to the computation of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the fire losses in the United States and Canada in 1910 aggregated £46,894,130, or more than £6,000,000 in excess of those in the year 1909. The December losses were exceptionally heavy, having amounted to £4,305,600. During the year there were 36 fires, each of which caused a property loss of £100,000 or more, and in ten of these the loss exceeded £200,000. In only three preceding years has the fire waste been as heavy.

Of large fires in 1911 perhaps the most notable were: Antwerp, dock warehouses, £400,000; Bangor, Maine, conflagration, £1,000,000; Albany, New York State Capitol Buildings, £1,100,000; Porcupine, Ontario, mining property, etc., £700,000; Concy Island, New York, amusement park, £440,000.

There has been a heavy fire loss in America during 1911—much greater even than in 1910—and unless the closing months of the year show a change the American results may be much less profitable to our British companies than recent years have been.

Loss of Profits Insurance, which, in other words, is the Insurance of Profits for a stated time after the occurrence of a fire, has been rapidly developed and is now an important adjunct to fire insurance, practically every fire office transacting it. The purpose of the insurance is to cover the losses of profit, standing charges, and the like, which inevitably follow the destruction of a business company's (or firm's) premises.

During the year the Liverpool Victoria Corporation joined the tariff; it had previously been a non-tariff office.

The Sun Fire celebrated its ter-centenary by paying a dividend to its shareholders of 120 per cent.

The General Accident received His Majesty's Royal Warrant—the first time this distinction has been granted to an Insurance Company.

It was announced in March that the Employers' Liability (a casualty office) was to take up Fire business.

The Scottish Sprinkler Fire Insurance Company changed its name to the Sprinkler and General, following the requirement of its shares by the National General.

Several British offices opened out in Canada, bringing the number of British offices operating there to over 20.

In July 1911 the British Crown was licensed to transact business in Ontario, and the Gresham has made arrangements to enter the Dominion.

In August 1911 the Yorkshire commenced regular business in U.S.A., and in the same month it was announced that the Century was about to take a similar step.

The General Accident announced a bonus scheme whereby, certain policy-holders, who make no claims in five years, get the sixth year's insurance free.

Amongst other events of the year may be noticed the purchase of the Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society (an old office bearing an excellent name) by the Atlas; the purchase of the Welsh Insurance Corporation by the London and Lancashire Life and General; and the issue by the General Accident of a share prospectus in July offering 250,000 5-per-cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, the object being, in part, the acquisition of one or more companies in this country or America.

The Legal and Commercial Company entered into negotiations for the sale of its business to the North Eastern, but subsequently the business, apart from liabilities, was disposed of to the Midland and Textile.

At the Coronation Mr. G. H. Ryan, F.I.A., President of the Institute of Actuaries and General Manager of the Phoenix, and Mr. Harold Elveston, M.P., proprietor of the *Policy-Holder* (an Insurance Journal), received the honour of knighthood.

The premiums and losses of the largest British Fire Offices are given below (figures from the *Post Magazine*, 1910).

Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Fire Losses.
	£	£
Abstainers and General (1883)	1,559	340
Alliance (1824)	1,307,482	424,615
Athena (1884)	1,041,194	450,387
British Equitable (1854) †	14,579	2,436
British General (1904)	14,562	8,107
British Law (1888)	100,023	27,808
Caledonian (1805)	437,980	222,872
Century (1885)	29,765	10,708
Commercial Union (1861)	3,130,967	1,502,553
Consolidated (1904) †	166,798	95,893
Co-operative (1867)	36,260	7,939
Drapers' Mutual (1909)	16,633	7,327
Ecclesiastical (1887) †	56,416	31,200
Fire Art & General (1809) †	112,166	38,606
General Accident (1885)	145,184	74,764
Glasgow (1828) †	79,001	31,394
Guardian (1821)	578,916	278,548
Hearts of Oak (1903)	24,427	9,753
Law Union and Rock (1806)	234,712	100,795
Legal (1908) †	115,331	42,451
Liverpool and London and Globe (1836)	2,788,849	1,366,589
London Assurance (1720)	657,415	300,258
London and Lancashire Fire (1862)	1,555,800	751,951
London & Lancashire Life and General (3 months)	2,010	10
National British and Irish Millers (1896)	230,801	118,979
National General (1907) †	309,482	153,062
National of Great Britain (1897) †	62,929	21,596
North British and Mercantile (1809)	2,208,667	1,101,912
Northern (1836)	1,271,732	601,912
North Eastern (1907) †	19,262	7,342
North Western (1899) †	62,093	28,438
Norwich Union (1797)	1,087,817	521,946
Phoenix (1782) †	1,410,001	701,129
Provincial (1903)	18,679	6,937
Royal (1845)	3,895,074	1,925,188
Royal Exchange (1720)	809,368	368,200
Royal London Mutual (1861)	5,126	3,453
Scottish Insurance Corporation (1877)	7,488	2,874
Scottish Union and National (1824)	688,618	365,362
State (1891)	188,223	9,576
Sun (1710)	1,471,197	654,712
West of Scotland (1886)	11,055	14,160
Yorkshire (1824)	280,580	130,995

* Includes commission and expenses.

† Includes other departments.

LIFE. Ordinary.

In this branch of life assurance business the year has been uneventful. Progress continues to be made and there appears to be no cloud on the horizon.

Nearly every company reported a record in new business during 1910, and all round there has been a strengthening of the position.

Some little alarm was caused by fears of State Insurance. The British Government scheme was passed over by the "ordinary" life world as not affecting them. In Italy there was introduced a Government measure making life assurance a State monopoly. Objections were strenuously urged, and at the time of writing the measure has not been passed. In America there is also talk of some of the States taking up life assurance. American life offices are quite regaining the confidence of the insuring public, having reduced their working expenses to a remarkable extent. The Equitable of New York, the New York Life, and the Mutual of New York are paying good annual bonuses and offer attractive policies.

The happenings of the year include:

The transfer of the business of the Economic to the Alliance.

The change of the name of the Scottish Accident Life and General Insurance Co., Ltd., to the Scottish Insurance Corporation, Ltd.

The granting of petitions of the Empire Guarantee to transfer its life business to the Royal Exchange; and of the Omnium to transfer its life business to the London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association.

The passing of a private Bill by the Star Life Assurance Society, which came into force on Oct. 1st, 1911, whereby its name was changed to the **Star Assurance Society**, and an up-to-date constitution was obtained enabling the Society, if so desirous, to engage in all classes of insurance business.

The registration of a new life company called the **Anglo-Dutch Insurance and Investment Corporation, Ltd.**, which made the necessary deposit of £20,000. The nature of the business to be transacted has since been declared illegal in this country.

The announcement by the **London Assurance** of important alterations in its methods of business and its premium rates.

The taking over, in Nov. 1910, by the **British Widows** of the ordinary branch business of the Universal, which was accomplished by the **British Widows** offering the latter company's policy-holders identical rates without medical examination and with a guaranteed bonus.

The **London Life** decided to resume the granting of Immediate Annuities.

Industrial Insurance.

In this branch of life assurance business the principal matter of interest was the **National Insurance Bill** now before Parliament. Though the Bill deals exclusively with sickness and unemployment, it was intended at first that it should be operated through friendly societies (sick clubs), which also offer death benefits to the public. If these sick clubs were thus given a semi-official status it was thought they would get an introduction to the members of the industrial life offices, and would then be able to push their life benefits to the detriment of the industrial life offices. It was further thought,

in many quarters, that the sickness insurance proposals of the Government were certain, sooner or later, to be extended so as to include death benefits. The industrial world became alive to this menace just before the last general election, Dec. 1st, 1910. Immediately it sprang to arms, and candidates were "bombarDED" with resolutions and questions having for their purpose the exaction of a promise that fair treatment should be meted out to the industrial life institutions.

An official declaration that the Bill would not touch the life business was speedily forthcoming as a result, and, the requisite promises being obtained from candidates, the excitement abated for the time being. When, later on, the Chancellor introduced his Bill it was found that there were certain features to which objection could very properly be taken. Negotiations followed, and finally amendments to the Bill were put down by the Chancellor; and though these have not been passed at the time of writing, they have had the effect of considerably reducing the anxiety. As a result of these amendments it is expected that the industrial life institutions will form "approved societies" under the Bill, and will administer the State scheme. This is a new departure of great interest. None of the industrial life institutions undertake sickness insurance at present. As it is anticipated that they will secure the membership of a large proportion of the 16,000,000 persons who will become insured against sickness under the State scheme, it will be seen that the departure is also of great moment.

The **Prudential** secures the largest premium income of the industrial companies, the amount received during 1910 being £7,426,317 of the total premiums of £13,500,000 received by all the industrial insurance companies. Its profit-sharing scheme for industrial policies resulted in the declaration of bonuses of from 5 to 20 per cent. of the sum assured, to certain policies becoming claims before March 7th, 1912.

In the earlier part of 1911 the company was the subject of an attack by a popular weekly journal, but in August was able to announce that its lapses had actually been less than those of the previous year for the corresponding period!

Of the collecting societies the **Liverpool Victoria** still collects the greatest amount in premiums, the actual figure being £1,202,023.

The **City Life Office** (late **British Homes**) is making a bold bid for business, and has introduced several useful plans of insurance, notably a £5 "Ideal" single-payment policy, and an "Ideal" pure endowment, both issued without medical examination, and carrying guaranteed values actually endorsed on the policy.

Industrial Accident Insurance.

The **National Insurance Bill**, referred to above, had an even greater importance for the industrial accident offices than for the industrial life offices, since they are actually supplying the insurance which the Government proposes to secure for the people by a compulsory State-aided scheme. At the time of writing, their demands for consideration have not been fully met, but they can avail themselves of the opportunity to form "approved societies" as can the life offices, and it is generally anticipated that they will do so.

The business of these companies is not a very

large one, it being only a recent establishment. The pioneer company and the largest is the **Reliance**, established in 1906. Amongst other companies actively pushing business is the **United Friendly**.

Board of Trade Returns, 1911.

	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
Received Premiums . . .	£ 29,402,259	£ 14,127,016
" Consideration for Annuities . . .	2,487,950	3,040
Received Net Interest and Dividends . . .	12,717,308	1,426,121
Paid Claims . . .	22,169,449	5,855,747
" Commission . . .	1,865,921	3,534,265
" Expenses of Management . . .	2,505,726	2,583,186
Added to Funds . . .	10,935,961	2,635,977
Total Life and Annuity Funds . . .	341,084,344	42,930,089

Life Assurance Guide.

A review of and guide to the present systems of **Life Assurance**, as transacted in this country, appears below. First, however, a brief summary of the ordinary forms of **Life Assurance** may be given. These can be subdivided under two principal headings, **Participating** and **Non-Participating**. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business, called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office, theirs being what the **Clerical, Medical, and General Life Office** aptly calls a "**system of definite contracts**." The policies of this office under most of its plans are strictly non-forfeitable, being converted automatically into **Free Paid-up Policies**, equivalent to the **Surrender Value** on default of payment of premiums.

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:—

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.
2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.
3. By payment in cash.
4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.
5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.
6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Bonuses**, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

It may be mentioned here that the **Scottish**

Provident Institution originated in 1837 what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for whole life policies are very low, and the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those who survive to the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses**.

The majority of the offices are at the present day known as **Proprietary Offices**, i.e. they are backed by capital originally put up by shareholders, who in return look for a proportion of the divisible profits. The tendency now is to reduce this proportion, and as a noteworthy instance the **Scottish Life Insurance Co.** may be cited, who during the year adopted a motion to the effect that the proportion of profits to be allowed to policy-holders shall be increased from 90 to 95 per cent., this being of course at the expense of the shareholders. There are other offices, known as **Mutual Offices**, the **Australian Mutual Provident** being the largest **British Mutual Office**, who not having a proprietors' capital divide the whole of the profits amongst the policy-holders.

The **Scottish Provident Institution** goes one step further, and has a separate special class for with-profit endowment assurances. The surplus arising thereon belongs exclusively to those assured in the class, and is allotted by way of immediate reversionary additions on the compound system. The addition declared as at end of 1908 was £1 15s. per cent. per annum, and the current interim bonus is at the same rate on the sum assured and previous bonuses.

Guaranteed Bonuses.—Many offices are attracting business by offering policies carrying guaranteed bonuses, but these are rather of the nature of policies with increasing sums assured, as the bonuses so called are not dependent upon the profits earned. As an example the **12-Option Policy** of the **Colonial Mutual Life Office** is a **Guaranteed Bonus Endowment Policy** carrying options at maturity to meet almost any conceivable alternative the assured may desire.

Usual Forms of Life Assurance.

Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

When a policy is for a substantial amount exceeding £1,000, and effected to provide for **Death Duties**, some offices quote much lower than their ordinary non-profit rates. The **Equitable Life Assurance Society** quotes the rock-bottom rate of any office. The **Legal and General** and the **Yorkshire Insurance Companies** also specialise in low-rated non-profit policies. The **Prudential** also has a special table of **Death-duty Policies**.

Whole-Life Limited Payments, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

Endowment Assurance, where the sum assured is paid on the attainment of a given age, or at previous death. The with-profit policies of the **National Provident Institution**, especially for the longer terms, show remarkable bonus results.

Double or Half Endowment Assurance, where

the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. The Double Endowment Policies are usually granted without medical examination. Those of the Scottish Union and National Life Office permit of conversion into a Deferred Life Assurance without further premiums, or can be exchanged at maturity for a Life Annuity.

Joint Life Assurance, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

Partnership Policies may be taken as the best example of the use of Joint Life Assurance, which the following offices have given special attention to :

The **National Mutual Life Assurance Society** has a scheme for mercantile and professional firms called **Convertible Partnership Policies**. These are designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, the society will grant to each partner a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.—The **Norwich Union Assurance Society** has a scheme under which policies are issued assuring a given sum on the death of the first of two lives for a term of years, and convertible within such term into two separate single life policies without further medical examination. Similar plans are put forward by the **Atlas Assurance Co.**, the **Star**, the **London and Lancashire Life and General**, and the **United Kingdom Temperance and General**.

The **Canada Life Insurance Co.**, the oldest Colonial Life Office, has a 20-Payment Life Policy which offers distinct advantages to partners in business.

Insurance of Two or more Lives, the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

Contingent Survivorship Assurance, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

Short Period Assurance, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

Convertible Term Assurances, which are Temporary Policies, expiring at the end of a certain term, unless a given option to change the policy into a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policy, at the advanced rates, is exercised by the assured.

Children's Deferred Assurances, under which Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policies are issued on the lives of children at ages under 15, for annual premiums, the sum assured only being payable at death after the child attains its majority, that is after the age of 21, or 25 if preferred. These are now effected by many offices.

Children's Endowments.—The Child's Endowment Policy of the **National Mutual Life Association of Australasia** appears to be much appreciated. The benefits of the policy are : (1) That the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be returned if the child die before attaining this age. (3) No further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

The **Norwich Union Life Office** and almost all offices will now issue **Educational Annuities** to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years.

The **General Life Assurance Co.** issues a Child's Special Endowment Policy payable at 30, or at death between 21 and 30, with return of all premiums should the child die before 21.

The **Scottish Insurance Corporation** issues a policy providing at age 21 a sum down in cash which may be used to start the son in business ; or a life insurance, with profits, payable at death at a premium only about one-half that usually charged ; or a fully-paid-up life insurance, without profits, payable at death ; or an endowment insurance, with profits, at a very low rate of premium ; or a fully-paid-up endowment insurance, without profits. No medical examination required.

The **Metropolitan Life Office** and the **United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution** also offer similar attractive policies.

Special Forms of Life Insurance.

In addition to the above plans, many offices introduce variety into their schemes by modifying either (a) the method of settlement when the policy becomes payable, or (b) the method of payment of premiums.

Illustrations of variations from the usual method of settlement of a policy by payment at death or at a fixed date are the favourite instalment, or debenture and investment policies. Under an **Instalment Policy** the sum assured is payable by a certain number of fixed instalments, whilst a **Debenture or Investment Policy** carries interest on the sum assured for an agreed-upon number of years, after which period the amount becomes payable.

For example, the **Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society** and the **Phoenix** have schemes under which 6 per cent. is guaranteed for 10 years after the sum assured becomes due, the amount of the policy being paid at the end of that time. Other offices offering similar benefits are the **City of Glasgow**, the **National Mutual**, the **English and Scottish Law Life**, the **Scottish Metropolitan**, the **Gresham**, and the **Norwich Union Life Office**.

Most offices are undertaking to pay the sum assured under their policies (if desired) by instalments, and this is less costly to the assured. *E.g.* in the **Edinburgh Life Office** a man aged 30 would pay £15 8s. 4d. instead of £20 1s. 8d. for a Whole-Life Policy for £1,000, payable in 20 instalments. By this means the difficulty of investment is got over.

In the "Old" **Equitable Life Assurance Society**, so named to distinguish it from its namesake of America, a policy called a **Perfect Endowment Assurance** for £1,000 would cost about £40 per annum for 30 years only to a person aged 30. Under this policy £50 per annum would be paid from age 60 to the death of the life assured, when the £1,000 would at once become payable.

The **Sun Life of Canada** has a 3-per-cent. **Dividend Policy**, which provides 3 per cent. per annum on the premiums paid to date. The policy of this office is on the 20-Payment Life plan, and the 3-per-cent. interest or dividend credits can be left on deposit with the company at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. compound interest. The **Commercial Union Assurance Co.** and the **National Mutual of Australasia** have **Investment plans**

whereby, by combining an immediate annuity, a return of over 3½ per cent. can always be obtained on amounts invested.

The Royal Exchange Assurance under the heading of Guaranteed Optional Investment Policies has a scheme under which a person, by payment of an annual sum of £35 3s., is entitled to the following benefits upon the attainment of a given age: (a) An annual income for the rest of life, and a cash payment at death; or (b) a free paid-up policy (payable at death), subject to good health; or (c) a cash payment alone. In the event of death before attainment of the age there will be offered corresponding alternatives.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. issues 5-per-cent. Investment Policies which have been designed primarily for the use of husband and wife, securing to the latter, called the nominee, a 5-per-cent. investment after the death of her husband (the assured) if she should survive him; but such policies may also be taken out by other persons. On the death of the survivor of the assured and the nominee, the sum assured will be at once paid over to the executors or administrators of the assured, or the Company will hold the money as trustees.

The Canada Life Assurance Co., the oldest Colonial office, which has branch offices throughout the country, also grants 5-per-cent. 20-year gold bonds, with options at the end of the accumulative period. Some of the Bonus results of this office are remarkable.

The Mutual Life and Citizens and the Commercial Union have schemes of Income Policies which guarantee £100 a year for 10, 15, and 20 years certain, commencing at age 50, 55 or 60, with a specified benefit in the event of earlier death, and the option of a large cash surrender value on survival of the age selected, all benefits being guaranteed.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York has two good plans—one a Double Pension Policy guaranteeing an Income for Life to a man after 20 years, with absolute protection to wife or other beneficiary; the other a Continuous Instalment Policy, securing an Income for Life to beneficiary at death of husband, such income being guaranteed, and in no case less than for 20 payments. The benefits are guaranteed, and independent of future profits.

One or two offices will retain, on deposit at call, the sum assured on a policy becoming payable, allowing interest in the meantime. The Mutual Life of New York, for instance, agrees to hold policy monies at call, secure against depreciation, with interest thereon guaranteed at £3 per cent. per annum, with, in addition, higher interest at whatever rate the Company are concurrently using in their bonus calculations above the £3 per cent. At the present time the excess interest over £3 per cent. is £1 8s. (viz. £4 8s per cent.), so that each £1,000 would yield £44 per annum (without involving the estate in any charges for investment), guaranteed against depreciation in amount, and, as already stated, always available at call.

The Scottish Widows' Fund also allows its policies, when due, to be deposited with it for not more than 20 years, and during that period pays 3 per cent. per annum on such amount deposited.

The Scottish Amicable Society, in order to meet

the difficulty of finding satisfactory investments for the trust funds left by policy-holders, issues what are called Income Policies, under which the office retains the sum assured when the policy becomes a claim until the death of the policy-holder's widow or nominee—allowing 5½ per cent. to such nominee.

Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums.

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several life offices accept a reduced premium for the first few years of assurance, and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. As an illustration, in the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co. a person aged 25 can insure for £1,000 against death for a premium of £12 4s. 2d. per annum for 5 years and £24 8s. 4d. thereafter, and participates in this company's Reversionary Bonus (35s. per cent. per annum) after the fifth year. The Norwich Union will apply this method to Endowment Assurances.

The Standard Life Office has a scheme of Increasing Premiums for Limited Payment Policies; the premiums are smallest for the first 7 years, and are increased every 7 years until after 21 years, when the policy is paid up and premiums cease.

The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution for a uniform premium of £10 will grant a Maximum Diminishing Assurance: to commence at £1203, for example, at age 24, diminishing annually to £276 at age 60, and so on. This office also has a scheme under which the policy-holder is given an option to decide on a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance after a given number of years, or in lieu taking a cash endowment.

The Phoenix Life Office also issues Diminishing Premium Policies. Under these the premiums are limited in number and diminish in amounts at stated periods, the annual charge during the last few years becoming very small.—The Colonial Mutual Life Association, and also the Standard Life Office, under the Reversible Premium Plan issues policies whereby the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of 60 or 65, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives.—The London Life Association grants policies under the fully participating scale on which one-half of the premiums payable during the first seven years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest. This office, which employs no agents and pays no commission, has recently issued a New System of Minimum Policies. There is no debt on the policy under this plan, and after 7 years participation in profits at a reduced rate is allowed, which operates to further reduce the premium. This premium is not subject to increase.—The Metropolitan Life Assurance Society, an office which also pays no commission, in its Discounted Abatement System assumes a 33-per-cent. abatement, and discounts the premiums to this extent. No debt whatever attaches to the policy, and the premium is reduced to a minimum. After five years, if the rate of abatement by way of profit falls below 33 per cent. the premium would be increased; if it rises above 33 per cent. a further reduction in the premium would be made—

it is now 37 per cent. This office also grants **Increasing Assurances** and guarantees surrender values under its non-participating Endowment Assurances.

Miscellaneous Policies.

By ingenious combinations and variations of the more simple forms referred to above, special forms of policy have from time to time been introduced. Amongst the most recent of these may be mentioned the following:

The **Flexible Policy** of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society, which is a Limited Payment Policy carrying a guaranteed cash value as soon as the limited payment period has been completed. The feature of the policy is that it contains **guaranteed** benefits, including cash values from year to year, which are set out in detail in the policy itself.

The **Investment and Insurance Policy** of the English and Scottish Law Life Offices offers at the age of 30 for a premium of only £18 5s. for 30 years £500 at death or £750 at 60 exchangeable for many valuable alternative benefits.

The **Continuous Income Policy** of the Prudential offers £50 per annum for 20 years after a selected age, or so much longer as the assured's wife may survive.

The **London and Lancashire Life and General** has a **Guaranteed Special Endowment Scheme**, combining a family provision with a good investment or a pension for life. Policies under this scheme are particularly advantageous, as the assured has the right to receive a substantial guaranteed cash bonus should he attain the Endowment age, and in no case can the premiums payable exceed the sum assured. This office has devised a new **Quinquennial Endowment Assurance** policy, by limited payments, under which the sum assured is payable after a given period, premiums being paid up as soon as desired.

The **Norwich Union Mutual Life Office** has an **Investment for Small Savings** without medical examination, known as the **Current Savings Policy**. An investor aged 40 deposits a single premium of £50, and receives a policy insuring £75, with full profits payable at death or at 60 years of age. The insurance benefits are entered on after 12 months, but in case of death within that period the premium is returned with 3½ per cent. interest. This office has also an **Eight-Option Policy** giving several valuable options on maturity of the policy by survivorship.

The **Commercial Union** has a novel table of **optional premiums** to meet the wishes of those who do not care to pledge themselves to continue payment of premiums of fixed amount at regular intervals.

The **Legal and General Life Assurance Society** has a novel scheme of Endowment for Bachelors, convertible on marriage.

The **Australian Mutual Provident** has a special plan of with-profit endowment assurances, whereby the sum assured is payable in four equal instalments, the first payment being made 15 years before the policy term expires. In event of death the balance still outstanding would be paid to the next of kin.

A new development of the **Star Life Office** is a scheme which just meets those young men under 30 who do not think they need life insurance but may possibly do so later on in life. The plan is a **Deferred Assurance** commencing at

the age of 30, with attractive benefits if a life assurance policy is not even then required.

The **London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association** have issued an **Investment Annuity Bond** coupled with Life Assurance which yields from 4½ to 13 per cent. per annum on the single premium for life, the holder being entitled to surrender or loan options during his "expectation of life." He can also exchange the Bond for a substantial fully-paid-up life policy.

Life Assurance without Medical Examination.

As mentioned above, several Life Offices, following the plan of the **Caledonian Insurance Co.**, will grant policies on the **Double Endowment Plan** without medical examination. The **Caledonian Insurance Co.** also issues these policies by monthly premiums.

The **Standard Life**, the **Sun Life**, the **City Life**, and the **Century** have all adopted similar schemes of non-medical examination.

The **Sovereign Quarterly Policy** of the last-named office is a good answer to the man who states he cannot afford life assurance.

The **Canada Life**, the oldest Colonial office, and the **Mutual Life and Citizens** have plans of assurance under which premiums are returned with the sum assured. The combination of plans of life assurance to give **Double Benefit Policies** is a favourite device. For example, the **Abstiners and General** and the **General Life Offices** combine a limited payment policy with an endowment at the time the payments cease. The **Life Association of Scotland** under its combined benefit policy pays half the sum assured on a given age being attained, and the balance at death thereafter. The **Northern Assurance Co.** issues policies combining Life Assurance with **Deferred Annuities**.

The "Cover-all" Policy of the **Scottish Temperance Life Office** insures against All Sickness, All Accident, Early Death, and Old Age.

Special Life Offices for the Clergy, members of the **Society of Friends (Quakers)**, and members of **Universities**.

There are one or two offices which indicate by their names that they cater exclusively or particularly for special classes of lives. For example the **Clergy Mutual and Clergy Pensions Institution** for the clergy, the **Friends' Provident** for members of the Society of Friends. The advantages of this Institution—low premiums and good bonuses—are open to those persons who are or have been "Friends," and to others who are of Quaker descent or connected with Friends by marriage or partnership in business. This Society's new **Ten-Year Option Policy** and its **13-Option Children's Deferred Assurance** deserve special mention. The **University Life Office** offers its contracts to members of universities, colleges or schools. All these Life Offices have assurance schemes similar to those usually granted, and those lives to whom they appeal secure the full benefit attaching to any superior longevity of their class.

Female Life Assurance.

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. A better feeling, however, is now manifesting

itself towards female lives, and amongst others the Scottish Provident and the Prudential have recently discontinued charging them an extra premium. The Scottish Widow's Fund issues a separate prospectus for ladies.

Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving Temporary or Permanent Incapacity.

The Sun Life Office issues the above-named policy, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse so long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death.

The London and Lancashire Life and General on first-class lives offers a similar benefit for incapacity continuing beyond one month.

The Law Union and Rock Insurance Co., the Scottish Insurance Corporation, the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., and the New York Life Office provide under certain policies for the Exemption from Payment of Premiums whilst the assured may be incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation. The Protected Policy of the Star Assurance Society is one of this kind. The Century Insurance Co., the Scottish Temperance Life, and the Mutual Life and Citizens make a speciality of Combined Life and Accident Insurance, the last-named office endorsing guaranteed surrender values in its policies.

Total Abstainers and Vegetarians

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The Abstainers and General, the Phoenix, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, the Sceptre, and the Yorkshire are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they deserve (if any).

Naval, Military, or Mercantile Marine Policies.

The London and Lancashire Life and General, the Scottish Union and National, and the National Mutual Life Offices accept Naval and Military Officers without extra payment at ordinary with-profit rates, profits being deferred until permanent retirement from the Service. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a similar scheme. The Edinburgh Life Office charges a small extra payment only while the assured remains liable for military or naval foreign service. Officers and others in the Mercantile Marine Service are accepted by the London and Lancashire Life and General Office under its Guaranteed Special Endowment Scheme without extra premium. The Star Assurance Society has a similar plan.

Annuity Schemes.

Of Colonial offices the Canada Life, the National Mutual of Australasia and the Sun of Canada are probably the cheapest offices for Annuities. The Royal Exchange Corporation will grant increased annuities to lives below

the average in health.—The Commercial Union Insurance Society has devised Special Deferred Annuity Policies to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. Each premium secures a certain definite amount of annuity. At any time the policy-holder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value equivalent to a return of premiums with 3 per cent. per annum compound interest. The same society has introduced a new scheme of Immediate Annuities with a guaranteed return of part of the purchase-money in the event of early death or surrender.—The Sun Life of Canada also issues annuities with return granting special terms under average lives.—The Norwich Union Life Insurance Society has a scheme for providing Old Age Pensions which may commence at 50, but this is at the option of the pensioner, each additional premium thereafter paid increasing the pension when he or she desires the Society to commence paying it. The Scottish Provident grants life annuities under which payments are guaranteed for a fixed period. The London Life Office now transacts annuity business on very good terms.

The Gresham Life Assurance Society has a unique scheme of Annuities, under which the purchase money is practically returned in the event of the early death of the annuitant. The London and Lancashire Life and General offers a similar benefit carrying loan values.

House Purchase Insurance.

Of recent years a system similar to that of building societies has been practised by certain insurance offices, known as House Purchase companies. These companies are now recognised by legislation under the Assurance Companies Act, as they come within the definition of Bond Investment companies. The Provident Association of London and the British Life Office, both of which offices have made the statutory deposit of £20,000, transact house purchase business, offering to advance to tenant borrowers the full value of the property desired to be purchased, provided they have for 5 years held a house purchase endowment certificate with the office. This certificate automatically repays the loan on maturity, interest being payable in the meantime. Both the offices named offer similar benefits with their life policies. The British Life Office during the year issued two new plans of monthly house purchase life tables, carrying guaranteed bonuses from year to year.

In several life offices it is now possible to obtain a loan for the purchase of approved house property, the assured being required to find a small proportion of the value of the house, and to effect either a whole-life policy (in which case the loan is cancelled in event of death) or an endowment assurance under which the loan is also cancelled after the endowment term.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The general public has but a very vague notion of how and where the world's shipping and ocean-carried merchandise are insured. A shipowner or merchant effects his insurances either direct with the marine insurance com-

panies, or through an insurance broker, who deals with the companies or the numerous syndicates of underwriters at Lloyd's. London still retains its supremacy as the centre of the world's underwriting, partly owing to the stability of the companies which have their offices there, but principally to the fact that it is the seat of Lloyd's.

The most important event of the year was the passing of an Act to enable Lloyd's to carry on the business of insurance of every description. This was a formal recognition of a business long in existence, for Lloyd's has not confined itself solely to marine insurance, specially of late years.

During the year one of the largest offices—the Phoenix—took over the Union Marine.

The marine insurance world was interested in the liquidation of the Law, Car, and General, a company which came to grief largely on account of its marine business.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The remarks about the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, appearing under the heading "Fire," apply with equal force to accident insurance companies. The number of new companies formed during the year is a negligible quantity, and the tendency is to a reduction of accident companies which come under the Act in question. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that amongst accident companies it is only those who transact employer's liability insurance, or personal accident, disease, or sickness insurance, which come under the Act. Thus a new company which only offered insurance against loss by damage to windows, to cattle, to growing crops by wet weather, by hailstorms, by accidents to carts, motor-cars, etc., etc., would not be required to make the deposit of £20,000 with the High Court, nor to deposit its accounts annually in the form prescribed by the Act.

The personal accident departments of the companies continue to show profit, but the employer's liability business is not in so healthy a position. Employer's liability insurance follows mainly as a result of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906. In consequence of the losses made by the companies, the rates have been raised in many instances during the year.

Following a case in the House of Lords (Smith v. General Motor-cab Co.), which decided that a taxicab driver was not a workman, a private Bill was, in August 1911, introduced in the House of Commons, to be entitled the "Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, Amendment Act, 1911," and to provide as follows:

"The definition of a workman contained in section thirteen of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, shall include any person who hires or takes any hackney carriage from any other person for the purpose of plying for hire with such hackney carriage, and whether such person hiring such carriage is paid a daily or other wage, or takes or hires such hackney carriage under any contract whereby the hirer pays for the use of the same by receiving a percentage or portion of the takings of such hackney carriage, whether coupled with any other conditions or not. The word person when referred to in this section, when applied to the person from whom any hackney carriage is hired or taken, shall be deemed to include any

person or persons, co-partnership company, or body of persons whether corporate or unincorporate."

New workmen's compensation rules were sanctioned by the Lord Chancellor on March 31st, to come into operation on May 31st, 1911.

From official documents issued during the year, it appeared that the number of accidents and casualties reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom in 1910 was 1,062 persons killed and 8,342 injured—in the former case an increase of 91 as compared with 1909, and in the latter an increase of 750. It was also shown that burglary insurance was increasingly unnecessary; in 1909 there were 19,888 cases of burglary and housebreaking reported to the police, as against 11,173 in 1897.

There was little interest evidenced by the "Ordinary" accident offices in the National Insurance Bill. It was anticipated, on the contrary, that the publicity given to the subject of insuring against sickness and accidents might have the effect of inducing those outside the scope of the State scheme to take up the policies issued by the offices.

Offices transacting Workmen's Compensation insurance business, however, were slightly concerned in Clause II. of the Bill.

Some extra business came to the companies as a result of the coronation celebrations. The strikes during August also had a bearing on the insurance field. An announcement was made by the *Railway Passengers* that it would insure special constables against accidents of all kinds without extra charge.

Lloyd's also did a profitable business as the result of the strikes, as also by war policies in connection with the Morocco difficulties.

The General Election in December 1910 brought forward several schemes as in the former election, and a novel policy against election petitions by the *General Accident*.

Towards the end of 1910 the *Glasgow*, the *Liverpool Victoria*, and the *Royal London Auxiliary* placed capital issues on the market.

It was also announced that the *Liverpool*, *London and Globe* had purchased the *Canadian Railway Accident Company* and the business of the *London and North British Plate Glass Company*.

Early in the year it was announced that the *Railway Passengers Assurance Co.* was about to open branches throughout Australia.

Motor-car insurance continues to make rapid progress. In November 1910 the *Royal Automobile Club* approved a model policy and nominated five of our best insurance institutions to issue it.

During the year the *London and Lancashire Fire* received a licence to transact theft and burglary insurances, etc., in Illinois. The company is the first fire company to receive permission to do casualty business in the State.

The *Midland and Textile* commenced to undertake Workmen's Compensation and Motor-car insurance during the year; in connection with the former the requisite deposit of £20,000 was made in the High Court. This company completed arrangements during the year for taking over the *City of London Re-insurance Company*.

It was announced in August 1911 that the *Liverpool and London and Globe* was organising the *Globe Indemnity Company* of New York to transact personal accident and other casualty

business in the United States. In the same month it was announced that the **Railway Passengers** had been licensed to transact plate-glass insurance in Canada.

Amongst new schemes and prospectuses issued during the year the following are of interest:—

Opticians' Indemnity Insurance by the **Northern Equitable**.

Insurance against breakage of glass, theft, and damage by the Southern (the policies being guaranteed by the **Century**) and the **Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.**

Insurance against wet weather by **Lloyd's** and the **Excess Insurance Company**.

The following are some of the New Policies issued by Accident Offices during the Year:—

Insurance against "coronation festivities" dangers, and special new motor policies and personal accident policies for railway passengers and others, by the **Railway Passengers** (the shares of which company are now vested in the **North British and Mercantile**).

A new and comprehensive motor-car policy, the "**Magneto**," by the **National General**.

A new and comprehensive motor-car policy, the "**Unlimited**," by the **British Union and National**.

A new permanent sickness and accident policy by the **Scottish Temperance**, on the lines of the State insurance scheme.

A new feature in burglary insurance policies by the **Car and General**, whereby policy-holders and their households are covered in case of personal injury through assault by burglars.

A "**Dog Owner's Indemnity**" policy by the **British Union and National**.

An improved sickness and accident policy by the **British Crown**.

A new scheme of the **Profits and Income** guarantees a "capital sum down" in the event of sickness or accident involving total disablement.

The **Supreme Policy** of the **London and Lancashire Life and General** as well as its **Policy de Luxe**, the latter giving a sum down if death results from disease (zymotic) offer extraordinary value for money.

The **Scottish Insurance Corporation**, while issuing the usual policies covering all illness, specified diseases, and fees for medical attendance, has a special policy at a moderate premium which guarantees a certain return, claims or no claims.

The **Car and General Insurance Corporation** issues **Sickness Insurance Policies** without medical examination covering all illness and cost of medical attendance.

The **Return Plans** of the **Century Insurance** are useful, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies are permanent contracts, of which the **Century** was the pioneer. They can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be insured against on the same conditions at lower premiums.

The **London Assurance Corporation** issue an **Accident and Diseases Policy** of which a special feature is the provision for payment of the Assured's Doctor's fees.

The "**Business Man's**" policy of the **Employers' Liability Corporation** extends double

benefits to all public vehicle accidents. In addition to a bonus a reduction is made on the second and all further premiums irrespective of claims.

In its "**Paragon**" policy the **London Guarantee** now offers benefits for sixty diseases. Under the "**Red Shield**" Policy of the **London and Lancashire Fire Office** special bonuses are allowed and premium reductions are offered to **Total Abstinents**.

The "**Ocean's**" **Leader Policy** carries an automatic 5-per-cent. annual addition to the sum insured, as well as a quinquennial reduction of premium in cases of no claim.

The **Profits and Income Insurance Co.** effects **Health assurance**, with or without return of premiums at a fixed age, irrespective of claims paid. With these benefits may be combined life assurance, endowments, and deferred annuities.

The **General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation** have a valuable **Family Accident Insurance** and **Sickness Policy**, covering a man and members of his family. This office's "**Policies of the Age**" also return 25 to 50 per cent. of premiums to non-claimants.

The **Perfect Annuity Policy** of the **Royal Exchange Assurance** provides annuities up to 15 years in the event of death, permanent total disablement, and permanent partial disablement by accident, or in the event of blindness or paralysis by disease.

The **Sun Life** and several other offices issue a combined **Sickness and Accident Policy** without medical examination, insuring from £1 to £6 a week against any sickness.

The **Imperial Accident** appeals specially to those who hunt, and policies are granted covering all hunting risks at ordinary premiums. Special policies are also issued to farmers.

The **Yorkshire Office** and the **London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association** cater for the **Army and Navy**, including the **Indian Civil Service**, insuring against accidents and charging no extra in cases of mishaps during all ordinary Sports. Diseases are covered whilst resident in Europe.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. This class of business is transacted by most Accident Insurance offices. The **National Guarantee** and **Suretyship Association** will act as sureties or relieve private sureties of their risk.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

1. **Accountants' Indemnity** is undertaken by the **Fine Art and General Insurance Co.**
2. **Bad Debt Insurance.** Policies are issued by the **Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation** for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration. Certain other companies also insure **Solvency** and the taking up of **Bills of Exchange**.
3. **Burglary and Housebreaking.** Most Accident insurance companies transact insurance

against these felonies. The National General Insurance Co., the pioneer of this class of business, issues special policies for Licensed Victuallers, Cyclists, and the Army, combined with insurance against larceny, and in some cases including Fire Insurance and Domestic Servants Insurance under the new Act. It is understood that a large amount of burglary insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a special Army scheme of Burglary Insurance.

4. Chemists' and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance is undertaken by the Ocean Accident Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., the Car and General Insurance Co., the Yorkshire, and many other companies for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

5. Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the Car and General. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and against a person dying with or without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc.

6. Performance of Contracts. The London Guarantee and Accident Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, insure the performance of contracts; also the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland. The Car and General Insurance Corporation insures the continuance of salaries of employees in the event of bankruptcy of a firm.

7. The coupon system of insurance offered in specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, is familiar to all. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the General Accident Fire and Life Corporation. It is also transacted by some of the other Accident Companies.

8. Cycle Insurance of different kinds is undertaken by many accident insurance companies, including the Law Accident Insurance Society, the National General Insurance Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Assurance Corporation, and the Motor Union Insurance Co.

9. Engines and Boilers and Steam Pipes. Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, oil engines, boilers, and electrical plant, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the Ocean.

10. School Epidemics can be insured against in the Car and General Insurance Corporation.

11. Forged Transfers. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee and other offices insure companies against loss consequent upon dealing in, or acting on, forged transfers.

12. Hailstorm Insurance is transacted by the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., the Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd; the Royal

Insurance Co., Ltd.; and the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. The Nurserymen Market Gardeners and General Hailstorm Insurance Corporation, Ltd., also undertakes this particular class of business, but confines itself to the Insurance of Horticultural Glass.

13. Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co., the Imperial Accident Insurance Co., the National Live Stock Insurance Co., and the British General Insurance Co. Recently the General Accident has issued a "Horse Endowment" policy.

14. "Household" Policies are issued by several companies, comprising "Fire," "Burglary," and "Domestic Servants" Insurance.

15. Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance. Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Equitable, Ocean Accident, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the General Accident to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of personal accidents.

16. Licence Insurance. The Licenses Insurance Corporation and the London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association insure licence-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licences.

17. Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes. Several of the leading accident companies assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts. The Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Assurance Corporation insure lifts and hoists against breakdowns.

18. Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea. The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation undertake these risks.

19. Loss of Profits and standing charges following a fire are now covered by all the principal Fire offices.

20. Medical Attendance during Sickness is insured by the National Medical Aid Co., the Commercial Union, the Central, and several other assurance companies.

21. Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities. The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co. and the Ocean Accident.

22. Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance is carried on by practically all the offices transacting accident insurance.

23. Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art. The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co.

24. Plate-glass Insurance was first commenced in 1852 by the Plate-glass Insurance Co. Many companies transact this business.

25. Property Owners' Indemnity. Probably the most successful new accident plan which has been developed is that known as the Pro-

erty Owners' Insurance, which guarantees the insurer against third-party claims owing to defects in his property. This risk has been developed by the Northern Equitable Insurance Co. in particular, though several other offices, including the London Guarantee and Accident and the London and Lancashire Life and General, have since taken up the business.

26. **Registered Post Insurance** is transacted by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident of Perth, and the Royal Exchange Assurance on bonds, jewellery, notes, and other valuable articles sent by registered post.

27. **Indemnity against the payment of rent, mortgage interest, etc., if the house is rendered uninhabitable through fire**, is granted by the Central Insurance Co., now controlled by the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.

28. **Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property.** Several life offices, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation issue policies for this purpose.

29. **Special Casual Labour.** A policy insuring against liability or law costs, at a nominal premium, is issued by the British Crown.

30. **Third Party Risks** are taken by most Accident Insurance companies.

31. **Transit Risks.** The Fine Art and General Insurance Co. and the London and Lancashire

Fire Insurance Co. insure against loss of property in transit other than such as is sent by registered parcel post, as mentioned in No. 28. The Car and General Corporation covers motors against transit risks.

32. **Trusteeship and Executorship.** In consideration of certain premiums, the Alliance, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange, the Phoenix, and the Yorkshire Exchange to act as trustees or executors.

33. **Vehicular Risks** are also taken by all Accident Insurance companies. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee issues a public liability policy for horse drivers. The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. also makes a speciality of this line. The Car and General Insurance Corporation has a special prospectus for motor cars, lorries, and vans, and most of the other offices issue such policies. The Imperial Accident Co. insures private carriages of all kinds, also tradesmen's carts, vans, etc.

34. **Wagon Owners' Liability** is likely to prove another source of revenue to accident offices. Owners of wagons running on the lines of railway companies are to be held responsible for damage caused through defect in such wagons. The rate for insurance varies from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per wagon. The British Crown issues such a policy.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This office, which was created by Act of Parliament in 1906, is intended to allow the State, through an official called the Public Trustee, to act as an executor or trustee to any person who may desire it, either under a will or under a settlement. The provision of the office arose out of the difficulty of finding trustees, and also out of the frequent occurrence of fraud. Since the office was created, with a staff of five men, on Jan. 1st, 1908, it has met with wide popular acceptance. The staff now numbers over 200, and the value of the estates which have been placed in the care of the Public Trustee, and are now being actively administered as current trusts is about £16,000,000. The wills placed in his custody, in respect of which the testators have given him some estimate as to the probable value of the estates to be administered, concern property estimated at £37,000,000. The outstanding features of the Public Trustee's department are its business-like organisation, its promptness and despatch, the great care and attention given to all personal matters, such as the education, maintenance, and welfare of children or other persons, and successful investment, so as to safeguard not only the capital, but to procure as high a return of income as is compatible with security. Application may be made to the Public Trustee by letter or interview. The office is kept as free from all forms as possible. The Public Trustee can act under a will as executor and trustee, whether the will is an old one or a new one. He can also act under a settlement—**Marriage Settlements** or **Voluntary Settlements**—whether the settlement is new or old. He has also a valuable power to act as auditor of the accounts and conditions of any trust.

The Act makes provision for the economical and simple administration of estates of £1000 or under. The Public Trustee can also act as administrator, either where there is no will, or where there is a will but no one willing to act as executor thereunder. This is a considerable change in our law as regards Letters of Administration. An executor or administrator can also transfer his duties to the Public Trustee. The fees have been arranged upon a very low scale. The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay expenses. The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee upon capital, and a fee upon income. The fee upon capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning, and half at the end of the trust, such half ranging as follows:

On the first £1,000, 15s. per cent.

On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, 5s. per cent.

On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. per cent.

On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3d. per cent.

The fee upon income is 1 per cent., if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2 per cent. on the first £500, and 1 per cent. on the excess. A pamphlet giving full information as to the powers and duties of the Public Trustee may be obtained on application, and a personal interview can be had at any time during office hours. **Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart; Principal Clerks, E. K. Allen and L. J. Fulton; Senior Assistants, R. S. Shuckburgh and E. C. Groves. Accountant, H. J. J. Freeman; Principal in charge of Investment, E. W. Thomas. Office, 3 and 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.**

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1886, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. It is also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £18,450,000. Every note issued in excess of this amount must be represented by gold coin or bullion. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privilege has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes against securities beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. The purchase and sale of foreign gold coin and gold bullion affords another source of profit to the Department. The Bank is required by the Act of '44 to buy at £3 17s. 9d. per oz. (being 1½d. per oz. under Mint price) all bar gold offered, subject to the fulfilment by the seller of certain conditions specified in the Act.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 for every million pounds of the maximum amount of bills outstanding at any one time during the financial year.

Besides the head office and two branch

offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2,000, a deputy-governor £3,000, and a governor £4,000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, A. C. Cole.

Deputy-Governor, Walter Cluniffe.

Chief Accountant, C. N. Satter.

Chief Cashier, J. G. Nairne.

Secretary, H. S. Inman.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "House" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange itself. The building belongs to proprietors, under a deed of settlement, and is managed by 9 elected trustees and managers. The capital is now £260,000 in 20,000 shares of £13 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The dividends for the past three years have averaged £9 10s. per share, and a bonus of £2 was paid for the past year. There is also an issue of 3-per-cent. debentures amounting to £413,600. And 4-per-cent. debentures amounting to £43,500 became repayable on Jan. 1st, 1910.

The members of the Stock Exchange are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "Committee for General Purposes," consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted. To become a member the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 2 years and have resided in this country for 7 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £500 each for 4 years after his election, the entrance fee being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as "clerks in the House" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. Members elected since Nov. 23rd, 1904, have to become proprietors by acquiring one share if admitted with two sureties, or three shares if admitted with three sureties. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The annual subscription for members (except those admitted before '99) is 40 guineas, for authorised clerks 30 guineas, and for unauthorised 12

guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable on March 25th. At the present time the number of members is about 5,077, and of clerks 2,567, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "Trustees and Managers" and the "Committee for General Purposes" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the Rules and Regulations, which are very voluminous, and all transactions must be closed bi-monthly, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "carrying-over"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "for money" are settled the same day, but "for the account" monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "difference" must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds. There is no fixed official scale of brokerage, but custom has created one—viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on home or foreign Government stocks, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Indian, Colonial, and American dollar stocks, and in the case of English railway registered stock $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the proceeds: on shares not exceeding £2 10s., 6d. per share; not exceeding £7 10s., 1s.; £10, 1s. 3d.; £15, 1s. 6d.; £20, 2s.; £25, 2s. 6d.; and exceeding £25, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the money.

Secretary of Committee for General Purposes, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; Office, New Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Consult "The Stock Exchange," by G. D. Ingall and G. Withers (Arnold, ss. nct).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A return is compiled by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, containing a list, with particulars of capital, etc., of all joint stock companies registered in the United Kingdom during each year, as well as a list of companies dissolved or struck off the register during the same year. On April 30th, 1911, there were on the register in the United Kingdom 53,707 joint stock companies, with a paid-up capital of £2,222,295,974. During 1910 there were 7,184 companies registered, with a nominal capital of £212,975,680. The Companies Act, 1862, and the seventeen Acts amending it were consolidated by the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, which came into operation on April 1st, 1909. A resolution has been unanimously adopted by successive Imperial Conferences to the effect that it is desirable, so far as circumstances permit, to secure greater uniformity in the Company Laws of the Empire.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

A clearing house is an establishment in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank drawn

on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or Bank of England notes, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques and drafts passing through the Clearing House, taken in conjunction with the Board of Trade returns, may be an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for 1910 amounted to £14,658,863,000, as against £13,525,446,000 in 1909. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews.

Deputy-Inspector, A. E. Salt, Lombard Street.

BANKRUPTCY.

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Acts, '83 and '90, and the rules made thereunder, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, and the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, '88. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade (*q.v.*). For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy (see ed., '96). The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within three months. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a married woman can be, in respect of her separate property, if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile.

According to the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1910, the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales was 3,880, involving estimated liabilities of £8,211,678, and assets estimated at £2,867,058. The number of deeds of arrangement was 3,364, the liabilities thereunder being £3,450,922, and the assets £1,037,474.

Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis, C.B., Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

PROGRESS IN 1911.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Founded in 1831 for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and of directing public opinion to its progress, the British Association for the Advancement of Science has met at least once in every town of importance in the United Kingdom, and in several towns more than once. It has visited the Colonies four times, meeting at Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg respectively in Canada, and at Cape Town and Johannesburg jointly in South Africa. To these visits it will in 1914 add a fifth, when a number of its members will make the voyage to Australia, and will, after the delivery of the Presidential Address at Sydney, travel to the other State capitals of Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide. In ordinary circumstances the annual session of the Association in the selected towns lasts one week, being divided into halves by the intervening Sunday.

An annual volume is published containing the Presidential Address, the addresses of the Presidents of the sections into which the Association is divided, abstracts of papers communicated to these sections, and reports on various scientific investigations undertaken by committees which are appointed by the Association and to which grants of money are commonly made as aid in prosecution of research.

General Secretaries, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S.; Professor W. A. Herdman, F.R.S.; **General Treasurer**, Professor John Perry, F.R.S.; **Assistant Secretary**, O. J. R. Howarth, M.A.; **Chief Clerk**, H. C. Stewardson; **Offices**, Burlington House, W.; **Hours**, 10 to 4.

The Association will meet at Dundee in 1912 under the presidency of Sir J. J. Thomson, and at Birmingham in 1913.

The Association met at Portsmouth in the first week of September 1910, and with an attendance of members numbering 1,241, the meeting was a very successful and interesting one, and was marked by the attendance of many foreign men of science. The Inaugural Address was delivered by the President-elect, Sir William Ramsay, on Aug. 30th.

In his Presidential Address Sir William Ramsay followed the example of several recent Presidents in calling attention to the deficiencies of scientific education in the United Kingdom, and laid special stress on the weakness of the scholarship and examination system. He also drew attention to the inroads made by manufacture and commerce on the Coal Supply of the Kingdom, and urged a wiser conservation of this, the greatest of the nation's natural resources. The main part of his address was, however, occupied by a singularly lucid summary of the present stage of knowledge and speculation concerning the constitution of the elements, their evolution, and their degradation by radio-activity. He dwelt especially on the dissociation-products of radium through its transformations into Radium A, Radiums B, C, D, E, F, till, parting at each stage with atoms of helium, it reached the point of becoming transmuted into the inert metal lead.

In the Mathematical and Physical Section Prof. H. H. Turner's Presidential Address, while reviewing a good deal of recent astronomical work, notably that of Prof. Campbell at the Lick Observatory in the United States, was ostensibly a defence of observational science. Prof. Schuster had recently implied, in respect of meteorological observations, that no great discovery had ever been made by the collection of observations, unless they were synthesised by a preliminary theory or idea. Prof. Turner's rejoinder was to the effect that some of the most valuable results in astronomy—as, for example, the existence of a dual universe in which there were two streams of stars—had been established and discovered by long-sustained and recorded observations. One of the interesting points in Prof. Turner's discourse was that which alluded to Prof. Campbell's deduction from spectroscopic and observational data that the older stars move more quickly than the newer ones.

In this section a discussion, opened by Mr. Eddington, of Greenwich Observatory, on *Stellar Distribution and Movements*, was of especial interest, more so even than the more popular joint discussion with the Engineering Section on *Aeronautics*. The most practical utterances on this subject came from the engineers; but the remarks of Mr. W. N. Shaw, the Director of the Meteorological Office, on the effects of gusts and "holes in the air" were of great value and suggestiveness. A third discussion in this section was opened by Mr. Cunningham on "*The Principle of Relativity*."

A number of the foreign guests read papers, among them Prof. W. J. Humphreys, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, on "*The Earth as a Radiator*," and Prof. Watson, of Illinois, on the *Effect of Air Currents on Sound Waves*. Among a number of other papers in the section special mention should be made of Prof. Bragg's contribution on the corpuscular nature of certain rays. The usual valuable report on the Earthquakes of the year and on other seismological observations was presented by Mr. John Milne.

In the Chemistry Section Prof. J. Walker, F.R.S., delivered a valuable and critical address on the rival *Theories of Solution*, a subject which has arrived at its pinnacle of importance through the work of Prof. van't Hoff (in whom during the last year Chemistry has lost one of the greatest of its theorists).

Most of the papers in this section were of too technical a nature for popular interest, but at a joint meeting with the Agricultural Section Dr. E. F. Armstrong's paper on the part played by enzymes in the economy of plants and animals was not unconnected with the very popular subject of digestion, and was supplemented by another paper on the digestibility of "standard" bread.

In the Geological Section Mr. A. Harker, F.R.S., dealt with what may be called the *New Petrology*, of which he is one of the pioneers, and which is concerned with the distribution of

igneous rocks according to the sources of their origin. It is hoped that in the future the new survey and examination of outcrops of igneous rock may result in their classification on some principle of planetary evolution, and Mr. Harker showed to what extent they could now be grouped into provinces, and could be associated with different underground reservoirs of molten matter.

A joint discussion was held with the Geography and Botany Sections on the relation of the Glacial Period to the plant population of the British Isles.

The President of the Zoology Section, Prof. W. d'Arcy Thompson, dealt with the historical and philosophical aspects of zoology. Of the various subjects arranged for discussion in this section that on the "Origin of Mammals" was the one which aroused the keenest debate. Prof. Elliot Smith argued in favour of a single line of descent from the Cynodont reptiles, and was supported by Dr. C. W. Andrews. Prof. Arthur Keith advocated an amphibian origin, and Dr. Marett Tims suggested a double line of descent.

In the section of Geography Col. E. F. Close, R.E., the President, discussed the present position of geographical teaching and the work of geographical societies, and, as Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, was able to give the very best account of the contributions made by the Government to geographical knowledge in mapping the portions of its vast Empire.

A paper read by Mr. Lallemand showed that France is taking a foremost place in preparing maps suited to the use of airmen; but Capt. Lyons was able to show that similar work is not being neglected by the British Army authorities.

An illuminating paper was contributed by Prof. Petterson on the evidence of wave motion of a tidal character in deep water while the surface remains unaffected; the subject was made more interesting by the unexpected explanation it afforded of the historical changes in the scene of herring fisheries.

Economic Science and Statistics had the Hon. W. Pember Reeves for its President, and his opening address dealt with Land Taxes in Australia, which were admittedly imposed with the intention of stimulating the sub-division of land. Mr. C. F. Bickerdyke's paper approached the same subject from the standpoint of English municipal development.

Prof. A. L. Bowley read a paper on "Wages and the Mobility of Labour," and Prof. C. H. Oldham opened a discussion on the public finances of Ireland, and Mr. C. E. Mallet one on "Canadian Reciprocity."

In the section of Engineering Prof. J. H. Biles took as the subject of his address the "Rolling of Ships."

In this section the greater number of the papers were technical in character, but Mr. G. K. Elphinstone's description of the new Anschütz Gyro-Compass, Capt. Sankey's observations on "Human Susceptibility to Vibration," and Prof. G. W. O. Hawes' paper on "Recent Development in Radio-Telegraphy," were of general interest. A complete wireless equipment had been set up for the illustration of this last paper, and during its reading the mid-day time-signals from Berlin were picked up by it and rendered audible to the audience.

Dr. W. H. Rivers, F.R.S., addressed the Anthropological Section on the differences in theory between various schools of anthropological study, and emphasised the necessity for more careful examination by existing "primitive" peoples and cultures before assuming that these were not very complex and ancient.

Discussions of absorbing interest to anthropologists were held on "Totemism," to which authorities from the United States, Germany, and Belgium contributed; and the section again urged the overwhelming desirability of establishing an Imperial Ethnological Bureau.

Prof. J. S. Macdonald's Presidential Address to the Physiological Section dealt with the activities of nerve-cells, and supplemented Prof. A. B. Macallum's observations in the previous year on the physical operations of the cell following on stimulation. He pointed out that when an organ is once evolved, it can still develop in the absence of the original stimulus which brought about its production; and he threw out the suggestion that the brain cells, for example, may be responsive to some impulses the nature of which is not definitely ascertained.

Prof. C. S. Sherrington opened a discussion on the "Inhibition of Nerve Reactions," a subject of the highest importance in the evolution of nerve structure. A more topical paper was that by Mr. Leonard Hill on the "Ventilation of Battleships," and dealt on the twin and associated dangers of over-heating and moisture. He was supported by Prof. Zuntz, of Berlin.

The section of Botany listened to a very large number of papers on what may be popularly described as the descent of plants. Prof. Weiss, the President, led the way with an address on the fossil trees of the Coal Measures, and criticised the views recently advanced on the descent of the flowering plants from one species of ancestor.

Prof. F. W. Oliver read a fascinating paper on the life history of a pebble beach, and Dr. Francis Darwin gave a lecture on "The Balance-Sheet of a Plant."

In the sub-section of Agriculture Mr. W. Bateson, F.R.S., modestly described the difficulties which the student of plant heredity on the Mendelian hypotheses encountered in his attempts to give practical aid to the agriculturist and horticulturist, but indicated some of the paths by which these researches might ultimately become of practical value.

Discussions were held on the bacterial diseases of plants; on "enzymes," which play such an important part in Nature's food laboratory; and on the constituents of soils.

In the Educational Section Bishop Welldon drove home some of the texts of Sir William Ramsay's introductory remarks by dwelling on the need for educational reform in primary and secondary schools and in universities. He asked for less bureaucracy, and for a more intelligent application of study to modern needs in the public schools and at Oxford and Cambridge—where the standard of an ordinary degree was much too low.

A discussion was held on "Examinations," in which Sir William Ramsay's views found much support, and a committee is to report on the subject next year.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Many papers of much anthropological interest were communicated to the first meeting of the **Universal Races Congress**, which was held in London in July. The communications were published in advance as a volume entitled "**Papers on Inter-racial Problems**," under the editorship of Mr. Gustav Spiller, who primarily organised the Congress. The success of the anthropological department was mainly due to the scientific work of Dr. Haddon. As the avowed object of the Congress was to discuss the relations between what are commonly called white and coloured peoples, much attention was given to the question of colour. Prof. L. W. Lyde maintained that colour of skin, though a great racial barrier, is entirely under climatic control. Man is pigmented as a protection against too much sunlight. Probably early pleistocene man, who is called a Gondwana (from Gondwanaland), must have been dark-skinned, and had no opportunity of being bleached by movement polewards, since his migration was limited to east or west movement along the old Indo-African bridge. When geographical conditions permitted movement northwards, he would probably develop, by partial decoloration, a yellow tint; this primitive yellow man being called an Angara (from Angaraland). By longitudinal movement he approached the ocean, and becoming further bleached by humidity, ultimately became white-skinned. Prof. von Luschan, of Berlin, pointed out, in a paper on the **Anthropological View of Race**, that colour of skin and hair was simply the effect of environment. The English are fair, or lack pigment, because their ancestors lived in countries with little sun and much fog. People in sunny lands are darker, or even black, but not necessarily more savage. Palæolithic man is probably represented to-day by the Australian native. The primitive human type underwent change in two directions, separated by a line drawn from Gibraltar to Australia. To the south-west, curly and woolly hair was developed in proto-nigrition man, now represented in Africa and Melanesia. On the north-east of the line, primitive man gradually acquired straight hair and a shorter skull, as seen in the modern Chinese and American Indian. On the other hand, in Europe and Western Asia, the old Indo-European type was gradually developed. There have thus arisen, by divergence from the same primitive stock, three chief varieties of mankind, whence have been derived, principally by local isolation, all the different types of modern man.

Prof. F. Boas, of New York, has called attention to the **Instability of Human Types**, as shown by observations on emigrants from various European countries, now living in New York. The social and geographical environment rapidly influences physical form. Curiously enough, the change in shape of the head is said to be almost abrupt at the time of immigration. The child born abroad, though less than a year old on arrival, retains its European head-form, while the child born in America, even if born only a few months after arrival of the parents, is described as having the head-form of the American-born individual.

Dr. C. S. Myers, of Cambridge, has discussed the **Persistence of Racial Mental Differences**. He holds that, so far as the peasantry are concerned, no fundamental difference in men-

tal acuity exists between primitive and civilised communities, and that whatever mental variation may be detected depends on difference of environment and on individual variability. Probably mental extremes, whether of defect or genius, are less common among primitive than among civilised peoples, just as they are less frequent in females than in males. The ultimate cause of variation, either physical or mental, is referred to the relation between the organism and its environment; and hence the possibility of the progressive development of all primitive peoples by appropriate change of environment.

It is always difficult to obtain a comparative numerical estimate of mental qualities, but Mr. John Gray, the treasurer of the Royal Anthropological Institute, has made a promising attempt to evaluate capacity for intellectual culture. By aid of educational statistics he obtains numerical values for the intellectual standing of different peoples and for their opportunities for culture, and then calculates approximately the natural capacity by dividing the former by the latter. It may obviously be possible also to measure natural capacity by taking the percentage of persons who attain the highest standard of excellence in a given subject after having received equal training.

An **Institute of Human Palæontology**, under the direction of Prof. M. Boule, has been established in Paris by the Prince of Monaco. Explorations will be undertaken with the view of throwing light on the early history of man.

A valuable report on a large series of human remains from Nubia, by Prof. G. Elliot Smith and Dr. F. Wood-Jones, has been officially published in the records of the Archaeological Survey of Nubia. The remains of thousands of individuals were exhumed, partly during the work at the Asouan dam on the Nile in 1907, illustrating the inhabitants of this part of the Nile valley from pre-dynastic to early Christian times. Much information is given on the diseases of the ancient Nubians.

Mr. E. Torday, in conjunction with Mr. T. A. Joyce of the British Museum, has published, through the Museum of the Belgian Congo, a fine monograph on the peoples of **Central Congoland** known as the Bangongo, or more commonly as Bakuba. The arts and industries, social life and languages, are fully dealt with, and the work is enriched with admirable illustrations by Mr. Norman Hardy, an English artist of special ethnological qualifications.

Among recent ethnographic literature may be mentioned writings by Mr. C. W. Hobley on the A-Kamba, of British East Africa; Mr. McCall Theal on the people of Africa, south of the Zambesi; Mr. R. E. Dennett on the religious and political system of the Yoruba in Nigeria; Dr. George Brown on Melanesians and Polynesians, the result of long residence in New Britain, Samoa, and other islands; Mr. E. H. Gomes on the Sea Dyaks of Borneo; Mr. J. C. Hodson on the Naga tribes of Manipur; and Mr. Barbrooke Grub on the Lengua Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco.—A small **History of Anthropology** has been written by Dr. Haddon and A. H. Quiggin; whilst Lord Avebury has published a work on **Marriage, Totemism, and Religion**, being a reply to criticism of his famous work on the origin of civilisation, published more than forty years ago.

ASTRONOMY.

Solar activity as represented by sun-spots showed a marked decrease. There were 13 days of no spots in November 1910, 17 in December, 17 in January 1911, and there was little activity shown during the remainder of the year. This unusually rapid decline points to an early minimum to make up for the retarded maximum.

Mr. Evershed, following up his work on the apparent radial outflow of vapours from the interior of spots, finds evidence that these vapours travel outwards in spirals, the direction being anti-clock in the northern hemisphere and clock-wise in the southern. The same observer followed a prominence for 82 days, obtaining photographs while on limb and on disc. During February it had a rotation speed 5 per cent. greater than the general surface of the photosphere, increasing to 11 per cent. in March. On March 25th it extended over some 50,000 miles, but had entirely disappeared on the following day. Radial velocity measures on March 17th showed that the prominence at a great height was moving 34 per cent. faster than the normal chromosphere. The disappearance of this prominence was observed by Mr. Newbegin, who estimated its height as 425 seconds on March 25th at 10h. 50m., when it was obscured by clouds, but at 11h. 20m. it had disappeared.

A study of the spectro-heliograms taken at Mount Wilson show that the calcium vapours rise to greater heights than hydrogen. Mount Wilson is 5,800 feet above sea; and the 12-inch lens, which is on a tower 150 feet high (the focal length of lens), forms an image of the sun 16 inches in diameter at the base of the tower. From the rotation of faculae, Chevalier finds the solar rotation 24.8 days in lat. 3 deg., 25.1 days in lat. 12 deg., 25.4 days in lat. 22 deg., and 25.7 days in lat. 27 deg., a result in fair agreement with deductions from sun-spots. Spots lie in the photosphere, the faculae at a great distance above them. Recent determinations of the solar parallax from observations of Eros are: Greenwich, 8.800"; Cambridge, 8.806"; Lick, 8.807". From the spectroscopic method a value of 8.808" has been deduced at the Cape Observatory. The apex of the sun's way has been deduced by Campbell from velocities in the line of sight as $\alpha = 272^{\circ}0'$, $\delta = +27^{\circ}5'$, and Dr. Wilkins from proper motions deduces $\alpha = 286^{\circ}$, $\delta = +37^{\circ}$.

The Solar Eclipse of 1911, April 28th, was observed by several parties at the island of Vavau (Friendly Isles). Notwithstanding clouds, many photographs were secured; but the general feeling now is that such expeditions do not add much to our knowledge. The corona was distinctly that characteristic of the sun-spot minimum type. The fish-tail corona extended $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. There was a large and conspicuous prominence in N.W.

The new map of the moon by Goodacre is 60 inches diameter.

The most remarkable of the Jovian phenomena is the motion of the Great Red Spot, which, according to Phillips, decreases 30 deg. in longitude in 10 months. The spot has been indistinct for several years and almost colourless. It is now very distinct and the colour marked.

The recent report of the International Latitude Service shows the oscillations of the Pole

to have been increasing in amplitude since 1906.

Prof. Barnard's wonderful photographs of the region around gamma Ophiuchi, showing a veiling of the stars in certain places, and also dark lanes in the nebula, lead to the belief that nebulous masses are not wholly transparent to star-light, and that absorbing matter exists which is quite opaque. The same astronomer has secured the finest set of photographs of Mars ever made. They show that the bright limb which is visually so striking a feature is the effect of contrast. They were taken in yellow light, and show the limb actually duller than the centre of the disc.

The new star, known as Nova Lacertæ, was found by Espin about 5 p.m. Dec. 30th, 1910. It was then about 7 mag. and of a reddish colour. The spectrum was continuous with a series of bright bands, the lines H α to H γ being bright and broad, while the κ -calcium line was not conspicuous. On Jan. 28th the bright hydrogen line divided into two, one component showing a shift to red, the other one to violet. In February there was a nebula line at 5,007, and on the whole the spectrum favoured the Nova type rather than that of a long-period variable star. Since the first recorded Nova (Hipparchus 134 B.C.) 36 Novæ have been seen, of which 18 have been since 1885. The history of the present Nova, as recorded on photographic plates, is: 1893, Oct. 11th, 10 mag.; 1904, July 15th, 12 mag.; 1907, Aug. 7th, 14 mag.; 1909, Aug. 24th, 14 mag.; 1910, Nov. 19th, 12 mag.; Nov. 23rd, 5.0 mag.; Dec. 7th, 5.0 mag.; 1911, Jan. 3rd, 7.5 mag.; Jan. 16th, 7.7 mag.; Jan. 28th, 8.5 mag.; Feb. 10th, 8.8 mag.; March 15th, 9.2 mag. On Aug. 11th photographs showed the Nova surrounded by a well-defined nebula aureole similar to that of Nova Persei.

Comets. 1910 d, first seen at Lick Sept. 28th, 1910, was a return of Brooks's periodic comet; and 1910 e, found on Nov. 9th, was a return of Faye's (6 years), which was not seen on its last return. 1911 a (Wolf's periodic) was rediscovered on June 20th by Wolf, when it was about 15 mag. 1911 b (Kiess) was discovered at Lick on July 6th, when 9 mag. with small tail; magnitude afterwards varied between 4 and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. In August it came within 20,000,000 miles of the earth. It was too faint to observe on Sept. 4th. 1911 c (Brooks) was discovered on July 20th when 10 mag. It showed a bright nucleus and continuous spectrum, with a faint band at λ 516. It was a conspicuous object during September and October, and easily found from its position with respect to Great Bear. It had a round head and 6 to 8 streamers in tail some 26 deg. long, and showed changes in the tail similar to those shown by Comet Moorhouse. 1911 d, Encke's comet, was observed, on its return, on July 31st. 1911 f (Quenisset) was discovered Sept. 23rd, when 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mag.; 1911 g (Beljowsky) was discovered Sept. 28th, when 3 mag. Borrelly's comet 1905 II, due to return in 1911, was easily found on Sept. 19th, near its predicted place. In December it was about 47,000,000 miles from the earth. The comet is 1911 e.

There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on April 17th, 1912. The eclipse will possibly be total in Spain.

BIOLOGY.

A valuable summary was published by Dr. Hjart of the deep-sea investigations conducted on the voyage of the *Michael Sars* in 1910. One of the interesting results noted by him was that the upper limit of habitation of the adult black fishes and red prawns practically coincides with the depth to which sunlight penetrates. The silvery fishes dwell at a higher level where the light of the violet end of the spectrum penetrates with considerable strength.

The third Report of the Fishery and Hydrographic Investigations, conducted by the Marine Biological Association, was published in April. The most striking fact brought out by it was that the North Sea is being "fished out," and that, in the absence of concerted measures, the stock of fish must sink to still lower levels. The investigations, however, indicated possibilities of increasing the productivity by transplantation.

A considerable amount of attention has been directed to the theory of Prof. Pütter, of Göttingen, that sea or fresh water is more or less a nutrient fluid, inasmuch as there is more organic carbon present in solution in the water than there is in the multitudinous plankton that swarm there. Dr. W. J. Dakin, of the British Fisheries Investigation Committee, is disposed to accept the theory that food in solution forms part of the normal food-supply, though solid food is necessary to the animal organisms of the sea; and corroborative work has been done by other German biologists—Knörrich and Wolff.

After some six years' investigation Lord

Lovat's Commission on Grouse Disease published its report. Dr. A. E. Shipley, who dealt with the scientific branch of the inquiry, observes in the Report that the investigators did not encounter the so-called "grouse disease" which was so positively attributed to Klein's bacillus. On the other hand, a large number of parasites (twenty-three) were found on or in the grouse, and of these, two, the strongyle worm (*Trichostrongylus pergracilis*) and a *Coccidium*, were chiefly responsible for the diseases of grouse and for their wide-reaching effects.

The extremely hot summer of 1911 and the consequent great increase in insect life directed public attention strongly to one aspect of it, the dissemination of disease, especially of infantile diseases, by the house-fly. Investigations were continued at Cambridge by Prof. Nuttall on the lesser house-fly (*Homalomyia canicularis*). Dr. Graham Smith continued his work on the experimental infection of flies by pathogenic micro-organisms, and Dr. Nicholl on their agency as carriers of the eggs of parasitic worms.

A detailed and elaborate account was published by Prof. Stephane Leduc of his experimental efforts to reproduce the appearance of living forms by chemical means; as, for example, to imitate the karyokinesis of the living cell by adding ferrocyanide of potassium to a film of gelatine. Prof. Leduc produced by allied methods a number of what he called "osmotic growths," but the deductions he made were not altogether convincing.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

Among the losses suffered by Chemistry during the year the greatest was the death of Prof. J. H. van't Hoff, which took place on March 1st at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight. Physiology, biology, and geology, as well as chemistry, owe an undying debt of gratitude to his genius. He began his career as a teacher at Utrecht in 1876; but since 1896 Berlin claimed his services and provided a special laboratory of research for him, in which his genius was allowed to follow its own bent till his death. His greatest contribution to physical chemistry was that of establishing on a fundamental basis the laws of chemical equilibrium in gases and solutions. He created a new theory of dilute solutions; and stereochemistry, chemical affinity, chemical dynamics, owe him an inestimable debt.

Sir J. J. Thomson, in a lecture delivered to the Royal Institution on April 7th, described some of his recent researches on positive rays of electricity as a "new method of chemical analysis." The method depends on the fact that if positive rays of electricity are sent through a tube of rarefied gas, they are carried by the gaseous ions or messengers. If now a series of positive rays are sent thus to be carried through the tube and are then subjected to the simultaneous action of electric and magnetic forces, so arranged that the electrical field produces a horizontal deflection and the magnetic field a vertical deflection, the extent of the deflection can be measured. It will differ according to the character of the carrier, and thus the nature of the gaseous mixture can be determined.

A great deal of speculative theory has been put forward during the year on the cause of gravitation and the nature of the ether. An interesting theory by R. C. Clarke, presented to the American Association of Science, attributed gravitation to longitudinal waves in the ether and imagined bodies screening one another from the effects of these and so coming together. The theory was severely criticised by Lodge and others. J. J. Thomson's electromagnetic theory of gravitation was also criticised by Larmor.

Not less fundamental were the speculations concerning the transmission of light and of other radiations through the ether, which suggested that there seem to be resemblances amounting almost to identity between waves of radiated energy and flights of electrons.

In a paper contributed by Prof. Joly to the *Philosophical Magazine* on geological time the author referred to the various methods of estimating the age of the world from the sodium content of the oceans, from terrestrial denudations, and from the amount of residual lead, which is regarded by Sir W. Ramsay, Prof. Rutherford, and Prof. Bottwood as the ultimate degradation product of radium. Some experiments on the amount of residual lead in minerals, made by the Hon. R. J. Strutt and others, yield an age period of several hundred millions of years for the world.

A Hertzian wave weather service has been established on the Eiffel Tower, whence a code message giving the state of wind, sea, temperature, and barometer at six of the principal stations on the Atlantic coast is radiated over

the Atlantic Ocean every mid-day for any vessel with appropriate wireless receivers to pick up.

Some valuable work has been done both in England (Russell) and in the United States (Whitney) on the chemistry of soils. The alternative views now taken are that some plants give off chemical toxins which make soils poisonous, or that, on the other hand, the whole question of soil nutrition depends on the soil solution and the physical conformation of soil particles.

Mr. Laurence Rotch and Mr. Palmer, of the Blue Hill Observatory, Massachusetts, published, as the result of a quarter of a century's investigations, a magnificent atlas of "Charts of the Atmosphere," the first instalment of a task which will have to be undertaken all over the world for the benefit of the airmen of the future.

An investigation has been made by M. Werner, of Paris, and Herr Caan, of Heidelberg, of the radio-activity of human tissues and organs. The brain is the most radio-active; the spleen very little so, the lungs not at all; the heart and liver are moderately radio-active; and Herr Caan suggests that radio-active substances are

absorbed in small quantities during life and gradually accumulate.

A new method of measuring the impurities in a confined atmosphere was suggested by M. M. Henriet and M. Bonysy (Paris Acad., May 1st). Metallic vessels containing a freezing mixture of ice and salt were suspended in a room, the ice being melted and weighed. The amount of reduction of a solution of potassium permanganate and chromic acid was determined, and this was taken as a measure of the impurity of the atmosphere.

The compression of liquids at high pressure was the substance of a paper read before the Royal Society (May 25th) by the Hon. C. A. Parsons and Mr. S. S. Cook. Under a pressure of 4,550 atmospheres water was compressed to 87 per cent.

Some experiments by MM. Legendre and H. Pieron (Paris Academy of Sciences) led them to believe that there exists in the brain fluid and blood of animals suffering from insomnia a chemical substance which inhibits sleep. This substance disappears at 65 deg. Cent., and on its disappearance an overpowering desire for sleep sets in.

GEOGRAPHY.

The *Terra Nova*, with Captain Scott and the other members of the British Antarctic Expedition, sailed from Port Chalmers on Nov. 29th, 1910. Towards the end of March the vessel returned to New Zealand bringing tidings of the expedition. Rough weather was experienced during the southward journey; pack ice was met with on Dec. 6th in lat. 65 deg., and three weeks were spent in passing through it. On Dec. 30th open water was reached in Ross Sea, and a few days later the ship arrived off Cape Crozier, where, however, no landing could be effected owing to the heavy swell. The course was then directed to MacMurdo Sound, which was found to be unusually open. Winter quarters were established at Cape Evans, 14 miles north of the Discovery Station. Lieut. Evans here left the ship to carry out the work assigned to him in connection with the land expedition, and Lieut. Pennell took charge in his place. About the end of January Captain Scott set off with a party, including eight ponies and sledges, to lay down depots in preparation for the poleward journey. He was expected to return in the beginning of April. The *Terra Nova*, leaving MacMurdo Sound, proceeded eastward along the Great Ice Barrier, but, unable to find a landing-place for Lieut. Campbell's party, turned back, and at Whales Bay unexpectedly fell in with the *Fram* with Captain Amundsen's expedition. After calling at MacMurdo Sound the vessel sailed northward, and at Cape Adare landed the party under Lieut. Campbell. On the return voyage to New Zealand much oceanographical work was accomplished.

In the last issue of the ANNUAL an account was given of the plans of Captain Amundsen for a prolonged expedition to the Arctic regions. At Funchal, however, a change was announced, the Antarctic, instead of the Arctic, became the objective, and the *Fram* sailed south. On Jan. 13th the Bay of Whales was entered, where a little later occurred the dramatic incident of the meeting with the *Terra Nova*. Captain Amundsen established winter quarters about 1½ miles from the ship in 78 deg. 40 min. S.,

164 deg. W., and in three weeks a house was built, the tents, 15 in number, were pitched around, and the personnel and all the equipment for the expedition landed. Great uncertainty existed as to Captain Amundsen's further plans, as, according to one account, he proposed laying down depots at 80 deg. and 83 deg. S. lat., while according to another he intended making an attempt to reach the pole by a winter journey.

Another expedition to which much interest attaches is the Australian one under the leadership of Dr. Mawson, who was one of the members of the Shackleton expedition. This enterprise has been subsidised by various Australian States to the extent of £22,000, and the British Government has contributed £2,000. The special object is the investigation of the coast region between Cape Adare and the Gaussberg, about 2,000 miles, a plan modified as regards the former point by the landing there of Lieut. Campbell's party. Dr. Mawson does not propose to make any attempt on the geographical pole, but he hopes to reach the magnetic pole, and to carry on magnetic observations, a valuable equipment for which has been lent by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The *Aurora*, a Dundee-built vessel, left this country on Aug. 4th, taking, besides stores, Norwegian sledges and Greenland dogs. The last member of the staff to leave England was Mr. Ernest Joyce, zoologist, on Oct. 12th, by whom King George sent "best wishes for the success, good health, and safe return of the explorers." The *Aurora* is expected to leave Australia on Nov. 27th.

The German Antarctic Expedition left Bremerhaven in May in the *Deutschland*, Captain Vahsel, for Buenos Ayres; after being joined by Lieut. Filchner, the leader, it expected to sail in September for the south. It is intended to push as far south as possible through Weddell Sea to determine the relations between the eastern and western portions of the land. It is hoped to establish a station on Coats Land, where scientific observations may be carried on throughout a year. The station may

also serve as a base for the proposed sledge journey across the continent via the South Pole to Victoria Land. The expedition comprises a strong scientific staff, is admirably equipped, and supplied with dogs and Manchurian ponies.

The Japanese Antarctic Expedition, under Lieut. Shirase, which left Tokio, Nov. 20th, 1910, in the *Kainan Maru*, arrived at Sydney Harbour on April 30th, on its return from the south. The ship was unable to penetrate farther than Coulman Island off Victoria Land, and the enterprise was abandoned.

Anxiety is felt as to the safety of Mr. Mikolsen, who, it may be remembered, had set out with a companion to cross Greenland, the Norwegian sealing vessels having returned without any tidings of him. There is a faint hope that he may have been met on the west coast by Mr. Rasmussen, who has been engaged in scientific investigation in that and neighbouring regions.

An important expedition is being organised in the United States for the exploration of Crocker Land, sighted by Peary in 1906. It is to be under the leadership of Prof. D. B. Macmillan and Mr. George Borup, who hope to start in June 1912. In an article by Mr. Dollin Harris, published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States, the opinion is expressed that between Alaska and the Pole is a large area only slightly submerged and forming either land or shoals. This hypothesis is based partly on the ascertained action of the tides, partly on the soundings obtained by Peary and the position of Crocker Land, and it is for the elucidation of this problem that the expedition is going out.

Captain Bernor, exploring in the Arctic region, reached Pond's Inlet on Aug. 3rd, 1910. He intended proceeding thence via Salmon River to Beechey and Melville Islands. The farther route proposed would be either through Prince of Wales Strait or along the western side of Banks Island, in the hope of reaching Herschel Island for winter quarters.

Interesting applications of improved means of communication are to be noted in connection with the Polar regions. In the Antarctic the New Zealand Government has established a Post Office at "Victoria Land," Cape Evans, for the use of the British expedition, and to this a mail will be dispatched from New Zealand by the *Terra Nova* on Dec. 1st. In the Arctic region the Norwegian Government proposes to establish at Green Harbour, Spitsbergen, a wireless telegraph station in charge of three or four men, to be open all the year in communication with one at Hammerfest, 750 miles distant.

The Carruthers-Miller expedition, which has been at work in Central Asia since May 1910, is now returning. Mr. Douglas Carruthers, in a communication dated at Kulja, Aug. 1st, 1911, stated that the previous eight months had been occupied by journeys in Dzungaria and the Ili region. The Bar-kul and Karlik-tagh ranges, which form the eastern extension of the main Tien-Shan, had been specially studied. The Karlik-tagh, with its extensive snowfields and glaciers, presented a wonderful contrast to the deserts of the Gobi, on the edge of which it rises. Large collections of animals and plants were obtained by Mr. Miller and Mr. M. P. Pearse. Maps were constructed showing physical features, heights of peaks,

glaciation, forests and pasture land, villages and population.

The Duke of Msoklenburg returned to Europe from Central Africa in the end of August. The Bagirmi and the Lake Chad region were investigated, and two of his staff, Lieut. von Hiese and Dr. Schubotz, proceeded eastwards to the Nile through the Ubangi and Niam-Niam country. Dr. Egon Kirschstein, who accompanied the Duke on a previous occasion, is about to conduct an expedition to Central Africa with a view to the special investigation of the Nyassa and Tanganyika regions.

Captain Périquet has returned to France after completing surveys in French Equatorial Africa, with a view to a possible line of railway from Libreville across the Ogowe to the Upper Sangha. A route of 3,000 miles was surveyed. The Ogowe and its affluents are shown to occupy a depression bounded by abrupt escarpments, but it is not known whether there are any gaps which would serve for railway passage.

The Tunis-Tripoli frontier, completed in 1910, runs S.W. from Ras Agadir on the coast to 8 miles beyond Ghadames. A scientific mission was undertaken by the French representative, M. Pervinquier, to Ghadames, from which Europeans had been virtually excluded during the last 40 years. The Franco-Liberian frontier, which had been long in dispute, was settled by an agreement signed at Paris, Jan. 13th, 1911; the frontier commission has nearly completed its work, and Captain Schwartz, who represents the French interest, is expected to undertake the marking of the Dahome-Togo boundary. A rectification of the boundary near the coast, between British East Africa and Italian Somaliland, was rendered necessary owing to a change in the outfall of the Jub. The new mouth has been agreed on as the boundary in order to give Italy access to the navigable waterway. The British Commission, led by Major R. A. Gillan, R.E., appointed for the survey of the Rhodesia-Congo frontier, sailed on July 20th. Major Beggan is the Belgian representative. The work, which includes a survey between Lakes Tanganyika and Mweru and between Lake Bangweulu and the Congo-Zambesi watershed, is expected to occupy two years.

Profs. Tarr and Martin continued their exploration of the Alaskan glaciers during the past summer, but unhappily lost the notes and photographs of the season's work in crossing the Yukon. An account of an expedition to Spillimacheen Mountains in British Columbia, undertaken in September 1910 by Dr. Longstaff and Mr. A. O. Wheeler, has been published this year. Most of the peaks rise between 9,000 and 10,000 ft., a few still higher.

A preliminary account has been published of the investigation carried on by Dr. Fritz Reichert and others in the glacial region of the Juncal group in the Southern Andes. The largest glacier (Rio Plomo) has a length of 12 miles and terminates at 10,660 ft.; two other large glaciers descend from the same massif, one north-west, the other south-west. Both the Juncal (21,300 ft.) and a peak to the south, named Nevado de Plomo (20,700 ft.), were ascended.

The International Geographical Congress, which was to have been held at Rome in November 1911, was postponed till the spring of 1912.

GEOLOGY.

With the view of furthering the systematic study of volcanic phenomena, a scheme has been proposed by M. Immanuel Friedlaender, of Naples, to establish in that city an International Volcanological Institute. In due course a laboratory will be fitted up for the analysis of gaseous exhalations collected from volcanic vents, while instruments will be installed for recording earth movements in the neighbourhood. Although Vesuvius will be the prime object of study, it is the intention of the founders of the Institute to encourage investigation in the principal volcanic regions of the world. It is hoped that observations systematically recorded may ultimately lead to means for foretelling the time, and to some extent the magnitude, of an approaching eruption; whilst it is possible that careful and prolonged study of volcanic phenomena may throw light on the origin of certain deposits of metalliferous minerals.

It is generally admitted that water plays a very important part in all volcanic eruptions. Modern volcanologists are disposed to regard much of this water as probably magmatic, or derived from original sources in the interior of the earth, rather than meteoric, or derived from sources that are merely superficial. Dr. A. Brun, of Geneva, has however lately published an elaborate work giving the results of prolonged observations in various parts of the world, as well as of his experimental investigations, on the *Exhalations of Volcanoes*, in which he is led to the remarkable conclusion that the emission of water does not form an essential feature of volcanic phenomena, and that paroxysmal eruptions may be practically anhydrous. The white clouds which are often copiously discharged he regards as formed in many cases not of partially condensed steam but rather of solid particles, usually rich in volatile chlorides. The chlorides will readily attract moisture from the atmosphere, and consequently clouds of watery vapour may be produced, but only as secondary products.

Dr. Hans Reck has communicated to the *Geological Magazine* his views on *Fissureless Volcanoes*. Observations in Central Iceland have led him to recognise a type of volcanic activity in which lava reaches the surface apparently by melting its way upwards through the solid crust of the earth without the aid of any pre-existing fissures to facilitate the ascent.

Prof. W. H. Hobbs, of Michigan, has published a volume on *Glaciers*, with the view of showing how the structure and mode of action of existing glaciers help us to interpret the phenomena of the Great Ice Age. The writer insists strongly on the recognition of two contrasted types of glaciers: on the one hand mountain-glaciers, like those of the Alps; and on the other hand continental glaciers, or those of Arctic and Antarctic regions. To the geologist these polar glaciers have extreme interest, inasmuch as they probably represent the type which existed in Britain, Northern Europe, and North America during the maximum phase of the glacial period. Prof. Hobbs, like most American geologists, is a strong advocate of the potency of moving ice as an agent of rock-erosion.

The final Report of the Royal Commission on *Coast Erosion* is of much geological interest. It is found that while there is much loss of land by denudation on certain parts of the coast of

Britain, this loss is more than compensated by the gain of agricultural land through accretion of material brought down in mechanical suspension by rivers and mostly deposited in tidal estuaries. The new land is, however, largely due to artificial means of reclamation. The Committee admits its inability to foresee whether movements involving changes in the relative level of land and sea are likely to recur.

Practical or economic geology, which is officially represented at the Museum in Jermyn Street, is now receiving much attention at the Sedgwick Museum at Cambridge, under Prof. T. McKenny Hughes. A catalogue of the fine collection of *British and foreign building stones* in this Museum has recently been issued by the University Press. This work, by Mr. John Watson, is much more than a catalogue, inasmuch as it gives an excellent description of the geological characters of the stones, with special reference to their use for purposes of construction. A larger work on *Building Stones*, by Mr. J. Allen Howe, of the Museum of Practical Geology, has been published as one of Arnold's Geological Series.

The evolution of scenery in this country has attracted much attention in recent years, and Mr. Newell Arber, of Cambridge, has contributed to our knowledge of the subject by lately writing a work on the *Coast Scenery of North Devon*. This work describes the geological features of the coast-line from Porlock in Somerset to Boscastle in Cornwall. The waters of the Bristol Channel appear to have comparatively weak erosive action on the hard rocks of this coast. The same writer has contributed to the series of Cambridge Manuals of Science a neat little volume on *The Natural History of Coal*. He emphasises the view that different kinds of coal have been formed in different ways, some having been derived from decay of vegetable matter on the spot where the fuel is now found, whilst other coal must have been formed from drifted vegetation.

Considerable interest attaches to the discovery of coal in Buckinghamshire. It is said to have been found beneath Secondary strata at a depth of only 530 feet, on the estate of Sir Harry Verney, not far from Verney Junction and within 50 miles of London.

Dr. J. D. Falconer has published an important work on the *Geology of Northern Nigeria*, based mainly on observations made by him or under his direction, during the Mineral Survey of the Protectorate. Attention is naturally given to the mineral resources of the country, especially to its tin-ore.—In issuing a revised edition of "The Student's Lyell," Prof. J. W. Judd has written an introductory sketch of much interest, pointing out the relation of the work of Sir Charles Lyell to the doctrine of Evolution, as applied to the inorganic world.—Mr. A. J. Jukes-Brown has brought out a new edition of his well-known work on "The Building of the British Isles." An excellent "Text-book of Geology" has been written by Messrs. P. Lake and R. H. Rastall, of Cambridge. Mr. H. B. Woodward has published an admirable, though slender, "History of Geology"; Prof. Grenville Cole has written a popular work on physical geology entitled "The Changing Earth"; and Dr. Derryhouse one under the title of "The Earth and its Story."

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The most important advances in 1911 have been (1) the extended use of autogenous vaccines in septic and other organismal diseases; (2) the introduction of Salvarsan, or "606," in the treatment of syphilis; (3) the extended and successful use of ionisation in the treatment of lupus, rodent ulcer, etc.; (4) clinical investigations resulting in the discovery of scientific methods for ascertaining the presence of latent diseases; (5) extended investigations in the subject of organism carriers in infectious and contagious diseases.

Salvarsan.—This preparation has not been in use long enough for us to be able to say with any degree of certainty whether permanent cures have been effected in the cases in which it has been employed. Certain unfortunate fatalities and complications have followed its use, and syphilologists are showing a tendency to combine Salvarsan with mercury in the treatment of the disease. Goldenberg and Kaliski (*American Journal of Medical Science*, March and April 1911) report their experiences in 48 cases. In every case selected for treatment a complete medical examination was made, and all cases with organic cardiac lesions, kidney disease, or eye troubles referable to the optic nerve were excluded. Conclusions: Cases of recent syphilis should be given the benefit of this treatment. Cases of malignant syphilis, those intolerant of mercury or having affections of important structures, are also suitable for treatment. Five relapses occurred in this series of cases. Levy B. Ing and Duroeux (*Ann. des Mal. Ven.*) report the results of six months' treatment of cases of syphilis by Salvarsan. They arrived at the conclusions that (1) relapses were much more rapid than after mercurial treatment, and appeared to assume a more severe form; (2) the results were not much better than those obtained by soluble injections of mercury; but that Salvarsan is useful as a healing agent in certain conditions of ulceration and lesions resistant to or intolerant of mercury; and in the interval between two intensive courses of mercurial treatment. They conclude with the remark that mercury and Salvarsan should not exclude one another, but should be combined in the treatment of the disease.

Sea-sickness.—Dr. T. M. Kendall, who has been in the past a victim to sea-sickness, points out that since trying a combination of menthol and valerian he has never had a return of the trouble. He further records that on voyages to and from Australia with as many as 500 passengers he has been able to prevent any one of them suffering from sea-sickness. In most cases one dose is sufficient, and three doses cure the worst case. The preparation used is validol, of which the dose is 10 to 15 drops. It is a colourless liquid with an agreeable odour, and free from the burning taste of menthol. It is a nerve-sedative.

Typhoid Fever and Fried Fish.—Few diseases have sprung from such a variety of causes as typhoid fever. For the past few years suspicion has been gaining ground in London that the fish supplied in the fried-fish shops of the poorer districts is often contaminated by typhoid bacilli. Dr. Hamer, Medical Officer for Special Purposes of the London County Council, has turned this suspicion into a certainty. During an outbreak in the East

End it became clear that about 300 cases were in all probability due to one cause, and in all cases where several people were attacked in one house it was found that the sufferers had eaten fish at home or at certain fried-fish shops. Moreover, practically all the persons attacked were supplied by fish from a few shops. Water, milk, and the consumption of mussels could be excluded, so that it seemed apparent that fish were the important agents in the causation of the outbreak. Plaice seems to spread infection to a greater extent than other varieties. These fish are often caught in shallow waters near the coast, and apparently have become infected by the sewage.

Typhoid Carriers.—Dr. Prigge (*Klin. Jahrbuch*) has recently published the results obtained from the study of this interesting point in the ætiology of typhoid fever. His investigations were carried out in the Bacteriological Laboratory, Saarbrücken, and cover the period of the last three years. One of his chief conclusions is that the great majority of permanent carriers of the typhoid bacillus are of the female sex. The period of life when a woman is most likely to be a typhoid carrier is between the ages of 25 and 45 years. The writer therefore suggests that women who have been engaged about a typhoid case should undergo a special bacteriological examination before returning to everyday life.

The Treatment of Erysipelas.—Mario (*Gazz. degli Osped.*, Mar. 26th, 1911) has treated 40 cases of erysipelas by painting with Tr. Iodi. His results were very successful. A sterilised swab is dipped in fresh Tr. Iodi. (10 per cent. alcoholic solution) and lightly painted over the surrounding healthy skin; then another swab is similarly dipped and painted over the erysipelatous area, and the whole bound up in sterilised wool. The painting should be quite lightly done, and repeated five or six times a day. Most of his cases were from 21 to 40 years of age, and included 21 cases of facial erysipelas, 6 cases of erysipelas of the scalp, 11 cases complicating wounds.

Notification of Tuberculosis.—An order was issued March 23rd by the Local Government Board enacting that a medical officer of any hospital, within a period of 48 hours after his first recognition of pulmonary tuberculosis in a person on whom he is attending at the hospital, shall send a notification to the medical officer of health for the area within which the hospital is situate. The order came into operation on May 1st, 1911. In November the disease was made generally notifiable.

Diphtheria Bacillus Carriers.—Page (*Archives of Internal Medicine*, Jan. 15th, 1911) urges the importance of eliminating diphtheria bacillus carriers by a careful sanitary survey after every diphtheria outbreak. The persistence of virulent bacilli in clinical cases averages 31·6 days, but cases have been reported lasting over 100 days. Where isolation was imperfect, virulent bacteria were harboured in 50 per cent. of contacts; but in families where isolation was good, 10 per cent. of those living in the same house became infected. Of persons not known to have been exposed to infection 3 per cent. were found to harbour bacilli, but they were present in only very few healthy throats, so that in localities where sore throats are prevalent great care should be exercised to detect carriers, and every case of tonsillitis should be

regarded as diphtheria until the contrary is proved. Antiseptics locally fail to affect the bacilli in carriers, but seven cases have been treated successfully by overriding the affected area with staphylococcus pyogenes aureus—a method which by its safety, ease, and success would seem to solve the problem of carriers.

Spontaneous Disappearance of Malignant Growths.—J. W. Gleetman (*Medical Record*, April 22nd, 1911) gives various authoritative statements of different observers to the effect that cancer sometimes undergoes retrograde metamorphosis and disappears spontaneously. Koschier states that the growth of cancer depends on the resistance of the tissues, the locality and functions of the organ attacked, the quantity of fibrous tissue, and the scarcity of lymphatic vessels present. Immunity against cancer is based upon the power of the living cell to conform to the law of natural development, and to avoid increased multiplication upon the opposition to the intrusion of cancer cells, and the inhibition of the growth of cancer.

The Treatment of Lupus Vulgaris with Zinc Ions.—Dr. Stopford Taylor and R. W. Mackenna (*Medical Press and Circular*) point out that in 1833 Fabre Palabrat claimed to have introduced iodine into the tissues by means of an electric current; while in 1859 Sir B. W. Richardson endeavoured to produce local anæsthesia by carrying a solution of aconite into the skin by means of electricity. Therefore this method of ionisation is not a new method of treatment. They point out its great utility in cases of lupus and rodent ulcer. The writer can speak from personal experience of its value in these conditions. Some cases of lupus and rodent ulcer which have healed under this treatment have been under observation for two years, and the scars remain soundly healed.

Surgical Use of Tincture of Iodine.—Champeaux (*Journ. des prat.*, April 29th, 1911) draws attention to the prophylactic value of tincture of iodine in such a septic traumatism as the kick of a horse, especially before any inflammatory reaction sets in. In such a contused wound of the leg, even with considerable loss of tissue, the author fills up the wound with tincture of iodine, and also paints the surrounding skin. A dry dressing is applied and kept on for several days. It is important that the treatment be carried out immediately after the accident. In suppurating wounds it has given bad results.

The 79th Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association was held at Birmingham July 24th, 1911. The President (Dr. Sandby) read a paper on "The Present Position of the Medical Profession." He dealt generally with the relation of medicine and the State, expressing the opinion that, while a State medical service is admissible, and even desirable, for administrative and sanitary purposes, the compulsory absorption by the State of all medical practitioners would not be in the interest of the public, the profession, or medical science. The profession asked for the interest and support of the public in its fight against the wholesale extension of club practice. It was not reasonable or politic to ask the medical profession to undertake a contract of which no one knew the risk. It was because the risk was incalculable that the National Insurance Bill as drafted would impose the burden, not upon the general

taxpayer, but upon the medical profession. The address in medicine was delivered by Dr. Byrom Bramwell, his subject being: "Mistakes." He pointed out that it is not a question of who makes mistakes and who does not make mistakes, but it is only a question of who makes the most mistakes; and the biggest mistakes. The address in surgery was delivered by Prof. Jordan Lloyd, who chose as his subject a critical exposition of Surgery and the changes which he himself has witnessed, and the methods by which they have been achieved. Dr. Gordon Bryan was presented with the Middlemore Prize for his essay on "Serum and Vaccine Treatment in connection with Diseases of the Eye"; and Mr. Neville Chamberlain accepted on behalf of his father, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the certificate of membership of the Royal College of Physicians, on account of his great interest in the foundation and development of the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine. At noon on July 27th the number of members registered as attending the meeting was 1,350.

Plague in Suffolk.—A case of pneumonic plague was admitted to the sick-quarters of the Shotley Royal Naval Barracks in October 1911. The victim was a seaman, and the source from which he derived the infection could not be ascertained.

Epidemic Paralysis.—Outbreaks of poliomyelitis occurred in many parts of the country. Dr. Soltau has been able to obtain records of 73 cases in the three adjacent towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, having a population approximating a quarter of a million. The majority of cases occurred in children, but adolescents and adults were also attacked. He records 6 fatal cases, the youngest aged 7 months and the eldest 17 years. This is a mortality of 8 per cent. Complete recovery took place in 7 cases, or 10 per cent. In all other cases more or less paralysis remained. Drs. Gregor and Hopper state that 42 cases are known to have occurred in Cornwall, and give particulars of 21. The ages ranged from 10 months to 50 years. There were 5 deaths among the 21 cases. Dr. Moss-Blundell records a striking outbreak in a small village in Huntingdonshire, and cases have also occurred in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. In 1910 so many cases occurred in Edinburgh that the disease was described as epidemic. Outbreaks have also occurred in Yorkshire. Dr. Coplans, Demonstrator of Bacteriology and Public Health in the University of Leeds, has been investigating this disease, and remarks that he has been struck with the fact that the disease attacks the strong and healthy, and other observers have noted that it does not appear to be associated with poverty, but appears to pick out well-to-do families, or at any rate those who are living well above the poverty line. The cases in Cornwall may constitute an exception, but there is no definite evidence that the disease is due to ordinary insanitary conditions. The exact nature of the virus has not been ascertained. There is a suspicion that it gains entrance to the system through the nasal passages, and the theory adds strength to the suggestion of Dr. R. Burnet, Medical Officer of Health for Cornwall, that it is dust-borne. The disease was made notifiable in London in 1911.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The hand camera still holds its own as the universal instrument for most workers of the amateur class. The type known as "hand and stand" is most generally favoured, and this is usually a folding camera, easy to carry and suitable both for snapshot work or for more serious photography with the instrument used on a tripod. Very small pocket folding cameras were also largely in evidence in 1911, and the excellence of their optical equipment has rendered them worthy of attention by all classes of workers. The reflex camera, however, in spite of the great claims for attention by the beautifully made little pocket cameras, has held its own as a popular and singularly reliable instrument. The professional photographer has also largely taken advantage of the utility of the reflex camera for many phases of studio work, particularly child photography; while for the nature photographer it has proved itself to be the camera *par excellence*, as it enables the object photographed to be observed on the reflecting focusing screen up to the very instant of exposure. A notable modification in reflex-camera construction has been the introduction of a front-shutter model, while another new model embodies a front shutter (*i.e.* a shutter on the lens) in addition to the usual focal-plane shutter at the back.

In instantaneous photographic shutters the tendency has been towards compression of mechanical working parts coupled with greater efficiency and reliability, and some of the better-class lens shutters are as complicated and as well-made as a watch. A new introduction has been the "Multi-speed" shutter—a new lens shutter giving exposures up to 1-2000th of a second—hailing from America, which has secured a considerable amount of attention from photographers who practise high-speed work. Some of the results secured with this shutter have been remarkable.

The outstanding novelty in plate manufacture has been the application of salts of hydrazine to the emulsion with which the sensitive plates are coated. This addition makes it practically impossible to obtain "reversal" by extreme over-exposure, and thus an added power is placed in the hands of the photographer who deals with difficult subjects embodying great contrasts of light and shade. The addition of hydrazine to emulsions for printing papers has also been achieved, and the product enables prints to be obtained by development after a short exposure or by printing out with a long exposure. At the time of going to press these plates and papers are not obtainable commercially, but are promised by the makers, the Paget Prize Plate Co. (who make by arrangement with the patentee of the process, Mr. W. A. Caldwell) in the new year. A description of the use of hydrazine in emulsion-making was first given by Mr. E. Sanger Shepherd before the Royal Photographic Society in June 1911.

A greater appreciation of the utility and possibilities of panchromatic plates (*i.e.* plates sensitive to the entire range of the spectrum) has also been manifest during the past year. This has been largely brought about by a better understanding of the principles of orthochromatism, and the demand for both orthochromatic and panchromatic plates has been well met by the plate manufacturers, who have placed

on the market some new and excellent brands.

With the exception of improvements in Dr. J. H. Smith's "Utocolour" process (a bleach-out paper process for the production of prints in colours from a coloured transparency), there have been no notable advances in colour photography. The Autochrome plate of Messrs. Lumière the Dufay Diopichrome, and one or two other screen plates of similar construction, still represent the best that is being done in direct colour photography.

Exhibitions of pictorial photography in London have included, in the spring, a small exhibition by a few members of the Linked Ring who have seceded from that body and call themselves the London Secession. This exhibition was held in a small gallery in Newman Street, Oxford Street. The Royal Photographic Society held its annual exhibition at the Princes' Skating Rink, Knightsbridge, also in the spring, and brought together a very large and comprehensive show which included the pictorial and scientific applications of the camera and a representative exhibition of apparatus by the photographic trade.

The Photographic Arts and Crafts exhibition, consisting entirely of exhibits by the photographic trade, was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, in May.

In the autumn the annual exhibition of the London Salon of Photography was held at the Galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 52, Pall Mall East, and proved to be both artistically and financially successful, and one of the most attractive exhibitions of the year. Arrangements have been made to hold the 1912 Salon in the autumn in the same gallery, and it should again attract pictures from leading workers in all parts of the world.

House exhibitions have also been given during the year at the house of the Royal Photographic Society, 35, Russell Square.

A series of exhibitions at the house of *The Amateur Photographer and Photographic News*, 52, Long Acre, W.C.—the "A.P." Little Gallery—included an exhibition of reflex-cameras, by leading makers, the Third Colonial Exhibition of pictorial work by Colonial readers of *The Amateur Photographer* and an exhibition of pictorial work by Dr. E. G. Boon, of Alassio, Italy.

The Scottish National Salon held at Glasgow, in January 1911, included a representative collection of work by Scottish photographers. The invited exhibitors were Arthur Marshall, of Nottingham, and Robert Demachy.

Among new books of importance may be mentioned "Photography, its Principles and Applications," by Alfred Watkins, F.R.P.S.; "Practical Photomicrography," by J. Edwin Barnard, F.R.M.S.; Cassell's "Encyclopædia of Photography"; "Colour Filters," by Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees; "Photography for Bird Lovers," by Bentley Beetham; "Science and the Criminal," by C. A. Mitchell, B.A.; "Wild Animals and the Camera," by W. P. Dando, F.Z.S.; "The Romance of the Seasons" and "Our Insect Friends and Foes," by F. Martin Duncan, F.R.P.S.; "Wild Flowers as they Grow," by H. Essenhugh Corke and E. Clarke Nuttall; "Photography" (the Concise Knowledge Library series); "Marvels of Fish Life, as Viewed by the Camera," by Dr. Francis Ward, F.Z.S.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Speaking generally, the prospects of the electrical industry were brighter at the end of 1911 than they have been for six or seven years. There was a decided renewal of activity during the year in the manufacturing branches, and most of the large firms reported a steadily increasing demand for electrical plant and supplies generally. The works of some of the best-known plant makers were fully occupied, but prices have ruled low, so that the net profit realised was not great. Under such conditions a very large volume of business must be turned over in order to secure a satisfactory return, but with the increasing demand it will be possible to obtain contracts at more remunerative rates than have been the rule during the last few years. Most supply undertakings have now more than made up for the drop in demand and revenue which followed the adoption of the metal filament lamp, and its influence in the future will be an unmixed blessing to the industry.

The Board of Trade returns again show an increase in the number of Provisional Orders applied for, as compared with preceding years. In 1910 25 applications were received, but in 1911 the number was 28, of which 11 were made by local authorities and 17 by companies or individuals. Of these, 25 were granted and duly received the royal assent, an order was refused in one case, and in the two remaining instances the promoters decided not to proceed with the applications. Since the Act of 1888, 1,039 Provisional Orders have been confirmed by Parliament; of these 267 have since been revoked or have lapsed, leaving 772 actually in operation.

Consumers have found from their own experience that electric light with metal filament lamps is as cheap as, if not cheaper than, gas, without taking into consideration its greater convenience, adaptability, cleanliness, and its hygienic advantages. Many householders who a year or so ago imagined that electric light was far above their reach are now having their houses wired, the lessened cost under modern conditions having brought electric light within the reach of the most modest purse. A factor which has influenced the growth of electric lighting among the smaller classes of shopkeepers and private residents is the lower cost of the metal filament lamps themselves. When first introduced, they were extremely fragile, would only burn in a vertical position, and cost 4s. each for low-voltage and 6s. for high-voltage patterns. The lamp of to-day is strong mechanically, can be run at any angle, is neat in appearance, and is sold at just half the original price.

Improvements in the tungsten lamp have been rapid and continuous. Less than four years ago it was thought impossible to produce a pattern to run singly on high-voltage circuits, and when the difficulties of manufacture had been surmounted and a 50 candle-power 200-260 volt lamp introduced, there were many who imagined that finality had been reached. To-day, a 16 candle-power 200-260 volt tungsten lamp taking only 20-24 watts can be bought over any electrical counter, and he would be a bold prophet who predicted that this represented the ultimate minimum.

Perhaps the most striking development during the year has been the commercial introduction of tungsten filaments made from drawn wire.

At the end of 1910 two makers claimed to have produced lamps of this class, but until the autumn of 1911 the "Onewatt" lamp of Messrs. Siemens was the only commercial representative of the drawn filament class. In August, however, the British Thomson Houston Co. began to supply "Mazda" lamps with similar filaments; and in the following month some sensation was produced by the announcement of the General Electric Co. that it was prepared at once to supply high-voltage "Osram" lamps giving 16 candle-power for 20 watts, with drawn wire filaments, and that as its stocks of pressed filaments were used up, they would be replaced by those of drawn wire for every type of "Osram" lamp. Makers of pressed filaments are changing over their plant so as to turn out drawn tungsten, for it seems likely that before many months of the new year have passed the pressed filament will have been superseded entirely. The greater strength of the continuous wire filament, its uniformity of section, and the lessened manufacturing costs, are among the advantages secured by the improved type of lamp.

The falling-off in revenue from existing consumers due to the general adoption of high-efficiency lamps has stimulated electric supply undertakings to encourage the use of electric heating and cooking apparatus, by supplying energy at specially low rates, and in many instances by offering to install such appliances on a rental or hire-purchase basis. This policy is resulting in a growing demand for electric heating and cooking devices, and manufacturers have responded by producing practicable and efficient designs at competitive prices. Some of the best firms in the industry are devoting attention to the subject, and have introduced electric cooking outfits which can be used by any intelligent servant with satisfactory results and with a decree of economy which would not have been thought possible a few years ago. Signs are not wanting that the public already is beginning to realise the advantages of electric cooking, and rapid developments may be looked for in the near future in this direction.

There has been little new in the development of generating plant. The steam turbine maintains its position as the most efficient prime mover in large units, although the limit seems to have been reached in the design of large high-speed generators for direct coupling to turbines, on account of the troubles experienced at the commutator. To meet this difficulty, a new pattern of Homopolar dynamo has been introduced which seems to have great possibilities, since it can be run sparklessly at any turbine speed.

From the subjoined table showing the aggregate records of electricity supply undertakings, it will be seen that the total net profit shows an increase at a greater rate than that recorded for the years 1907-8 and 1908-9. The amount per £100 of capital, it is satisfactory to see, no longer shows a falling off, in spite of the fact that a still greater proportion—2·47 as compared with 2·34, has been set aside to meet depreciation and sinking-fund charges. The number of Board of Trade units sold once again shows a gratifying increase, and at a higher rate than in the preceding year, the average price charged having been reduced from 2·07d.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

in 1908-9 to 197d. in 1909-10. The load factor, it is satisfactory to note, still exhibits an upward tendency, and now stands at 19'14 per cent. as compared with 18'85 per cent. in the previous year.

Aggregate Records of Electric Supply and Electric Traction.

An abridged Summary of the Returns Analysed in the *Electrical Times* Tables.

(1) Electric Supply Undertakings.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Number of undertakings	292	311
Financial Results:		
Capital expenditure	£ 58,078,919	£ 60,552,721
Revenue	7,169,396	7,430,533
„ meter rents, etc.	268,662	284,104
Total revenue	7,438,058	7,714,637
Working expenses	3,580,810	3,596,693
Gross profit	3,857,248	4,117,944
Depreciation and reserve (Cos.) *	1,362,450	1,493,332
Net profit	2,494,798	2,624,612
Gross profit per £100 of capital	6'64	6'80
Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital	2'34	2'47
Net profit per £100 of capital	4'30	4'33
Technical Records:		
Board of Trade units sold	829,291,431	903,178,305
Average price per unit	2'07d.	1'97d.
Working expenses per unit	1'04d.	'96d.
Plant capacity in kws.	811,306	851,043
Maximum load in kws.	502,254	538,793
Load factor	18'85%	19'14%

(2) Electric Tramway Undertakings.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Number of undertakings	99	89
Financial Results:		
Capital expenditure	£ 44,531,515	£ 44,090,650
Traffic revenue	9,487,718	9,614,301
Other revenue	182,435	188,925
Total revenue	9,670,153	9,803,226
Operating costs	5,974,592	5,907,849
Gross profit	3,695,561	3,895,377
Depreciation and reserve (Cos.) *	1,011,551	1,075,057
Net profit	2,684,010	2,830,320
Gross profit per £100 of capital	8'30	8'83
Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital	2'27	2'44
Net profit per £100 of capital	6'03	6'40
* And sinking fund or loan repayments (Local Authorities).		
Technical Records:		
Miles of track	2,815'32	2,774'57
Car miles run	220,835,141	221,839,268
Passengers carried	2,108,920,429	2,149,072,584
Passengers per car mile	9'55	9'69
Revenue per car mile	10'31d.	10'40d.
Average fare per passenger	1'08d.	1'07d.
Operating costs per passenger	'68d.	'66d.
Operating costs per car mile	6'49d.	6'39d.

The following figures from "Garcke's Manual" show the total capital expenditure on electricity supply undertakings both for traction and general supply purposes for the years 1910 and 1911.

	1910.	1911.
Municipal supply	£ 42,617,969	£ 44,754,454
„ traction	42,800,372	44,454,593
Companies' supply	47,047,847	46,104,326
„ traction	149,206,226	164,985,794
	281,672,414	300,299,167

This shows a total increase of £18,626,753 as compared with £8,939,770 the previous year. The Companies have been responsible for an expenditure during the year of £14,836,047, and local authorities of £3,790,706.

Electric Traction.

During 1911 there was very little electric tramway development in any part of the kingdom. As further improvements are introduced into the motor-bus, making for greater silence, freedom from vibration, and increased trustworthiness, it must become a formidable rival to the electric tramcar, which has the great defect of being unable to pass vehicles in front which refuse to move off the track.

The position, so far as electricity is concerned, however, may be saved by the adoption in many districts of the *trackless trolley system*, in which no permanent way is needed, the passenger road car taking its electrical energy from a pair of conductors suspended overhead. With such a system many of the advantages of the electric tramway are retained, combined with much of the flexibility and overtaking capacity of the motor-bus. Several railless systems are in operation on the Continent, and at the end of June the first undertaking of this kind at home was inaugurated by the Corporations of Leeds and Bradford.

The prospects for the electrification of suburban steam railways have improved materially as a result of the successful operation of the single-phase system on the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway between London Bridge and Victoria and from Victoria and London Bridge to the Crystal Palace. The first section, (8'7 miles in length, equal to 20'5 miles of single track) was opened early in 1909, and the extension to the Crystal Palace, to meet the expected traffic demands in connection with the Festival of Empire, was opened in May 1911. The line now in operation under electrical conditions, is equal to 62 miles of single track.

The East London line, which connects New Cross with the Metropolitan Railway, is about to be electrified. Current will be taken from the existing power station at Lott's Road, and the rolling stock will be furnished by the Metropolitan Company.

Of greater interest is the decision to electrify the London, Tilbury & Southend Company's main line to Shoeburyness. The increased residential population at Westcliff, Southend, and Thorpe Bay, made up in thousands of cases by City men who travel to town every day, has justified an improved and accelerated service, and within two years it is hoped to complete the conversion of the line to electric working under the control of the Midland Railway. It is expected that a thirty-minutes' run will take the business men to the City.

ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

Baghdad Railway.—In previous editions an account has been given of the revival of the schemes to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf and the diplomatic success of the Germans who control the Anatolian system. The direct line of the Anatolian Railway from Scutari on the Bosphorus (opposite Constantinople) to Konia is 480 miles. The Baghdad Railway is to run from Konia by way of Adana, Mosul, and Baghdad to Busra, but it is probable that the eventual terminus will be at a point farther east than Busra. The railway distance from Konia to Baghdad is about 900 miles, and from Baghdad to Busra 350 miles. The first section (Konia to Bulgurlu, 125 miles) was opened in 1904. After leaving Bulgurlu, the line will penetrate the Taurus Mountains by the valley of the Tschakyd Tschai. This portion of the railway, together with the work of surmounting the ridge which slopes down to the plain of Adana, presents the greatest difficulties for the engineers. From Adana the railway will run in an easterly direction across the Euphrates and along the foot of the Anti-Taurus range to Helif, a small town which lies south of Mardin. The section from Helif to Baghdad has been placed in charge of Meissner Pasha, who constructed the Mecca-Medina Railway, and it is anticipated that the railhead will reach Baghdad in the year 1918. Among the branches projected is one from Sandidje, a station on the main line about 40 miles north of Baghdad, to Khanikin, on the Persian frontier. By the Russo-German Agreement of 1911 (see art. INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS), the German Government undertook that this branch should be completed within four years, and the Russian Government undertook that within two years of its completion a railway should be begun from Khanikin to Teheran. In March 1911 the Turkish Government and the Imperial Baghdad Railway Company signed agreements under which the latter surrendered their right to construct the section of line between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf on condition that they received a certain share in any new company formed to carry out that section. On the other hand, they obtained the right to construct a branch to Alexandretta. It is believed that the importance of the line when completed will lie mainly in the commercial possibilities of the countries traversed. As a way to India it seems unlikely to present any advantages over the route by Brindisi and Suez. All who are interested in the scheme should consult the Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 5635, price 1s. 6d.] published in 1911, which contains the Baghdad Railway Convention of 1903, the Statutes of the Imperial Baghdad Railway Company, specifications regarding the line, the loan contracts of 1903 and 1908, the Additional Convention of 1908, and maps of the railways in Asiatic Turkey. (See also *Shorter Routes to India* below.)

Baku Water Supply.—The method by which the 250,000 inhabitants at Baku are at present supplied with fresh water is by distilling water from the Caspian Sea. This process is both inadequate and costly. A contract was placed last March with Griffiths & Co., Ltd., to construct a conduit to connect Baku with a group of 13 artesian wells in a range of mountains 120 miles north of the city. The wells will each be 200 ft. deep and 32 in. in diameter.

The maximum supply will be about 10,000,000 gallons a day. The conduit will be of pear-shaped section, and will be about 105 miles in length. It will be laid in concrete in a trench with an average depth of 14½ ft. The gradient will be 1 in 2,700, except where it crosses the river Ata; here a 42-in. cast-iron siphon 5 miles long will be substituted for the culvert. A pumping-station will be erected at Sumgait, where the main conduit terminates. From this station there will be a 32-in. cast-iron rising main 11 miles long. The water will then flow by gravitation through a tunnel with a length of 2,656 ft. to a surface reservoir. The conduit and its connections will follow the route of the Vladikavkas-Baku Railway, which it will cross seven times. The contract is for £1,100,000, and the work will take three years to carry out.

Birkenhead Water Supply (see 1911 edition).—The scheme of the Birkenhead Town Council contemplates ultimately the construction of three large reservoirs created by damming the River Alwen. In January last the contract was let for the first reservoir, to be constructed by means of a dam at a point about 2½ miles north of the village Cerrig-y-Druidon in Denbighshire. A service reservoir to be built at Cross Hill will connect Birkenhead with the dam by a pipeline 43 miles long. The diameter of the pipe line will vary from 20 to 30 in., and it is computed that it will be able to carry a daily supply of 7,000,000 gallons of water. The flow will be entirely by gravitation. To obviate any undue pressure, the pipe will be broken in six places by four tanks, a short tunnel, and a small service reservoir. The dam will be 458 ft. long and 92½ ft. above the bed of the stream. It will create a reservoir 3 miles long with a capacity of 3,000,000,000 gallons and a top water area of 375 acres. The dam will be constructed on a 500 ft. radius, and will be built of mass concrete. There will be a roadway 7½ ft. above the crest of the dam, and in the centre of the dam, over the roadway, an ornamental square tower 33 ft. high will be constructed with four arches. The overflow will be from the south side of the tower through a concrete and masonry channel. A protecting wall will be necessary at various parts of the edge of the reservoir, with a total length of 5 miles. About 1,500,000 cubic yards of peat and soil will have to be removed to prevent contamination of the water.

Buenos Ayres Port Improvements.—On May 1st, 1911, Messrs. C. H. Walker & Co., of Westminster, obtained the contract for extensive new works at Buenos Ayres. The increased annual capacity of this port as a result of these improvements is estimated to be 3,425,400 tons. When the work is completed, there will be four new docks; additional 3,450 metres of fully equipped mooring walls; 1,780 metres of walls with incomplete installations; there will also be a further 5,230 metres of continuous quayage; and the shed basement warehouse accommodation will be increased by 74,474 square metres. The scheme provides for 14 large warehouses, 20 sheds, and 80 subways connecting the various warehouses and sheds, and a number of grain silos. The work will involve the reclamation of 1,000,000 square metres of land and the use of 150,000 tons of cement, 500,000 tons of concrete, and 50,000

tons of ferro-concrete. It will cost \$24,612,216. The construction of the original Port of Buenos Ayres, which cost £7,000,000, was carried out by the predecessors of the present contractors.

Congo Oil Pipe-Line.—It was reported in March 1911 that the Belgian Colonial Minister had authorised the construction of a petroleum 4-in. pipe-line to follow the track of the railway from Matadi to Leopoldville. The line will be 207 miles long, and will be capable of discharging 10,500 cubic feet of oil a day. The oil will be brought to Matadi by steamers. From the storage tanks provided here the oil will be pumped through the pipe-line to Stanley Pool, 300 metres above sea-level, and here it will be stored for the service of the High-Congo district. It is anticipated that this improved method of conveying petroleum to Stanley Pool will reduce the price there from £6 17s. per ton to £3 2s. 6d. per ton. The cost of construction is £140,000.

Elsinore Harbour.—It was reported in May 1911 that the Elsinore Harbour authorities were considering the construction of a new harbour north of the Castle of Kronborg. It is primarily intended to be a harbour of refuge in view of the very unfavourable ice conditions. This would mean that it would then be used for the discharge of vessels bound for Copenhagen. The area of the outer harbour will be 21 hectares; the maximum depth is to be 9½ metres and 10 metres at the entrance. The entrance will face east to north, and will lie almost across the current, but its great width of 200 metres will minimise this drawback. This position has been selected because the easterly winds do not create so much sea as the wind from other directions, and because the direction of the current will cause the ice to drift past the mouth. The width of the entrance to the inner harbour will be 100 metres. This harbour will have four basins, and of these one is intended for a floating dock. The harbour will form a pentagon with a maximum length of 1,200 metres and maximum breadth of 600 metres. The complete scheme will cost £600,000.

Gladstone Dock, Liverpool (see 1911 edition).—This dock is to be 1,020 ft. long, with an entrance 120 ft. wide, and a sill at a level of 25 ft. below the old dock sill. It is to be built so that when required it will be available as a graving dock. To effect this the floor will be laid on concrete at a level of 29 ft. below the old dock sill. There will be an entrance channel to the dock 400 ft. wide at its mouth, while the channel is to be dredged to a depth of 27 ft. below the old dock sill. The cost of the undertaking is computed at £500,000. The *Times* "Engineering Supplement" reported in May 1911 that rapid progress was being made. Day and night shifts employing between 700 and 800 men were at work, and 400 tons of cement a week was being used for the concrete. No hitch had then occurred in excavating for the foundations through red sandstone down to a depth of 30 ft. to 45 ft. below the boulder clay. The trenches for the foundations are 30 ft. wide and over 50 ft. deep.

Humber Improvements.—The *Times* "Engineering Supplement" reported in March last that the Humber Conservancy Board were considering an important scheme to improve the River Humber from the junction of the Ouse and Trent to Paul Bight. The intention is to train the waters of these rivers into the Hum-

ber at such an angle that they may follow the same channel. This will necessitate the construction of three half-tide training-walls in the Humber: from Flaxfleet Ness, with a total length of 5 miles; one in the Trent from Island House to Trent Falls, 1½ miles long; and one in the Ouse from Ousefleet Ness to Trent Falls, 2½ miles long. The cost of these works is estimated to be £132,000. In addition to the training-walls, the plans provide for a channel between the termination of the new joint dock wall and Paul, and a point between Hessele and the western end of the dock wall.

Liège Canal.—With a view to diverting to Antwerp the water-borne traffic which at present tends to go from the Liège district to Rotterdam, the Administration of the Ponts et Chaussées is considering a scheme for the construction of a canal from Liège to Hasselt. At present a boat takes 12 to 15 days to go by water between these two towns *via* Maestricht in Holland, a journey of 136 km., while the actual direct distance between the two places is only 50 km. It is proposed that the new canal shall commence at Lixhe, on the existing canal from Liège to Maestricht. It will pass under the hills separating the valleys of the Meuse and the Geer Rivers by means of a tunnel 1,300 metres long. Thence it will follow the Geer River as far as Hasselt, where it will connect with the existing canals to Antwerp. The length will be 4½ km., and this distance can be covered in three days. The canal involves the construction of 14 locks and 2 boatlifts, and it is estimated to cost £1,240,000. As the new canal will be entirely in Belgian territory, it will obviate the present necessity of goods transported between Liège and Antwerp going through Holland.

Lincoln Water Supply.—Early in Oct. 1911 the new water supply for Lincoln was formally inaugurated. Before 1846 Lincoln obtained its water from wells and conduit fountains. Since then many alterations have been made, including the construction in 1901 of the deepest bore in the country with a depth of 2,200 ft. The new supply is taken from what is probably the largest outcrop of the pebble beds of the new redstone in England. This outcrop extends from Nottingham to beyond Bawtry. It has a length of over 38 miles and an area of more than 200 square miles. The towns of Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield, and Retford, beside the smaller localities, draw their water from this source. Yet the quantity which can be taken without injury to these communities is, on the minimum of a three-dry-year basis, 30,000,000 gallons a day. The collecting works are 22 miles from the city, close to the village of Elkesley. They comprise four boreholes driven to within 30 ft. of the base of the beds. They are each 570 ft. deep. Their diameter is 36 in. at the surface and 20 in. at the bottom. The permanent borehole pumps command the site to a depth of 300 ft. The two marine inverted triple expansion engines are capable of lifting 7,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. The 21-in. rising main is 22 miles long. The pipe line crosses the River Trent by a steel bridge of six spans, one of 262 ft. and five of 66 ft. The bridge is capable of carrying a second line of pipes. At Lincoln the water is delivered into a spherical bottom steel tank of 300,000 gallons' capacity supported by a brick tower 110 ft. high. When the tank is full, water is carried by gravitation through

the trunk main $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long to the new Bracebridge Heath reservoir, which has a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons. The low-lying parts of the city take their water from the trunk main during pumping operations, and, when these cease, from the reservoir direct. The works are capable of giving a maximum supply of 3,600,000 gallons a day for Lincoln and for the neighbouring Nottinghamshire villages, which, under the provisions of their Water Act of 1908, the Corporation are bound to supply.

Loetschberg Tunnel (see previous editions).—The Loetschberg Tunnel, which was commenced in Aug. 1906, was pierced at 3.50 on the morning of March 31st, 1911. The boring occupied in all 2,532.5 working days. The official opening of the tunnel is provisionally fixed for May 1st, 1913. On its completion it is claimed that it will be the shortest and quickest route through France or through Switzerland between Boulogne and Calais and Brindisi, in conjunction with the Simplon Tunnel and the central artery of the Italian railway system, which it will join at Piacenza. It is the natural outlet of the Simplon Tunnel to the north, connecting the Swiss Federal railways direct with the railway system of the French Eastern Co. near Delle and with the Northern of France line at Laon. The tunnel derives its name from the Lötschen Pass, under which it runs. It is slightly over $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and it is the third longest tunnel in Europe. It differs from the other Alpine tunnels in that it has a curved track. This curved course was not part of the original plan, but was made necessary by the breaking through of the River Kandar on July 24th, 1908. A diversion had to be made to avoid the deep moraine. The work was delayed for 204 days, and the length of the tunnel was increased by half a mile. It was reported in the *Times* "Engineering Supplement" of Sept. 13th that, since the piercing of the tunnel, 11'86 km., out of a total of 14'53 km., of masonry work had been completed. The cost is estimated at £3,500,000.

Lower Bari Doab Canal, Punjab.—This canal is an important link in the great triple canal scheme for irrigating the Punjab. The other two canals are known as the Upper Jhelum Canal and the Upper Chenab Canal. The triple system, when complete, will have cost over 10 crores of rupees, and will irrigate 2,000,000 acres annually. The importance of this aqueduct will be realised when it is stated that the cultivators of the Lower Bari Doab to be settled there will depend upon the canal even for their drinking-water. The closing of the canal even for a short time would involve serious consequences. The canal will be 200 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep. It will carry a volume of water ten times as great as that of the River Thames at Windsor. The chief difficulty lay in passing the canal across the Ravi River, which at flood time has a maximum width of 3 miles and a volume equal to half that of the Nile at Assuan. It was eventually decided to effect this by a level crossing with a barrage to dam the river. The barrage at Balloki will be 1,650 ft. long. It will have 35 gates 40 ft. long and 12½ ft. high, each weighing 18 tons. The barrage is being built on a narrow neck of land around which the Ravi at present flows. When the head works of the canal system are finished, it will be necessary to train the river into a new course towards the weir at the crossing. The Lower Bari Doab Canal will be connected with

the Upper Chenab Canal by a regulator. When the canal is finished it will protect an area of 1,650,000 acres, and will irrigate nearly 900,000 acres annually. It is anticipated that the river will be diverted over the level crossing during the monsoon of 1912.

Newry Harbour Improvements.—The Newry Port and Harbour Trust have in contemplation a scheme for a new waterway to the town through the medium of the Newry River. The intention is to erect a dam, a weir, and a 400 ft. new sea lock on the estuary in the vicinity of Warrenpoint; also to dredge the river above the dam. By these improvements a depth of about 20 ft. could be obtained, and this would enable 5,000-ton boats to reach Newry. On the lower side of the dam the tidal water would have a depth of from 9 ft. to 26 ft. The scheme also provides for the construction of a new dock near the town. The estimated total cost is £125,000, but it is calculated that if the improvements be carried out, the gross revenue will increase by £3,710 annually.

Oran, Algeria.—Considerable works are reported to be in progress at this port, with a view to forming in front of the present entrance a new basin to open into a large outer harbour. When complete the new works will give 879 metres of additional quays. The existing jetty is to be lengthened in two directions, and a new arm is to be built from Ravin Blanc towards the second prolongation of the jetty. The new arm will have 2 branches respectively 400 and 150 metres long, and there will be a passage of 150 metres wide between their extremities. The mole Saint Thérèse is to be enlarged to 120 metres, and it is to have quays along its north and east faces. A shore quay with a length of 420 metres is to be built parallel to the first extension of the jetty. At its end there will be a deep-water mole 220 metres long, with a maximum breadth of 130 metres. The cost is estimated at £720,000.

Osaka Waterworks.—The authorities, as in the case of Kobe, are to spend £1,000,000 on new waterworks for this city. It is expected that the improvements will be finished by 1914, when the daily available supply of water will be 5½ cubic ft. per head. The new works will be erected on the right bank of the River Yodo, and will provide for two intake towers 22½ ft. high, 4 service reservoirs, and 14 filter beds.

Ostend Port.—The present arrangements on the western bank of the interior channel of this port are now quite inadequate to provide efficiently for the growing fish trade in spite of the improvements of recent years. Works to cost about £100,000 are to be carried out. A new fish port is to be constructed on the eastern shore of the channel with a floating dock and a stranding dock. Between the two docks space will be reserved for a fish-market and for curing establishments. The Road Surveying Department is considering a scheme for the erection of a transporter bridge at the eastern end of the western pier. The bridge would afford a 50-metre headway at high tide. A covered footway would be provided on the platform. The platform would be suspended by cables from steel towers at the shore ends 110 metres apart. It would have a wireless telegraph station. Traffic would be transferred by an electrically driven traverser.

Onyrthe River Power Scheme (Belgium).—A water-power scheme is in con-

temptation to utilise the potential force of this river (which is a tributary of the River Meuse) for the generation of electricity, and preliminary investigations made under the direction of the Road and Survey Department have shown that the scheme is commercially possible. The idea is to construct a dam across the valley of the Ourthe near Chesle 243 metres long and 50 metres high, to form a collecting reservoir. This would provide water storage of 108,000,000 cubic metres, and during a dry year it would permit at least one-third of the annual flow being accumulated to compensate for the shortage of water during the summer. The dam would be in masonry. There would be a conduit leading from it 6,650 metres long with a diameter of 2.75 metres, of which 4,800 metres would be in tunnel. The conduit would convey the water from the reservoir to the power station to be erected in the valley 210 metres above ordnance datum. As the top-water level of the reservoir is 300 metres above ordnance datum, this would give a fall of 90 metres. The fall with a discharge of 9 cubic metres per second would permit the generation of 10,000 h.p. at the station. It is estimated that the scheme would cost £400,000 for the purchase of the land and the constructional works. If carried out, it would also solve important questions such as the regularisation of the river, the widening of the Campine canals, and the water-supply for Lower Belgium. The water of the river is almost pure, and so the question of purification is not a serious matter.

Panama Canal.—In former editions the history of this scheme is traced. The length of the canal is to be 49 miles, 39 of which will be through hilly country. The reorganisation of the work into three construction divisions was effected on July 1st, 1908. The divisions are: The Atlantic, extending from deep water in the Caribbean Sea, including Gatun locks and dam; the Central, from Gatun dam to Pedro Miguel locks; and the Pacific, extending from Pedro Miguel locks to deep water in the Pacific. A scheme for dock and harbour facilities at the Atlantic end of the canal was approved in June 1911. It provides for the erection of 5 reinforced concrete docks at Cristobal Point, near Colon, capable of accommodating 10 vessels of 1,000 ft. long. There will be an anchorage basin east of the canal and an artificial mole from Cristobal Point, with docks extending from the mole towards the basin. Vessels will then be able to deal with their cargoes without entering the canal, which is an advantage not to be found in previous proposals. The construction will be by the sinking of 10 ft. diameter steel cylinders spaced 20 ft. between centres. They will be filled with concrete, and will be connected by a solid bulkhead of reinforced concrete sheet piling driven to within 15 ft. below the lowest dredging of the channel. A steel girder embedded in concrete will rest on the cylinders, and a concrete encased 24-in. I-beam will receive the thrust of the piling. It is calculated that the execution of the scheme will require 675 steel cylinders, 2,417,000 cubic yards of filling, 152,500 cubic yards of concrete, 402,000 lineal feet of piling, 1,498,500 lb. of steel girders, and 804,000 lb. of I-beams. The estimated cost of the work is \$7,811,666. It was thought that the canal would not be available for traffic before January 1st, 1915,

but President Taft, speaking at Bellingham, U.S.A., on October 9th, said, "You may expect to see the first ship go through on July 1st, 1913."

Port of London Improvements.—In January last the chief engineer to the Port of London Authority presented to the General Purposes Committee of that body a comprehensive and elaborate report on the present accommodation of the port and the immediate and future improvements that should be made to secure that the facilities of the Port of London should be adequate to the present and growing needs of the world's commerce. His proposals fall under 3 divisions: (1) Those relating to urgent and necessary work to be carried out as soon as possible—to cost approximately £3,896,700; (2) those embracing such works as will be necessary when the first programme is completed if the normal growth of the trade of the Port continues (these will cost about £5,722,000); and (3) those providing for eventualities which might arise from a rapid expansion in passenger and other traffic due to the vast improvements in the accommodation of the Port under (1) and (2). The cost under this section is estimated at £4,808,000. This gives a total possible outlay of £14,426,700. In August it was announced that the Authority had decided to construct a new deep-water dock to be known as the South Albert Dock contiguous to the present Albert Dock, and to carry out other works of an urgent nature. The new dock will have a water area of 65 acres, it will be 38 ft. deep, and it will have quays of 9,200 lineal feet. Its length will be 4,600 ft., and it will be 700 ft. wide at its eastern end and 500 ft. wide at its western end. The entrance lock will be 800 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and the depth at entrance on sill will be 45 ft. The plans also provide for a dry dock to be ultimately of the same dimensions as the entrance lock. It is intended at present to make it only 650 ft. long, but the landward end will be constructed in a manner to permit of extensions. The depths of the Victoria and Albert Docks are to be increased by pumping to 28 ft. and 29½ ft. respectively. The entrance to the Imperial Dock of the East India Docks is at present by means of a river entrance 65 ft. wide and 31 ft. deep to a basin 6 acres in area (this is common to the Export Dock also), but the connection between the basin and the dock proper is only 47½ ft. wide and 24 ft. deep. The width of this interior entrance is to be increased to 80 ft. and the depth to 31 ft.

Very considerable works are to be undertaken at the West India Docks in the improvement of the quays, shed, and warehouse accommodation and the general equipment of the docks. A passage 60 ft. wide for the use of barges is to be constructed between the Export Dock and the South-West India Dock, and the Limehouse entrance lock is also to be reopened. A new entrance lock 575 ft. by 80 ft. by 20 ft. for these docks is also to be built, and this will also give access to a new dry dock 700 ft. long. Improvement works are to be undertaken at the London Docks. The total cost of these various betterment schemes will not be far short of £4,000,000. They are practically identical with the proposals of the Chief Engineer under (1).

Railway over the Furka Pass.—In February 1911 it was stated that it was intended to run a railway over this famous

pass. The idea is about 10 years old, but it was not till 1908 that it was decided which was the best route. The new line will be carried from Brigue to Gletsch over the Furka Pass and then to Disentis, thence it will be carried on to Ilanz. It has been decided to use steam locomotives, as the cost of electric traction is prohibitive. The cost is estimated at £1,520,000.

Rochester Bridge.—Owing to deterioration and on account of the insufficient beadway for navigation, it was decided in February last to reconstruct the bridge over the Medway at Rochester. When reconstructed the bridge will have its centre line coincident with that of the present structure. The main arched spans will be replaced by steel girders of the open braced type, which will give the necessary increase in head room. The girders of the main bridge will be spaced at 30 ft. 2 in. centres, giving 26 ft. of clear roadway. Two footways, each 7 ft. wide, will make the total width 40 ft. The new bridge will be erected in longitudinal halves, so that one half of the bridge can be used for traffic while the other half is being reconstructed. To give the required increase in width the approaches will be widened by the removal of the parapet walls and the substitution of iron balustrades with pedestals at intervals. The work will be completed in 1913.

St. Paul's Bridge.—On July 15th, 1909, the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City of London presented to that body recommendations for a new bridge over the River Thames between Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges, and the improvement of the gradients of the present Southwark Bridge. The new bridge was to commence at the junction of Southwark Street and Southwark Bridge Road. It would ascend in a north-westerly direction, crossing the river in 3 spans, and continue by a viaduct over Upper Thames Street and Queen Victoria Street to Cannon Street near St. Paul's Cathedral. The outlay was to be defrayed without cost to the ratepayer from the resources of the Bridge House Estates. The recommendations of the Committee were approved by the Corporation on Nov. 15th of the same year. That part of the scheme of the Corporation relating to the building of the new bridge met with very determined opposition in the London Press, and from the Royal Institute of British Architects. The approach to St. Paul's Cathedral is the centre of the controversy, and the underlying argument against the Corporation's scheme would appear to be that it failed to combine with the technical and utilitarian requirements of the bridge those artistic amenities which the considered judgment of expert public opinion deemed essential. The modification much favoured by the opponents of the Corporation's recommendations was the widening, if necessary, to 160 ft. of the suggested approach from Queen Victoria Street to St. Paul's, so as to give an effective vista of the Cathedral. This the Corporation contends is impossible. The opposition to the scheme culminated in the re-committal of the Corporation's Bill by the House of Commons in June 1911 with an instruction to the Committee "not to agree to any scheme for the construction of the proposed new bridge, including the approaches thereto, until they are satisfied that the scheme, both in

respect of architectural design and convenience of traffic, is the one best adapted to the public needs and to the character of the site." Agreeably with this instruction the Corporation submitted their proposals for the new bridge and its approaches to three eminent architects, Sir William Emerson, Mr. T. E. Collcutt, and Mr. J. J. Burnett. In their report laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons dealing with the re-committed bill they said "that the line of route proposed by the Corporation is best adapted to the public needs," and that "in skilled hands the bridge and its approaches can be made a magnificent addition to the river scenery about the City." In regard to the vista idea, the report continued, "There is strong presumptive evidence that Wren did not design the side elevation of the Cathedral to be looked at from any great distance." They suggested the following improvements in the original scheme: (1) That where the bridge road joins Cannon Street, it should, within the lines of deviation, be opened as much as possible, and that the corner building to the south-east of Old Change should be acquired. (2) That the building line of Old Change should in the future be no nearer to the east end of the cathedral than at present, and that the whole of the existing buildings between St. Paul's and Old Change should be removed. (3) That at some time the property now obscuring the south end of the Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand should be acquired, and the space opened up and arranged in a manner to give a fine and central architectural feature on the line of the new bridge."

Shorter Routes to India.—The scheme for linking up the Russian and Indian railway systems by a line across Persia, which was described in the 1911 edition of the ANNUAL, has not, apparently, progressed much further. In January the Council of Ministers in St. Petersburg gave their approval to the scheme, provided that it involved no outlay by the Russian Treasury and no serious injury to Russian trade, and it was reported that an international company would be formed to construct the line. In February a paper was read before the Central Asian Society in London by Colonel A. C. Yate, who, while expressing himself on the whole favourably to the route proposed, said that if the project of the Russian promoters were adopted in its entirety, the line would have to cross the terrible salt desert known as the Dasht-i-Lut, which he believed to be altogether impracticable. He suggested an alternative route from Kerman to Bampur in Persian Baluchistan, and thence through Panjur on the borders of British Baluchistan to Las Bela and Karachi. A project for a railway from Port Said to India, nearly following the 30th parallel of north latitude, was described at the Royal United Service Institution in October by Mr. Charles Black, who said the proposed railway would reduce the time of transit to India to eight days. It would be 2,200 miles in length, and the cost of its construction and equipment about fifteen millions sterling.

Southampton Docks.—By arrangement with the local authorities, and to meet the increasing demands of the Atlantic traffic, the London & South-Western Railway Company commenced in the summer of 1907 the construction of a new deep-water dock at Southampton. This dock was so far completed

in June 1911as to allow the huge liner *Olympic* to use it. It lies to the west of the Empress Dock, and it is contiguous to the Trafalgar graving dock. It has a length of 1,700 ft. and a breadth of 400 ft. It has an extreme low water depth of 40 ft., and is 53 ft. deep at high tide. The construction is concrete throughout. The work has involved 873,000 cubic yards of open excavation, 318,000 cubic yards of trench excavation, 807,000 cubic yards of dredging, the laying of 272,000 cubic yards of concrete, and the use of 42,000 tons of Portland cement. As many as 1,200 men have been employed at one time, including 20 divers. The Trafalgar graving dock, which as originally constructed, and opened in 1907, was 875 ft. long and 90 ft. wide, is to be enlarged to a length of 897 ft. and a breadth of 100 ft. It will then have a depth of 35 ft. The widening of the graving dock is being effected by cutting away the faces of both walls and setting back the altars; counterfort walls being constructed at the rear of the present walls to compensate for the loss of weight. The existing gates will be replaced by a sliding caisson to prevent the falling tide outside from affecting the level of the water inside the dock. The new pumping arrangements will both fill and empty the dock. Since the London & South-Western Railway Company bought these docks 19 years ago, the length of the quays has increased from 12,054 ft. to 23,250 ft., the shed area from 554,718 square ft. to 1,064,946 square ft., the vault, the grain warehouse, and the timber storage area from 149,696 square ft. to 366,044 square ft.

Tunnelling Northumberland Straits.

—A survey is to be made with a view to constructing a railway tunnel under the Strait of Northumberland to connect New Brunswick with Prince Edward Island. The distance between Cape Traverse, on the island, and Cape Tromentine, in New Brunswick, is about 7 miles, and the maximum depth of the Strait between these two places is 90 ft. As regular navigation is not generally possible from December to April, farmers are obliged to dispose of their crops almost immediately they are gathered, irrespectively of the state of the market. It is therefore thought that an all-rail route to the mainland would be an advantage. The cost of the tunnel is estimated at \$15,000,000.

Upper Swat Valley Irrigation Canal.

—One of the boldest irrigation schemes entered upon for some time is that being carried out in the Upper Swat Valley on the North-west frontier of India. It will add nearly 400,000 acres to the area irrigated by the Swat River canals. The lower part of this valley is watered by a canal connected with the Swat River at a point near Abazai. As this canal has been so successful, it was considered practicable to extend the advantages of irrigation to the upper part of the valley. According to Sir John Benton, the designer of the canal, it would be difficult to imagine a tract more in need of irrigation than the Upper Swat Valley where the summer crop is small, and only one winter crop in six is reaped, in spite of the fact that the soil is naturally fertile and only requires water. The principal difficulty to be overcome was a suitable alignment for another canal, as the high hills on the northern side of the valley entirely isolated it from the Swat River. The river after traversing the plain of Chakdara,

north of the Malakand Pass, winds through deep gorges in a south-westerly direction to Abazai. The scheme consists in taking off a canal at Chakdara and carrying it through the hills to the high-level ground on the southern side of the Malakand range. The canal passes for 17 miles through tribal territory not subject to the jurisdiction of British India. It is, however, intended to allow the tribesmen to irrigate their land on terms similar to those granted to British subjects. The head works of the canal are at Amandara. From thence the canal, which will be 100 ft. wide and 68 ft. deep, will pass through 4 miles of the Chakdara Valley, and will continue its course by means of a tunnel through the Malakand range. The tunnel will be 11,226 ft. long, with a sectional area of 215'6 sq. ft. The slope of the bed will be 1 in 215. At the southern portal the water will fall into the Dargai nullah, which has a fall of 322 ft. in five miles. The nullah will form the bed of the canal till it leaves the hills. It is considered that the unharnessed potential power of this cataract would be sufficient to work by electricity all the railways north of the river Kabul, and to light the cantonments of Nowshera, Mardan, and Peshawar. The whole of the tunnel works plant is driven by electricity. All repairs to machinery have to be carried out on the spot, and, owing to the hardness of the rock through which the tunnel is being pierced, as many as 400 drills may have to be repointed daily. The drills and explosives are conveyed to the southern end of the pass by an aerial ropeway. The monthly progress at each end of the tunnel is a maximum of 135 ft., and at this rate it is calculated that the tunnel will not be completed before 1914. Work was begun on it in March 1910. It is anticipated that the canal will yield a return of 8 per cent. on its cost.

Valparaiso and St. Antonio (Chile)

Harbours.—It was reported in the *Times* "Engineering Supplement" of May 10th that tenders were being invited by the Chilean Ministry of Public Works for improvements at these ports. The harbour facilities at Valparaiso are quite inadequate, the combined area of the present two wharves only amounting to 2,000 square metres. It would seem that only a part of the extensive scheme which has been under consideration has been adopted for immediate execution, but this will involve an expenditure of £2,222,000. The work provides for 290 metres of breakwater, extending from the shore at Punto Duprat till a depth of 45 metres is reached, 1,710 metres of landing stages, 200 metres of wharves, 30,000 square metres of quays, with a maximum width of 40 metres, and 80,000 square metres of quays varying from 40 to 80 metres in width. The accommodation at San Antonio is also totally inadequate, and the harbour is entirely unprotected from severe gales. Here it is proposed to erect a breakwater in two sections. The first will extend from the shore in a westerly direction for 750 metres to a depth of 11 metres. It is at present intended that the second section shall lie towards the north for a similar length, forming an angle of 140 degrees with the first section. The depth at the extremity of the second portion will be 15 metres. The construction of a sea wall is also to be undertaken. The cost of this scheme will be £783,000, thus involving an outlay of £3,005,000 on the two ports.

AERIAL NAVIGATION IN 1911.

BY CHARLES C. TURNER.

Developments in Aeroplanes in 1911—Dirigible Balloons—Principal World Records: Aviation, Dirigible and Spherical Balloons—Events of 1911—Aerial Strength of the Powers Compared—Principal Cross-Country Competitions in 1911—Flights across the Channel—Gordon-Bennett Trophy—Progress Year by Year—Conditions of Aviators' Certificates—Number of Aviators—Prizes—Fatalities—British Flight Grounds—British and Foreign Aeronautical Societies—Bibliography.

Side by side with the very rapid advance—which is shown in the record of events and progress in the following pages—in the art of aerial navigation and in the extent of its practice during the past twelve months, there have been striking developments in the flying machine. The principles of the science of flight as understood a year ago, and as set forth in the last edition of the *ANNUAL*, have undergone no vital change, but in their mechanical application there have been variation and improvement. The main divisions and subdivisions into which aerial craft can be classified remain the same; but, while no fundamental change appears to be imminent, the researches of Dr. E. H. Hankin and others in the soaring flight of birds, and experiments by the Wright Brothers in gliding and the reduction of air-resistance, suggest possibilities of great importance. On machines that differ considerably from aeroplanes of the present day it may in time be found possible to maintain flight with very small engines.

Developments in Aeroplanes.

The fact that, without the aid of any essential modification in general design, an aeroplane has, in 1911, made a non-stop flight of over eleven hours, during which it covered 453 miles, is proof of the attainment of very much greater efficiency, the duration record in the previous year having been 8 hr. 12 min. The increase in the speed-record from 67 to 83 miles per hour indicates a finer adaptation of means to an end. On the other hand, the great amount of cross-country flying and the increased mastery of the wind, shown by the fact that flying in winds of 20 miles per hour is common, and flights in winds of 30 miles per hour are not unusual, indicate improvement in the skill of aviators and in knowledge of their art.

But aviation is not depending solely upon these influences for its progress. Experience of flying has shown manufacturers the way to contrive sensible changes in the machine, and an increasing number of trained engineers are directing attention to improvements in aeroplanes. Important engineering firms continue to be added to the list of aeroplane-makers, and a vast amount of experimenting is in progress.

Quite early in the year an important forward step was made in the first successful application of the aeroplane to marine use. Mr. Glenn Curtiss, flying a specially designed Curtiss biplane, alighted upon the water at San Francisco, and, without trouble, ascended from the water. The hydro-aeroplane has not yet been made that can be used on anything but calm water, but a steady improvement is being effected. One of the most successful aeroplanes that can be used, either on water or land, is the Voisin "Canard." Hydro-aeroplanes are provided with floats to give buoy-

ancy, and the two examples quoted are without the long tail common to many aeroplanes, which would prove an obstacle, inasmuch as it has to be depressed at the moment before the ascent; the Voisin machine has a prolongation forward, and its resemblance in flight, at a distance, to a duck accounts for its name.

The introduction of the Voisin "Canard" induced makers of machines not expressly intended for water-use to reverse the position of the tail, and we find the Blériot and Antoinette monoplane-makers adopting the same idea. It does not mean that they anticipate any particular advantage from this method, and the experiments are to be regarded solely as efforts to obtain data that may be valuable in the gradual evolution of the perfect machine. It is to be said, however, that in the case of monoplane "Canards" the pilot has the advantage of being in front of the propeller instead of immediately behind it, and his view is less restricted; on the other hand, there are various constructional drawbacks.

In biplanes the success of the Bréguet machine justified the hopes entertained in 1910. It is a fast machine with a big margin of lift, and it is very stable in flight. It is very strong, and it is without the disadvantage of having the engine immediately behind the pilot. This machine is in great favour with military aeronauts. Again, the machines of Henry and Maurice Farman are constantly being improved, and it is to be noted that in many examples of late there have been improvements in the portability of these aeroplanes and in their landing-carriages. The Roe biplane is one of the most successful of British machines, and, like the Bréguet, it has the engine and propeller in front and is without a front elevator. The Bristol biplane keeps well to the front in matters of design, and in a recent example the motor is placed forward. The Cody machine has continued to do good work, and is built on the same lines as previous examples. A recent example of the Short biplane contains an application of two motors to one machine. The French military trials brought out some machines of very large size, capable of carrying five or six persons.

In monoplanes the great achievements of the Nieuport are conspicuous. This is the most scientific design of monoplanes of the ordinary type, and is very well made. It shows high speed, even with a comparatively low-power engine; and, in spite of its high speed, it has a remarkably easy gliding angle without power. But in monoplanes a striking new tendency is observable, and machines are more and more approximating to bird-shape. The Austrian Etrich is an example of this, and is undoubtedly one of the best machines extant. It has a very high degree of automatic stability, and is very speedy; moreover, it was one of the first machines made to start from the driver's seat

independent of the help of mechanics on the ground. In the Etich the wings are curved back towards the rear in plan-aspect, and the angle at which they are set is not uniform throughout their span, being upturned at the tips. Somewhat resembling the Etich in essential respects is the Dunne monoplane, which also has both negative and positive angles to the wings, and is shaped like a shallow V with the apex forward. The Bristol, the Flanders, and the Vickers R.E.P. are recent successful British monoplanes having good constructional features.

The Antoinette monoplane used in the French military trials had transparent sections in the carriage below the seats, so that the pilot had a clear view beneath him; this is an improvement in monoplane design. The year has seen a curious reversal in position as regards the little-represented triplane class. The British triplane, the Roe, is not now seen, but the French Astra-Wright Co. and the Paulhan Co. had triplanes in the French military trials, and the former showed great promise.

As regards the motor there has been no revolutionary change. The Gnome rotary engine is still in high favour, albeit of the 31 machines starting in the French military trials 12 had Gnome motors and 7 had Renault motors. The N.E.C. two-cycle motor performed well in the Gordon-Bennett contest. The Renault, the Daimler, the Canon-Unné, and the R.E.P. are achieving good results. In Great Britain the Green and the E.N.V., besides the N.E.C., already mentioned, and the Isaacson, are enjoying a certain vogue. The majority of English flyers, however, use the Gnome. Silencers have been used with success on occasion, and will ere long become general.

Dirigible Balloons.

The progress in dirigible ballooning during 1911 may be said to be nil. In Germany, where the rigid type was in favour, one after another of the Zeppelins came to grief; and in view of the fact that they are much more costly than either of the other types, they must be regarded as a failure in their present form. Some success was attained with the "Schwaben" Zeppelin, which made repeated long voyages, carrying passengers who were found willing to pay as much as £10 each for a trip. In a series of eighty-one ascents, including nine long voyages, this vessel carried 1,675 persons and travelled 10,811 kilometres.

Germany found little more success with her semi-rigid airships, which, in several cases, suffered more or less costly accidents. On the other hand, the French, who have all along favoured the semi-rigid and the non-rigid types, used dirigible balloons with success in military manoeuvres. In Great Britain the Air Battalion used the Gamma non-rigid airship with some success.

Principal World Records—Aviation.

(*m.* = Monoplane; *b.* = Biplane.)

Speed.

5 kilometres.—Nieuport (Nieuport *m.*) at Châlons, June 16th, 1911, 2 min. 18½ sec.

10 kilometres.—Nieuport (Nieuport *m.*) at Châlons, June 21st, 1911 (82½ miles per hour) 4 min. 2½ sec.

20 kilometres.—Nieuport (Nieuport *m.*) at Châlons, June 16th, 1911, 9 min. 14½ sec.

30 kilometres.—Nieuport (Nieuport *m.*) at Châlons, June 16th, 1911, 13 min. 53½ sec.

40 kilometres.—Nieuport (Nieuport *m.*) at Châlons, June 16th, 1911, 18 min. 31½ sec.

50 kilometres.—Nieuport (Nieuport *m.*) at Châlons, June 16th, 1911, 23 min. 50 sec.

100 kilometres.—Nieuport (Nieuport *m.*) at Châlons, June 16th, 1911, 46 min. 27½ sec.

200 kilometres.—Aubrun (Blériot *m.*) at Bordeaux, Sept. 18th, 1910, 2 hr. 18 min. 30½ sec.

Pilot and one Passenger.

5 kilometres.—Lieut. Bier (Etich *m.*), Oct. 1911, 2 min. 58 sec.

10 kilometres.—Nieuport (Nieuport *m.*) at Châlons, March 6th, 1911, 5 min. 58½ sec.

Distance.

722 kilometres 933.—Fourny (M. Farman *b.*, Renault motor) at Buc, Sept. 1st, 1911.

Duration.

11 hrs. 1 min. 29½ sec.—Fourny (M. Farman *b.*, Renault motor) at Buc, Sept. 1st, 1911.

Pilot and one Passenger.

4 hrs. 15 min.—Gerrard (Short *b.*, Gnome motor) at Eastchurch, Aug. 16th, 1911.

Altitude.

4,252 metres (13,950 ft.).—Garros (Blériot *m.*, Gnome motor) at St. Malo, Sept. 4th, 1911.

Pilot and one Passenger.

2,475 metres (8,120 ft.).—H. Hirth (Etich *m.*) at Berlin, Oct. 1st, 1911.

Pilot and two Passengers.

1,220 metres (4,003 ft.).—Lieut. Bier (Etich *m.*) at Wiener Neustadt, Sept. 29th, 1911.

Slow Flight.

21½ miles per hour.—Ogilvie (Wright *b.* and motor) at Lanark, Aug. 1910.

Oversea.

130 miles.—Bague (Blériot *m.*), Nice to Gorgona, March 5th, 1911.

Cross Country (Non-Stop).

Prier (Blériot *m.*), Hendon to Paris, about 250 miles, in 3 hrs. 56 min.

Cattaneo (Blériot *m.*), Rosario to Buenos Ayres, about 250 miles, in 6 hours.

Records—Dirigible Balloons.

Altitude.

The *Adjudant Vincenot* (Clément-Bayard type), 1,967 metres (6,453 feet), at Solissac, June 16th, 1911.

Distance and Duration.

The *Adjudant Rean*, Paris to the eastern frontier and back, carrying 8 passengers and 2 tons of supplies, 917 kilo. 430 (573 miles), in 21 hrs. 20 min. 50 sec., on Sept. 19th 1911.

Records—Spherical Balloons.

Altitude.

Söring and Berson, July 31st, 1901, at Berlin, 10,800 metres (35,433 ft.).

Duration.

Colonel Schaeck (Swiss), Oct. 11th, 1908, 73 hrs. 47 min.

Distance.

World's Record.—Count de La Vaulx, Vincennes to Korostichell, 1,925 kilo. (1,197 miles), Oct. 1900.

British Record.—Gaudron, with E. M. Maitland and C. C. Turner, London to Mateki Derevni, Russia, 1,117 miles, Nov. 1908.

American Record.—Post and Hawley, St. Louis to near Quebec, 1,171 miles, Oct. 1910.

Other Notable Voyages.—July 1897. Distance unknown. Andrée's disastrous attempt to reach the Pole.—1897. Leipzig to Wilna: 1,032 miles in 24½ hours. This is not an authentic record; the distance is not "as the crow flies." Godard was the captain of the balloon.—1870. Paris to Norway: about 1,000 miles. One of the balloons that escaped from Paris during the siege.—1836. London to Germany: 500 miles in 18 hours (Green, Mason, and Hollond).

Events in 1911.

British Empire.—During the closing days of 1910 the De Forest prize of £4,000 for the longest flight out of England on an all-British machine was won by Mr. T. Sopwith on a Howard Wright biplane driven by an E.N.V. motor. He flew from Eastchurch to Thirimont, in Belgium, a distance of 169 miles. And Mr. S. F. Cody (Cody *b.*, Green motor) won the British Empire Michelin Cup for the longest single flight in England, for a flight of 185 miles 787 yds. The year 1911 opened with activity in the oversea Dominions, M. Jullerot flying a Bristol biplane in the Indian military manoeuvres, and Mr. Hammond, also on a Bristol biplane, making the first cross-country flight in Australia. On Feb. 1st Mr. T. Sopwith was invited by the King to fly to Windsor, and on his arrival there he was received by his Majesty. In March a successful Aero Exhibition was held at Olympia. Boat-race day (April 1st) was the occasion for a big aerial demonstration, six aeroplanes flying over the course down the Thames. On April 12th M. Prier flew without a stop from Hendon to Paris in 3 hrs. 56 min. on a Blériot monoplane. In this month occurred the first flight by a British Minister, Col. J. E. Seely, Under-Secretary of State for War, being taken up as a passenger at Hendon on the 25th; and on May 12th a demonstration of aviation before Ministers and M.P.s took place at Hendon, when Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. A. J. Balfour had passenger flights. On May 4th the Lchaudy semi-rigid airship purchased by readers of the *Morning Post* for the Army was wrecked at Farnborough; and on the 22nd of the month the huge naval airship of the rigid type built at Barrow was taken out of its shed and moored in dock. About this time the preparations for the Coronation gave rise to rumours that certain aviators intended to fly over the route of the procession on Coronation Day. The obvious danger of any proceeding of this kind induced the Government to bring forward an emergency Bill, which was passed without delay, empowering the Home Office to prohibit flying over certain areas on certain days at discretion. The Act was put into force on Coronation Day as affecting London, and in other parts of the country on other days on the occasions of Royal visits. In June Mr. H. Barber, the designer and maker of the Valkyrie monoplane, offered four of his machines, two of them with motors, to the War Office. This offer was accepted. On July 1st the race for the Gordon-Bennett Aviation trophy took place at Eastchurch. Great Britain had become the holder of the trophy by the race in

1910, which was won by Mr. Grahame-White. The race for 1911 came to the following result: C. Weymann (U.S.A.), Nieuport *m.*, 71 min. 36½ sec.

A. Leblanc (France), Blériot *m.*, 73 min. 40½ sec.

E. Nieuport (France), Nieuport *m.*, 74 min. 37½ sec.

A. Ogilvie (Gt. Britain), Wright *b.*, 109 min. 10½ sec.

M. Chevalier (France), Nieuport *m.* (did not finish).

G. Hamel (Gt. Britain), Blériot *m.* (did not finish).

The course was one of 150 kilometres (94 miles), being 25 circuits round a marked course.

On July 3rd the competitors in the European Circuit, a race from Paris to Brussels and London and back to Paris, arrived in England, eleven of them (among whom the only British aviator was Mr. James Valentine) crossing the Straits of Dover, and another crossing on the following day. In this competition the prize of £2,500 given by the *Standard* for the best aggregate time between Paris and Hendon was won by Lieutenant Conneau (Blériot *m.*), flying as "Beaumont." On the 5th of the month ten of the competitors left Hendon on the final stage of the race. On the same day Mr. Graham Gilmour made a sensational flight through London, following the course of the river. This flight, together with the same aviator's flying over the crowd at Henley Regatta, was discussed by the Committee of the Royal Aero Club, who decided that for the Henley flight Mr. Gilmour's certificate should be suspended for one month. July 22nd saw the commencement of the flight round Britain for a prize of £10,000 given by the *Daily Mail*. Nineteen competitors started from Brooklands, and seventeen of them reached Hendon, the first stage. On the 26th of the month the race ended in a victory for Lieutenant Conneau (Blériot *m.*), who completed the course in net flying time of 22 hrs. 28 min. 19 sec., being run closely by M. J. Védriens (Morane *m.*) in 23 hrs. 37 min. 54 sec. Two British competitors completed the course some days later, Mr. J. Valentine (Deperdussin *m.*) and Mr. S. F. Cody (Cody *b.*). The King received Lieutenant Conneau on July 27th. On July 31st and on Aug. 6th Princess Henry of Prussia, Princess Louis of Battenberg, Princess Louise of Battenberg, and Prince George and Prince Albert of Battenberg had passenger flights at Eastchurch. The pilots were four naval officers, who were trained early in the year by Mr. G. B. Cockburn (who gave his services freely to the Admiralty) on machines lent to the Government by Mr. F. McClean. The Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, offered two research scholarships for aeronautics on Aug. 15th. About this time the *Gamma*, one of the airships in use by the Air Battalion, made a number of good journeys. Mr. Hugh Watkins, with an R.E.P. monoplane made by Vickers, left for the Antarctic with the Mawson expedition. The first aerial mail with the co-operation of the G.P.O. was inaugurated at Hendon on Sept. 9th, when letters were taken by aeroplane to Windsor. The service continued for a week, and the King sent letters by it. Altogether over 100,000 packages were conveyed. A return service from Windsor began on Sept. 17th and lasted

for a few days. The aviators employed were Messrs. Hamel, Greswell, Hubert, and Driver. The tariff was 1s. 1d. for letters and 6½d. for postcards; and the profits were intended for charity. At the Chicago and Boston aviation meetings English aviators were successful; at the former Mr. Sopwith headed the prize list with £2,750, and at Boston he and Mr. Grahame-White were third and fourth in the list. The naval airship was taken out of its shed on Sept. 24th, but was wrecked in the process. During the summer excellent cross-country flying was accomplished by officers of the Air Battalion, and two naval officers made notable flights at Eastchurch, Lieutenant E. L. Gerrard making a non-stop flight of 4 hrs. 13 min. with a passenger, and Lieutenant Sampson making a flight of 4 hrs. 58½ min., both on Short biplanes. On Sept. 23rd wireless telephone experiments by Mr. Grindell-Matthews, in co-operation with Mr. Hucks, the aviator, were successful, Mr. Hucks while flying hearing the operator's words. On Oct. 4th the Manville aggregate flight prize of £500 and the Brooklands aggregate were won by Mr. C. H. Pixton, who had flown both on a Bristol b., E.N.V. motor, and the Avro b., Green motor. On Oct. 6th the Liverpool branch of the Navy League offered to have built for the Admiralty a monoplane, and the offer was accepted. On the 12th Mr. G. Hamel flew from Boulogne to Wembley. The British Empire Michelin Cup and the Michelin Prize No. 2 were won by Mr. S. F. Cody, who was the only competitor to qualify in each case. For the first Mr. Cody made a flight of 5 hours 21 minutes on Oct. 29th.

France.—Extraordinary activity has prevailed in France throughout the year, and the encouragement given to the practice of aviation by the Government and by various bodies has been very effectual. On Jan. 1st the Municipality of Paris voted £2,000 for the encouragement of aviation. On Aug. 11th the town of Bourges voted £12,000 for a military flight school. The War Department set aside a sum of £682,000 for military aeronautics, and £40,000 was voted for a regular aeroplane service in Algeria. During the year the Cross of the Legion of Honour was awarded to the following: MM. Louis Bréguet, Leblanc, Latham, and Nieuport (the last named on his death-bed); also to Captains Bois, Barès, Bellenger, Etévé, and Saconney, and to Lieutenants de Tricande, de Rose, Lucca, Hennequin, and de Chaunac-Lanzac, and to other aviators. In addition to the sums already mentioned, 1,200,000 francs was set aside in connection with the trials of military machines from Oct. 1st to 31st, and a prize of £10,000 was inaugurated in commemoration of M. Berteaux, the War Minister, who was killed by an aeroplane, the conditions of the prize including a non-stop flight of 500 kilometres carrying 1,000 kilogrammes of munitions of war. The Aero Club received £20,000 from the Minister of Public Works for the encouragement of aviation. The City of Orleans gave 300,000 francs towards a military aerodrome, and an anonymous donor gave 100,000 francs for military aviation conditional on 1,000,000 francs being raised.

Early in the year began a series of extraordinary passenger-carrying feats. On Jan. 20th M. Sommer carried 6 passengers at once; on Feb. 2nd Mr. Lemartin (Blériot m.) carried 8 passengers for 8 mins.; on Mar. 23rd M. Bréguet carried 11 passengers for 3 kilometres at

Douai; on the 24th M. Sommer carried 12 passengers in one load, and on the 30th he carried 7 passengers for 1½ hrs. In this month four military aeroplanes were sent to Senegal in charge of Captain Sido. Some very remarkable cross-country flying was accomplished by military and civilian aviators. Military aviation is now in France a matter of routine, and long flights are made daily with definite objects in view. Records of these flights are not often published, but it is known that the greatest activity prevails in the numerous military centres. General Roques, on one of his tours of inspection, travelled from one school to another by aeroplane. Among the big cross-country flights in France may be mentioned the following: Feb. 1st, Captain G. Bellenger, Paris to Pau, 450 miles in four stages on a Blériot m.; March 5th, Lieut. Bague, Nice to Isle of Gorgona, 130 miles (oversea record) on a Blériot m.; March 7th, M. Eugène Renaux (M. Farman b.), with a passenger, from Paris to the summit of the Puy de Dôme, 220 miles, with one stop, winning the Michelin prize of £4,000. May 21st, Paris-Madrid race, at the start of which M. Train's monoplane, rising badly, ran into a group of spectators and killed M. Berteaux, the Minister of War, and injured M. Monis, the Premier. Result of race: J. Védérines (Morane m., Gnome motor), 14 hrs. 55 min. 8 sec.; L. Gibert (Blériot m., Gnome motor). Both Védérines and Gibert were attacked by eagles in crossing the Pyrenees. May 28th, the Paris-Rome race for £4,000, given by *Le Petit Journal*. Result as follows: Lieut. Conneau (Blériot m.); R. Garros (Blériot m.); A. Frey (Morane m.); H. Vidart (Deperdussin m.). June 18th, European Circuit, Paris-Brussels-London-Paris, for prizes amounting to 412,500 francs, of which the *Journal* gave 200,000 francs. The start was marred by three fatal accidents, one to a competitor and two to military officers who intended to follow the race. Result: Lieut. Conneau (Blériot m.); M. Garros (Blériot m.); M. Vidart (Deperdussin m.).

On July 6th the Aeronautical Institute at St. Cyr, founded by the Baron Deutsche de la Meurthe, was officially inaugurated. As to the performances of French aviators and machines, the list of world records and the various other records of the year, shown on other pages, speak for themselves. The Femina Cup for 1911 was won by Mine. Helen Dutricu (H. Farman) for a flight of 125 miles. The Quentln-Bauchart prize of 50,000 francs for aggregate mileage was won by M. Renaux (M. Farman b.), his total being 6,600 kilos.

In France the dirigible balloon has been comparatively successful. On March 24th the *Capitaine Maréchal* (semi-rigid) made successful trial flights; on June 19th the *Adjudant Vincenot* (non-rigid) made an altitude record of 6,443 ft., and the same airship, on July 8th, travelled 410 miles in a closed circuit with eight passengers in 16 hrs. 50 min. The *Adjudant Reau* (non-rigid) on Sept. 19th travelled 917 kilos 400 (573 miles) with 8 passengers and 2 tons of supplies in 21 hrs. 20 min. 50 sec. Dirigible balloons were used with some success in the manoeuvres, and many interesting experiments were carried on with wireless telegraphy and with artillery.

On Oct. 1st began the aeroplane competition instituted by the Minister of War, who offered prizes for successful machines and undertook

to buy a certain number of each type. The test included circular non-stop flights of 186 miles carrying a load of 300 kilogs., in addition to fuel, at a mean speed of 60 kilos per hour at least. Each machine had to be made in France, and was required to be easily transportable, and to be able to land upon and rise from rough ground. Each machine had to carry three persons, and had to show that it could ascend to a height of 500 metres in 15 minutes. The first award was the purchase of the winning machine for £4,000, and ten more of the same type at £1,600 each. The second award was the purchase of six of the second-best machines at £1,600 each. The third award was the purchase of four machines at £1,600 each. And there was an allowance for the attainment of speed above the minimum. The following are the results: 1st (Nieuport *m.*, Gnome 100 h.-p. motor), M. Weymann, average speed in speed test 75 miles per hour; 2nd (Deperdussin *m.*, Gnome 100 h.-p. motor), M. Prévost; 3rd (H. Farman *b.*, 100 h.-p. Gnome), M. Fischer. The next in order were two M. Farman biplanes and a Savary biplane.

In the Michelin Cup contest many flights of over 10 hours' duration were made, the aviators being allowed to land and renew fuel under strict conditions. The winner was M. E. Helen (Nieuport *m.*) for a flight of 1,250 kiloms. 800 (783 miles) in 14 hours 7 min. 50 sec.

The longest non-stop flight was made by M. G. Fourny (M. Farman *b.*, Renault motor) on Sept. 1st, the time being 11 hrs. 1 min. 29 sec., and the distance about 453 miles. In the autumn manœuvres 29 aeroplanes and 3 airships were employed, and with such striking success that in several instances the whole conduct of the operations was seriously modified owing to the accurate observations by aerial scouts. Aviators also attended the military manœuvres in Tunis, and were employed in Morocco with success. Sommer carried four passengers from Rheims to Vitry and back on Oct. 16th, and two days later carried six from Rheims to Mourmelon and back. On Dec. 18th was opened the third International Aeronautical Salon, at the Grand Palais, Paris.

Germany.—Attention is now being given seriously to aviation, the dirigible balloon, owing to the serious disasters in 1910 and in 1911, being out of favour. The German War Office give particular encouragement to the development of German machines and motors, and foreign machines have been excluded from the majority of the competitions. This policy has led to the establishment in Germany of manufactories by some of the leading French makers. There have been a few successes with dirigible balloons, but serious accidents occurred to the *Parseval VI.*, the *Ersatz-Deutschland* (Zeppelin), the *Parseval II.*, the *Ruthenberg*, the *Parseval V.*, and the military *M 3*. Some of these vessels have been repaired, and good voyages have been made by the *M 3*, the *Parseval VI.*, and the *Schwaben* (Zeppelin). On Aug. 22nd the War Minister made an ascent in the *M 3*. In the autumn manœuvres three airships and some aeroplanes were employed, the latter with success. Many officers are being trained as aviators, and there are four aviation grounds. In October good flights in high wind were made at the Berlin meeting. H. Hirth made a passenger-carrying altitude record, ascending to a height of 2,475

metres. A Naval Aviation School was founded at Danzig. Prince Henry of Prussia, who is a certificated aviator, urged the expenditure of £1,500,000 upon aeroplanes and materials. The German balloon *Berlin II.* (Lieut. Gericke) won the Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race held in America. On Nov. 6th six German princes made an ascent in the *Schwaben* airship.

United States.—Aviation has made wonderful strides in America, and as a sport it has more vogue in that country than anywhere else. Throughout the year parties of aviators have been travelling from one town to another to give demonstrations, and although there has not been the scientific activity and mechanical improvement noticeable in France, aviation as a sporting and commercial venture has fairly established itself. On the other hand, some very interesting experiments have been made. On Jan. 7th Mr. E. B. Ely, on a Curtiss biplane, flew from San Francisco to the deck of a warship and landed on a specially constructed platform; and on Jan. 27th Mr. Glenn Curtiss made successful experiments with a hydro-aeroplane, rising from and descending on to the water with ease. During the operations in Mexico in connection with the rebellion there Mr. Harry Harkness carried a message by aeroplane for the United States troops that were watching the frontier, and Mr. Charles Hamilton flew over the besieged town of Ciudad Juarez and reported to the American commander. The Gordon-Bennett Aviation Cup was won by the United States (see **British Empire**). The Gordon-Bennett Balloon Trophy was competed for in the United States, and resulted in a win for Germany with the *Berlin II.* (Lieut. Gericke), who travelled about 470 miles. On Aug. 5th the prize of £1,000 for a flight from New York to Philadelphia was won by Mr. L. Beachey (Curtiss *b.*). On Sept. 11th flights for the prize of £10,000, given by Mr. Hearst for a flight across America from ocean to ocean, began. G. Rodgers was the only aviator who flew the distance, but this after the time for the competition had closed. The Three States prize of 10,000 dollars was won by Mr. Earle Ovington (Blériot *m.*). Successful experiments were made with guns designed to fire at high angle against aerial craft.

Other Countries.—In addition to the big cross-country flights in Great Britain, France, and Germany, there have been many similar contests in other countries. On July 23rd eight competitors started in the St. Petersburg—Moscow flight, and the first prize was won by Vassilieff (Blériot *m.*), winning £10,000. The Belgian cross-country competition on Aug. 10th for the King Albert Cup was won by M. Tyck; and on July 17th M. Olieslagers won a prize of 20,000 francs for a cross-country flight of 390 miles. The Italian circuit was won by M. Frey. Russia is actively encouraging aeronautics; in April an exhibition of aeronautics was held at St. Petersburg. The Belgian Government set aside £16,000 towards establishing aerial communications in the Congo. Belgian officer aviators who took part in the manœuvres received decorations. M. Tyck created a Belgian height record of 2,600 metres at Kiewit on July 26th. The King of Italy made an ascent in the airship *P 3*. Aeroplanes were used in the Italian manœuvres. The Italian Army in Tripoli employed two airships and twelve aeroplanes.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AIR-VESSELS.

Showing the strength in aeroplanes and airships of the leading Powers. In some cases particulars are not available, and therefore figures cannot be given.

Country.	Expenditure in Year.	Aeroplanes.	Airships.	Organisation.
Great Britain	£133,300	1 Wright <i>b.</i> , old type 1 Farman <i>b.</i> " " 1 Paulhan <i>b.</i> " " 1 Blériot <i>b.</i> " " 1 Havilland <i>b.</i> 1 Howard Wright <i>b.</i> 4 Bristol <i>b.</i> 3 Valkyrie <i>m.</i> 1 Bréguet <i>b.</i> 1 Nieuport <i>m.</i> (others ordered)	Beta, non-r., not in use Gamma, non-r., not in use Delta, non-r. Lebaudy, semi-r., not in use Clément-Bayard, non-r., not in use Naval No. I., rigid, wrecked.	Two companies, consisting of 14 officers and 178 non-coms. and men. About 100 officers to be trained. Sixteen men were trained for the naval rigid airship.
France . .	About £720,000	About 200	2 semi-rigid 4 non-rigid 2 building and schoolships	Six companies. Many depots and schools.
Germany . .	—	Upwards of 40	4 non-rigid 4 semi-rigid 3 rigid	3 battalions.
U.S.A. . .	£25,000	6	1	—
Russia . .	—	About 50	3 building	1 battalion.
Italy . .	—	About 20	3	1 company.

Austria possesses two dirigible balloons, and two others are ordered. Several Austrian officers are aviators; eight took part in the manœuvres. Belgium possesses two dirigible balloons, and three others are being built. Spain has inaugurated a military flight school,

and aviators took part in the manœuvres. The Roumanian Government possesses eight aeroplanes, and two have lately been given by a patriotic citizen. Japan has several aeroplanes, and is building a large rigid airship.

The Principal Cross-country Competitions in 1911.

Name.	Distance (miles).	Amount of cash prizes.	First prize winner.	Machine.
Paris-Madrid	732	£4,000	Védrines	Morane <i>m.</i>
Upper Rhine	250	—	Hirth	Etrich-Rumpler <i>m.</i>
Circuit of Saxony	213	5,000	Laitsch	Farman-Albatros <i>b.</i>
Paris-Rome	916	7,000	Conneau	Blériot <i>m.</i>
Gerran National Circuit	1,168	5,000	Koenig (with pass.)	Albatros.
European Circuit	1,080	18,300	Conneau	Blériot <i>m.</i>
Russian Circuit	380	10,000	Vassilieff	Blériot <i>m.</i>
Circuit of Britain	1,010	10,000	Conneau	Blériot <i>m.</i>
Belgian Circuit	200	4,000	Tyck	Blériot <i>m.</i>
Italian Circuit	255	—	Frey	Morane <i>m.</i>
Trans-American	2,600	10,000	—	—

Flights across the Channel.

Up to Dec. 31st, 1910, there had been seven aeroplane flights across the English Channel, counting Rolls's double crossing as two. In 1911, up to Oct. 31st, there were 28 flights from France to England or from England to France.

The Gordon-Bennett Aviation Trophy.

1909, Glenn Curtiss (U.S.A.), Curtiss *b.*, Rheims; 47 m. per hour, average speed (course 12½ m.).

1910, C. Grahame-White (Britain), Blériot *m.*, Belmont Park, New York; 60½ m. per hour, average speed (course 62½ m.).

1911, C. T. Weymann (U.S.A.), Nieuport *m.*, Eastchurch; 78 m. per hour, average speed (course 94 m.).

Progress Year by Year.

	Independent speed. m. per hr.	Duration. h. m. s.	Height. Feet.	Distance. Miles.
1908 . .	39	2 20 23½	400	95
1909 . .	49'9	4 17 53	1,640	130
1910 . .	67'5	8 12 0	10,745	305
1911 . .	82'5	11 1 29	13,950	453

Up to the end of 1909 there had been accomplished 64 flights of over one hour's duration. In 1910 there were 397 flights of over one hour's duration.

In 1911, from Jan. 1st to Oct. 31st, there were upwards of 900 flights of over one hour's duration.

Up to the end of 1909 there were four fatalities,

In 1910 there were 29 fatal accidents. In 1911, from Jan. to Nov., there were 66 fatalities.

Calculations by Colonel Bouttieaux and M. Sée indicate that the mortality rate is on the decline. In 1910 each fatality represented about 3,500 miles of flight. In 1911 each fatality represented about 4,900 miles of flight. But the improvement is greater than it seems, for formerly aviators only flew in calm weather; nowadays, moreover, men of average nerve and physique fly, whereas formerly only exceptional men became aviators.

Conditions for Aviators' Certificates.

Issued by the Fédération Aéronautique
Internationale.

Two flights must be made, each consisting of five figures of 8. At each end of each figure of 8 the pupil must fly round one of the two mark-posts, which must be situated not more than 500 metres (547 yds.) apart. The method of alighting for each of the flights shall be with the motor stopped at or before the moment of touching the ground, and the aeroplane must come to rest within a distance of 50 metres (164 ft.) from a point indicated previously by the candidate. If an altitude of 50 metres is not once attained in either flight, a separate altitude flight must be made. Before Feb. 15th, 1911, the conditions were easier. The Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom now issue an advanced certificate (not recognised by the International Federation).

The following flights must be made before the French military superior brevet can be obtained: A flight of more than 100 kilometres across country; a flight lasting two hours; a flight at an altitude of more than 300 metres; a flight in a wind of 10 metres or more per second.

Certificated Aviators.

	Dec. 31st, 1910.	Nov. 1911.
British	45	160
French	345	675
American	19	70
German	23	60
Others		About 100

Aviation Prizes in 1911.

Although there have been fewer aviation meetings in closed aerodromes, the big cross-country prizes and the awards offered by the French Government make a big aggregate of money won by aviators and manufacturers. In 1910 the aggregate was £130,000; in 1911 it was about £230,000. The biggest individual prize-winners were Lieut. Conneau, with about £25,000; J. Védrières, with over £8,000; and Garros, with nearly £8,000. Of English aviators Mr. T. Sopwith was the biggest prize winner, for at meetings in the United States and elsewhere he won over £4,000. In addition to the various Gordon-Bennett and Michelin prizes, many large prizes have already been offered for 1912. One of the most important is offered by Michelin, in France, in which 75,000 francs will be given in 1912 and 75,000 francs will be given in 1913 in a bomb-throwing contest.

Aviation Fatalities in 1911.

Up to the end of November 66 aviators lost their lives. Of these 26 were French, 13 were American, 5 were British, and 11 were German. The British aviators who were killed were: B. G. Benson, at Hendon, on May 25th, on a Valkyrie monoplane.

V. Smith, at St. Petersburg, on May 27th, on a Sommer biplane.

G. F. G. Napier, at Brooklands, on Aug. 1st, on a Bristol biplane.

T. J. Ridge, at Aldershot, on Aug. 18, on the Army "Canard" biplane.

Lieut. R. Z. A. Cammell, at Hendon, on Sep. 17th, on a Valkyrie monoplane.

Notable fatalities abroad were those by which were lost Mr. Edouard Nieuport (Niéport), the designer of the Nieuport monoplane; Captain Engelhardt, one of the oldest flyers on the Wright machine; and Mr. St. Croix Johnstone, an American record-holder. Mr. J. J. Montgomery, one of the pioneers of mechanical flight, was killed in a gliding experiment in America on Nov. 1.

The causes of the fatalities have been in a very large number of cases the taking of unjustifiable risks. Thus, Mr. Ridge was taking risks against which his friends had vainly warned him; and Lieut. Cammell, to mention another British fatality, was attempting a sharp turn on a machine on which he had not before flown and with whose control he was unfamiliar. Many of the American fatalities were due to the spectacular and sensational nature of the feats. Mr. Benson was afterwards found to have an abnormally small heart, which probably rendered him physically unfit for flying. Several deaths have been caused by the bursting of the petrol-tank, resulting in a conflagration. This should be easily remediable by the simple process of using tanks of greater strength. Those now in use are made of the thinnest brass, and have not been modified since the days when designers sought to save every possible ounce of weight. Lieut. Stein, who was killed on Feb. 6th in Germany, unaccountably fell out of his machine. M. Lière, one of the French dead, only sustained a slight cut, but this set up complications that proved fatal. Two or three aviators have been killed in flights undertaken against their own judgment at the impetuosity of the crowd. Lieut. Bague, who was lost at sea, was attempting the quite impossible feat of making a small island over a hundred miles from the mainland without any means of finding his way.

Fatalities to Spectators.

In addition to the foregoing there have been ten accidents to spectators, in which six persons have been killed and several injured.

Ballooning Fatalities.

During 1911 there were, up to Oct. 31st, seven ballooning and parachute fatalities.

British Flight Grounds.

The principal British aerodromes are at Weybridge (Brooklands), Hendon, Salisbury Plain (near Amesbury), Filly, Freshfield (near Liverpool), Lanark, Huntingdon, Eastchurch, and Shoreham.

Aviation Meetings.

Fewer large aviation meetings were held in 1911 than in the previous years, on account of the superior attraction of cross-country flying; but it is interesting to note that meetings were held at Bangkok and at Shanghai, among other places. Large crowds have assembled to witness big cross-country events, and at the start of the European Circuit there were present between 500,000 and 800,000 persons, although it was at an early hour of the morning.

British Aeronautical Bodies.

In a joint conference in 1909 between the principal aeronautical bodies it was decided that the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain should continue to be the leading scientific authority, that the Aero Club should govern in all matters of sports and trials, and that the Aerial League should continue its patriotic and educational campaign.

Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, established 1866. Sec., T. O'B. Hubbard, 53, Victoria Street, Westminster. Tel. 3656 Victoria.

Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, 166, Piccadilly, W. Flying Grounds, Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey, and Salisbury Plain. Sec., Harold E. Perrin.

Aerial League of the British Empire, Coventry House, Coventry Street, W.C.

Automobile and Aero Club of South Africa, Markham's Chambers, Cape Town.

Birmingham Aero Model Club, 10, Wynn Street, Birmingham.

Blackpool and Fylde District Aero Club, 56, Cookson Street, Blackpool. Hon. Sec., Jack Kemp.

Bristol and West of England Aero Club, Star Life Buildings, Bristol.

Clifton Park Club, Blackpool.

Coventry Aeronautical Society, 18, Hertford Street, Coventry.

East Riding Aero Club, Royal Station Hotel, Hull.

Irish Aero Club, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Midland Aero Club, The Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Manchester Aero Club, 22, Booth Street, Manchester.

Northumberland and Durham Aero Club, Royal Turk's Head Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Scottish Aeronautical Society, 133, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Sheffield and District Aero Club, 22, Mount Pleasant Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.

The Kite and Model Aeroplane Association, 27, Victory Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

Foreign Societies.

Aero Club of America, 297, Madison Avenue, New York.

Aero Club de Belgique, 5, Place Royale, Brussels.

Aero Club de France, 35, rue François 1st (Champs Elysées), Paris.

Aero Club d'Italia, Via delle Muratte 70, Rome.

Aero Club Suisse, 3, Hirschengraben, Berne.

Berliner Verein für Luftschiffahrt, Berlin W., Linkstrasse 25.

Oesterreichischer Aero-Club, 1, Tuchlauben 3, Vienna.

Real Aero Club de España, Ventura de la Vega 4, Madrid.

Svenska Aeronautiska Sällskapet, Stockholm.

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author's experiments.—"Travels in the Air," by James Glaisher, F.R.S. (London: R. Bentley, 1871).—"L'Aéroplane étudié et calculé par les mathématiques élémentaires," par Capitaine Du Génie Duchêne, 5 fr. 50 c. (Paris: Chapelot et Cie).—"Bird Flight as the Basis of Aviation," by Otto Lilienthal (trans.), 9s. net. (London: Longmans, Green, & Co.).—"Aerial Flight," by F. W. Lanchester. £2 2s. (London: Constable & Co.) A technical work on aerodynamics and aerodromics.—"Aerial Navigation of To-day," by Charles C. Turner, 5s. (London: Seeley & Co., 1909).—"Vehicles of the Air," by Victor Lougheed, 12s. 6d. (United States: Reilly & Britton Co.).—The Cantor Lectures on Aeronautics, 1909, by Charles C. Turner, 1s. (Royal Society of Arts).—"The Conquest of the Air," by Alphonse Berget, 12s. 6d. (London: Heinemann).—"How to Build an Aeroplane," by Robert Petit, 2s. 6d. (London: Williams & Norgate).—"The Aeroplane: Elementary Principles of Dynamic Flight," by Hubbard, Ledebor and Turner (London: Longmans, Green & Co.). A text-book for use in schools.—"The Art of Aviation," by R. W. A. Brewer, 10s. 6d. net. (London: Crosby Lockwood).—"Aeronautics," Monthly, 3d.—*Flight*, Weekly, 1d.—*L'Aéroplane*, Fortnightly. (Paris.) An excellent technical publication.—*The Aeroplane*, Weekly, 1d.

MARINE MOTORS.

The year 1911 has seen some remarkable developments in the use of motors for the propulsion of sea-going vessels. Owing to its flexibility, and especially to its supreme economy among prime-movers, the Diesel engine in one form or another is generally accepted as the most suitable oil-motor for the propulsion of large vessels, and several of the most important firms of marine engine builders in this country have arranged for its manufacture. The *Vulcanus*, of 1,179 tons, fitted with Diesel engines of the four-stroke type using heavy oil as fuel, began work in 1911, and proved the reliability and economy of her engines in a voyage from Rotterdam to the Black Sea and back. At the end of the year there were building twelve merchant vessels to be fitted with oil engines. One of these vessels will exceed 8,000 tons gross, and five others will be of 4,500 tons or more. One set of engines is of the double-acting, two-stroke type; the others are all single-acting, and include examples of both two-stroke and four-stroke types. The Admiralty have placed an order for a two-stroke Diesel engine of 6,000 h.p. to be installed for trial purposes in place of one of the steam-engines of an old twin-screw cruiser. They have also given an order to Messrs. Thornycroft for two sets of Diesel engines, of about 1,000 h.p. each, for driving a twin-screw destroyer at cruising speeds. Similar experiments are being made in Germany—where two six-cylinder Diesel engines of 6,000 h.p. each are being constructed for a twin-screw vessel of the Imperial Navy—and in France.

The use of oil-motors in fishing and cargo boats is extending rapidly both on the English and Scottish coasts, and in this field English makers of oil-motors of from 4 to 75 h.p. are beginning to make up for the long start of their Scandinavian competitors.

MOTORS AND MOTORING.

In reviewing the events of the past year, the most noticeable feature of progress is presented by the countless improvements in detail which have been, and are being, effected. Of radical alterations in chassis design there have been few, if any; while those makers whose machines have hitherto presented original and somewhat daring innovations, are more and more coming into line with standard practice. This is especially noticeable with regard to such component parts as gear-boxes, one of the last adherents of the "crypto" or "epicyclic" gear having now discontinued its use.

As was the case last year, the general tendency is towards standardisation, the majority of manufacturers confining their attention to the production of fewer models than formerly, with the attendant advantages of reduced cost of production, which is always high in the case of a wide range of output. There are, however, a few notable exceptions.

For the coming year it will be found that by far the most common motor will be a four-cylinder one of about 80 mm., with a stroke varying between 110 mm. and 135 mm. This size seems to be considered large enough for all practical purposes, being, although nominally rated at about 15 h.p., quite powerful enough for the average motorist, and yet of a size small enough to be cheap in upkeep. This class of engine, by reason of its high piston-speed, is apt to give rise to excessive vibration when developing its full power. To reap its full advantages, the reciprocating parts must be as light as possible; in fact, it is quite common to find pistons now made of steel stampings in place of the more usual cast iron. The horsepower developed by motors of this type is frequently over 25. The motor of 90 mm. and over will still, of course, be marketed, in most cases for the benefit of those desirous of large and heavy "limousine" bodies, who must have speed on hills.

There is a great deal to be said in favour of a slightly larger engine than the 80 mm. for general use because of the greater ease in running, in addition to which the amount of time spent in tuning up is greatly decreased, as the necessity of keeping it at concert pitch is not so important as is the case with the 80 mm. engine.

The sleeve-valve engine has met with considerable success, and there is every indication of its adoption by firms who have hitherto stood aloof. There is a further novelty in the Darracq rotary valve engine, and the Argyll firm are putting forward a single sleeve engine.

In the way of ignition the high-tension magneto continues to reign supreme. The provision of an alternative coil and accumulator is very rare, but there is much to be said in favour of carrying a complete spare magneto. In many cases the sparking position is fixed, the magneto lending itself admirably to this plan owing to the fact that at higher speeds a somewhat hotter spark is produced, rendering combustion quicker. The control in this case is by pedal or throttle on the steering-wheel, or a combination of both. The governor has almost disappeared, being a needless complication. A few ball-bearing crank-shafts are still in evidence. Up to 80 mm. the three-bearing crank-shaft will be almost invariably

adopted, owing to the limited overall length allowable in motors of this type, while in a few instances the two-bearing crank-shaft is used.

The Taxes on Cars.

There has been no further legislation, the Motor Car Act of 1903 still remaining in force. There is, however, in many quarters a strong tendency to advocate the abolition of the 20 miles per hour speed limit, and at the same time to give greater power to the local authorities to deal with charges of driving to the common danger. There have been a great number of applications from various local authorities for 10-mile limits, and a great number of these have been granted. Much has been done in the way of placing danger notices at hills, corners, and the like, the Automobile Association and Motor Union having been active in this direction.

The following is the scale of taxation of motor-cars:—

Under 6½ h.p.	2 guineas.
" 12 "	3 "
" 16 "	4 "
" 26 "	6 "
" 33 "	8 "
" 40 "	10 "
" 60 "	20 "
Above 60 "	40 "

Motor Races and Records, 1911.

There have been no road races either in this country or elsewhere of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion in these pages. As in former years *The Brooklands Track* has been the scene of many interesting race meetings, which have been better patronised than in former years, although public support is not so well afforded as is the case in America. Manufacturers are tending to regard Brooklands as a testing-ground whereon to try, to destruction if necessary, their various modifications and improvements, the test hill being especially useful in this respect. Motor-cycle races, introduced in 1909, have been again held with continued success. The main dimensions of the track are:—Length of circuit, inner edge, two miles; length of circuit, including diagonal kilometre stretch, inner edge, 3½ miles; mean radius of long bend, 1,550 feet; mean radius of short bend, 1,000 ft.; width 100 ft.; test hill, total length, 177 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., consisting of 105 ft. 10 in. of 1 in 8, 91 ft. 9½ in. of 1 in 5, and 154 ft. 7½ in. of 1 in 4.

There has been no big race this year on the Continent.

The Royal Automobile Club has not held any important trials during the year, but there have been a large number of "R.A.C. Certified Trials," as they are called, for which any one may enter and for which he obtains a certificate of performance. In addition to these the *Prince Henry Trophy* competition—a match between teams of privately owned cars drawn from the Royal Automobile Club and the Imperial Automobile Club of Germany—was run off partly in this country and partly in Germany. The match resulted in a victory for the British team.

MOTURING.

Brooklands Standard Class Records.

Short Record—Half-mile from a flying start.

Long Record—Ten laps (27'669 miles) from a standing start.

Short Records.

Standard Class.	Holder.	Driver.	R.A.C. rating and type.	Time in secs.	Speed. Miles per hr.
16	L. Coatalen . . .	L. Coatalen . . .	15'9 Sunbeam (4-cyl.)	20'892	86'157
21	P. C. Kidner . . .	A. J. Hancock . . .	19'9 Vauxhall "	17'985	100'083
26	A. Baker White . . .	W. E. de B. Whittaker	25'5 Hutton "	20'457	87'989
40	L. G. Hornsted . . .	L. G. Hornsted . . .	27'3 Benz "	17'351	103'759
60	Gordon Watney . . .	M. Laurent . . .	59'6 Mercedes "	16'506	109'051
90	Cullum and Niven-Jack	Hemery . . .	84'8 Benz "	14'076	127'877

Long Records.

16	G. O. Herbert . . .	G. O. Herbert . . .	15'8 Singer (4-cyl.)	1290'558	77'182
21	P. C. Kidner . . .	A. J. Hancock . . .	19'9 Vauxhall "	1104'003	90'224
26	J. E. Hutton . . .	J. E. Hutton . . .	25'6 Hutton "	1300'8	76'55
40	S. F. Edge . . .	H. C. Tryon . . .	38'4 Napier (6- ")	1230'65	80'905
60	C. Hobson . . .	Bablot . . .	59'6 Brasier (4- ")	978'213	101'778
90	F. Newton . . .	F. Newton . . .	90' Napier (6- ")	974'091	102'208

Flying Kilometre.

40	L. G. Hornsted . . .	L. G. Hornsted . . .	27'3 Benz (4-cyl.)	21'720	102'990
60	A. H. D. Spies . . .	M. Laurent . . .	59'6 Mercedes (4-cyl.)	20'740	107'857

Flying Mile.

40	L. G. Hornsted . . .	L. G. Hornsted . . .	27'3 Benz (4-cyl.)	37'397	96'264
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Brooklands Records.

(Irrespective of size of car. Flying starts except where otherwise stated.)

Half-Mile (Standing Start).—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 25'566 sec., 70'406 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

Half-Mile.—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 14'076 sec., 127'877 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

1 Kilometre (Standing Start).—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 31'326 sec., 71'409 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

1 Kilometre.—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 17'761 sec., 125'947 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

1 Mile (Standing Start).—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 41'263 sec., 87'233 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

1 Mile.—H. W. Cullum and J. Niven-Jack, 84'84 Benz; 31'055 sec., 115'923 m. per hour. Nov. 8th, 1909.

50 Miles.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 32 min. 50'90 sec., 91'32 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

100 Miles.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 1 hr. 6 min. 53'49 sec., 89'70 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

150 Miles.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 1 hr. 44 min. 30'16 sec., 85'12 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

200 Miles.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 2 hr. 17 min. 56'36 sec., 87'01 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

250 Miles.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 3 hr. 30 min. 17'54 sec., 85'60 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

One Hour.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 89 m. 82 yds., 89'507 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

Two Hours.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 173 m. 810 yds., 86'730 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

Three Hours.—R. Warriner, 59'85 Thames; 261 m. 1,653 yds., 87'313 m. per hour. Nov. 5th, 1909.

Twelve Hours.—L. Coatalen and T. H. Richards, 30'12 Sunbeam; 907 m. 1,535 yds., 75'66 m. per hour. Sept. 1st, 1911.

Twenty-four Hours.—S. F. Edge, 60 Napier;

1,581 m. 1,310 yds., 65'905 m. per hour. June 29th, 1907.

Clubs and Societies.

Auto-Cycle Union, 89, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (Sec., F. Straight), is an offshoot of the Royal Automobile Club, and in it are vested such powers of government over motor-cycle contests as were held by the R.A.C. under an agreement with the National Cyclists' Union. Subscription, 5s., 10s. 6d., and £1 1s.

Automobile Association and Motor Union (Sec., Stenson Cooke; Head Offices, Fannin House, Whitcomb Street, London, W., and Caxton House, Westminster). Its main objects are the protection of careful motorists and the enforcement of the Highways Act. It organises cyclist patrols over thousands of miles of main road. The membership of the Association exceeds 35,000. The annual subscription is £2 2s.

Commercial Motor Users Association, formerly the **Motor Van, Wagon, and Omnibus Users Association**, is the organisation for users of and persons interested in commercial motor vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1 1s.; entrance fee, £1 1s. Chairman, Colonel R. E. Compton, C.B.; Secretary, Fred. G. Bristow. Offices, 89, Pall Mall, S.W.

Institution of Automobile Engineers, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Subscription: members, £3 3s.; associate members, £2 2s.; associates, £2 2s.; graduates, 10s. 6d.

Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland gives free legal defence to members charged with offences under the Motor Car Act, 1903, legal advice, touring facilities, engineering and technical advice. It is a protective body for motorists, watches all Parliamentary Bills, and proposals of public authorities. Has a separate section devoted to the study and practice of Aviation. Subscription: car members, £1 1s. per annum; motor cyclists, 12s. 6d. per annum. Offices, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London. Provides for its members a social club, and is a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to automobilism; gives its support

in the protection and defence of their rights. Entrance fee, £26 5s.; Town subscription, £10 10s.; Country subscription, £5 5s. New life members, £125 (payable in four instalments). Secretary, J. W. Orde.

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (Offices: Maxwell House, Arundel St., Strand), a trade society representing all branches of the

motor industry; organises the Motor Shows held annually at Olympia, London, and in Manchester. The Society's tenth **International Motor Exhibition** was opened at Olympia on Nov. 3rd, 1911. Forthcoming shows: Motor Exhibition, Nov. 1912 (at Olympia); North of England Motor Show, Manchester, Feb. 16th to 24th, 1912.

MOTOR INDEX MARKS.

The following is a list of Registering Authorities in the United Kingdom, showing the Index Marks:—

County Councils.	
Anglesey . . . E.Y.	
Bedfordshire . . B.M.	
Berkshire . . . B.L.	
Breconshire . . . E.U.	
Buckinghamshire . . B.H.	
Cambridgeshire . C.E.	
Cardiganshire . E.J.	
Cardmarthen-shire . . . B.X.	
Carnarvonshire . C.C.	
Cheshire . . . M.	
Cornwall . . . A.F.	
Cumberland . . . A.O.	
Denbighshire . . C.A.	
Derbyshire . . . R.	
Devonshire . . . T.	
Dorset . . . F.X.	
Durham . . . J.	
Ely, Isle of . . . E.B.	
Essex . . . F.	
Flintshire . . . D.M.	
Glamorganshire . L.	
Gloucestershire . A.D.	
Herefordshire . C.J.	
Hertfordshire . A.R.	
Huntingdonshire . . E.W.	
Kent . . . D.	
Lancashire . . . B.	
Leicestershire . A.Y.	
Lincolnshire: Holland . . . D.O.	
Kesteven . . . C.T.	
Lindsey . . . B.E.	
Councils of County Boroughs.	
Barrow-in-Furness . . . E.O.	
Bath . . . F.B.	
Birkenhead . . . C.M.	
Birmingham . . . O.	
Blackburn . . . C.B.	
Blackpool . . . F.R.	
Bolton . . . B.N.	
Bottle . . . E.M.	
Bournemouth . E.L.	
Bradford (Yorks) . A.K.	
Brighton . . . C.D.	
Bristol . . . A.E.	
Burnley . . . C.W.	
Burton-on-Trent . F.A.	
Bury . . . E.N.	
Canterbury . . . F.N.	
Cardiff . . . B.O.	
Chester . . . F.M.	
Coventry . . . D.U.	
Croydon . . . B.Y.	
Derby . . . C.H.	
Devonport . . . D.R.	
Dudley . . . F.D.	
Eastbourne . . . H.C.	
Exeter . . . F.J.	
Gateshead . . . C.N.	
Gloucester . . . F.H.	
Great Yarmouth . E.X.	
Grimby . . . E.E.	
Halifax . . . C.P.	
Hastings . . . D.Y.	
Huddersfield . C.X.	
Ipswich . . . D.X.	
Kingston-upon-Hull . . . A.T.	
Leeds . . . U.	
Leicester . . . B.C.	
Lincoln . . . F.E.	
Liverpool . . . K.	
Manchester . . . N.	
Merthyr Tydfil . H.B.	
Middlesbrough . D.C.	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne . . . B.B.	
Newport (Mon.) . D.W.	
Northampton . N.H.	
Norwich . . . C.L.	
Nottingham . . A.U.	
Oldham . . . B.U.	

London	A., L.A.,
	L.B., L.C.,
	L.D., L.E.,
	L.N.
Merionethshire . F.F.	
Middlesex . . . H.	
Monmouthshire . A.X.	
Montgomeryshire . E.P.	
Norfolk . . . A.H.	
Northants . . . B.D.	
Northumberland . X.	
Nottinghamshire . A.L.	
Oxfordshire . . B.W.	
Pembrokeshire . D.E.	
Peterborough, Soke of . . . F.L.	
Radnorshire . . F.O.	
Rutland . . . F.P.	
Salop . . . A.W.	
Somerset . . . Y.	
Southampton . A.A.	
Staffordshire . . E.	
Suffolk, E. . . B.I.	
Suffolk, W. . . C.F.	
Surrey . . . P.	
Sussex, E. . . A.P.	
Sussex, W. . . B.P.	
Warwickshire . A.C.	
Westmoreland . E.C.	
Wight, Isle of . D.L.	
Wiltshire . . . A.M.	
Worcestershire . A.B.	
Yorkshire (E.R.) . B.T.	
Yorkshire (N.R.) . A.J.	
Yorkshire (W.R.) . C.	

Oxford . . . F.C.		Stockport . . . D.B.
Plymouth . . . C.O.		Stoke-on-Trent . E.H.
Portsmouth . . B.K.		Sunderland . . B.R.
Preston . . . C.K.		Swansea . . . C.Y.
Reading . . . D.P.		Tynemouth . . F.T.
Rochdale . . . D.K.		Walsall . . . D.H.
Rotherham . . . E.T.		Warrington . . E.D.
St. Helens . . . D.J.		West Bromwich . E.A.
Salford . . . B.A.		West Ham . . . A.N.
Sheffield . . . W.		West Hartlepool . E.F.
Smethwick . . . H.A.		Wigan . . . E.K.
Southampton . C.R.		Wolverhampton . D.A.
Southport . . . F.Y.		Worcester . . . F.K.
South Shields . C.U.		York . . . D.N.

Scotland.

County Councils.

Aberdeen . . . S.A.	Kirkcudbright . S.W.
Argyll . . . S.B.	Lanark . . . V.
Ayr . . . S.D.	Linlithgow . . S.X.
Banff . . . S.E.	Midlothian . . S.Y.
Berwick . . . S.H.	Nairn . . . A.S.
Bute . . . S.J.	Orkney . . . B.S.
Caithness . . S.K.	Peebles . . . D.S.
Clackmannan . S.L.	Perth . . . E.S.
Dumfries . . . S.M.	Renfrew . . . H.S.
Dunbarton . . S.N.	Ross & Cromarty . J.S.
Elgin . . . S.O.	Roxburgh . . . K.S.
File . . . S.P.	Selkirk . . . L.S.
Forfar . . . S.R.	Stirling . . . M.S.
Haddington . . S.S.	Sutherland . . N.S.
Inverness . . S.T.	Wigton . . . O.S.
Kincardine . . S.U.	Zetland . . . P.S.
Kinross . . . S.V.	

Town Councils.

Aberdeen . . . R.S.	Greenock . . . V.S.
Dundee . . . T.S.	Leith . . . W.S.
Edinburgh . . S.	Paisley . . . X.S.
Glasgow . . . G.	Partick . . . Y.S.
Govan . . . U.S.	

Ireland.

County Councils.

Antrim . . . I.A.	Londonderry . I.W.
Armagh . . . I.B.	Longford . . . I.X.
Carlow . . . I.C.	Louth . . . I.Y.
Cavan . . . I.D.	Mayo . . . I.Z.
Clare . . . I.E.	Meath . . . A.I.
Cork . . . I.F.	Monaghan . . B.I.
Donegal . . . I.H.	Queen's Co. . C.I.
Down . . . I.J.	Roscommon . D.I.
Dublin . . . I.K.	Sligo . . . E.I.
Fermanagh . . I.L.	Tipperary (N.R.) . F.I.
Galway . . . I.M.	Tipperary (S.R.) . H.I.
Kerry . . . I.N.	Tyrone . . . J.I.
Kildare . . . I.O.	Waterford . . K.I.
Kilkenny . . . I.P.	Westmeath . . L.I.
King's Co. . . I.R.	Wexford . . . M.I.
Leitrim . . . I.T.	Wicklow . . . N.I.
Limerick . . . I.U.	

Councils of County Boroughs.

Belfast . . . O.I.	Limerick . . . T.I.
Cork . . . P.I.	Londonderry . U.I.
Dublin . . . R.I.	Waterford . . W.I.

CABLES OF THE WORLD.

In 1897 there were 1,300 submarine cables, with a total length of 162,000 nautical miles; and in 1910 the numbers had increased to 2,694 cables, with a total length of 264,203 nautical miles. Of these, 2,232 cables with a length of 42,839 nautical miles belonged to Governments; and 462 cables with a length of 221,364 nautical miles belonged to private Companies. Great Britain initiated the system of submarine telegraphy, and still owns far the greater part of it; in fact, the globe is now encircled by British cables. The following details of the more important cables of the world have mostly been selected from the full account given in the last edition of *The Electrician Directory*:—

Principal Government Cables.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
British India	157	1,998
France and Algeria	49*	2,596
France (Internat. and Colonial)	14	8,368
Germany	97*	3,072
Great Britain	189*	2,336
Inter-Colonial System (Pacific Cable)	5	7,838
Japan	120	3,773
Spain	17	1,944

* Including half of the cables owned jointly by other Governments.

Principal Companies' Cables.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
Anglo-American	18	9,530
Central and South American	21	11,968
Commercial	15	16,575
Commercial Pacific	6	10,008
Compagnie Française	24	11,429
Deutsch Atlantische	5	9,660
Eastern	134	41,002
Eastern Extension	32	24,786
Eastern and South African	16	10,060
Western (and associated lines)	38	23,818

Great Britain is connected with Europe by numerous cables worked jointly with the various foreign Governments; and also by the Eastern Co.'s route to Vigo and Gibraltar, and thence to Malta; while Scandinavia and Russia are reached by the cables of the Great Northern Co., except as regards Norway, which is now served by the two Government systems.

There are 16 cables across the North Atlantic, most of them belonging to the Commercial and Anglo-American companies, which own five, and four, respectively. But two are owned by a French company, and two are German. The West Indies are reached at Jamaica, either *via* Halifax to Bermuda, or *via* New York or Florida to Havana. North Africa is connected to Europe by the Eastern Co.'s cables from Gibraltar to Tangier, Malta to Tripoli, and Malta to Alexandria.

The east coast of South America is reached at Pernambuco by the Eastern Co.'s cables as far as Azores or Lisbon, and from there by the Western Co., *via* St. Vincent. The Western Co. has completed a new cable giving Buenos Aires direct communication with Europe, *via* Ascension. The French Government has laid a cable to Senegal, which is met there by the lines of the South American Cable Co. A

German company (subsidised by Government) also has a route to Brazil, *via* Tenerife. The west coast of America is linked on to the European systems at St. Vincent; and the Central and South American Co. has cables from North America to Valparaiso, *via* Colon, or Vera Cruz, and Salina Cruz.

The Eastern Co. affords direct communication to Cape Town, *via* Madeira, St. Vincent, Ascension, and St. Helena; and, in conjunction with the Eastern Extension cables, this is continued to Perth and Adelaide, *via* Mauritius and Keeling Islands. This forms an all-British route to Australia, 12,871 nautical miles in length, the charge for ordinary messages being at the rate of 3s. per word.

The Eastern and South African Co.'s cables run from Aden to Durban, branching from Zanzibar to Mauritius, where they meet the Australian route.

A German company has cables, *via* Liberia, to the German Colonies in West and South-west Africa.

Between Great Britain and India, the Eastern Co.'s cables run *via* Malta to Alexandria, and thence through the Red Sea, *via* Aden, to Bombay. The Eastern Extension cables continue this route from Madras to the Straits Settlements and Singapore; and from there they branch out to Hong-Kong, Manila and Shanghai, and also, *via* Java, to Port Darwin, where they connect with the Australian land lines. From New South Wales the same company gives connection with New Zealand.

The British Pacific Cable was opened for traffic on Dec. 8th, 1902. The rate per word for cable messages between England and Australasia is 3s. The cable is "all-British," owned and worked by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence to New Zealand and Queensland respectively. For the year ending March 1911 the subsidy to be provided will amount to £48,210.

The Commercial Pacific Co. (an American undertaking) connects the United States of America, *via* Honolulu, with the Philippines, and thence with China; while from Guam a branch goes to Bonin, where it is linked on to the cables of the Japanese Government.

The subject of Inter-Imperial Cable communication was discussed at the Imperial Conference, 1911; and eventually it was decided not to press for a new State-owned Cable until the proposal of the Postmaster-General had been put to the test. He pointed out that the Imperial Government had already secured a 50-per-cent. reduction in the rates for plain messages, and steps would be taken to bring pressure upon the Companies so as to obtain further reduction for Press messages. In the report of the Pacific Cable Board (August 1911) it is stated that, in co-operation with other cable administrations, "there is every prospect that within the next few months it will be possible for messages in plain language to be sent at half the existing rates of charge subject only to the condition that the transmission of them must await, for a period not exceeding 24 hours, an interval during which the cable is not in use for traffic at the ordinary rates."

PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the Comptroller-General of Patents at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the Patents Acts of 1907 and 1908. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the Patents Rules. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at the Patent Office, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the Patent Office. The Library of the Patent Office, which is free to all comers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign states, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign.

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through professional patent agents. A list of Registered Patent Agents may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, or through any bookseller.

The official fees to be paid, before a patent is sealed (which must be as soon as possible, and not after 15 months from the date of application), amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application and £3 on the filing of a complete specification (or £4 on filing complete specification with first application), and £1 on sealing. A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment of the prescribed fees. Further fees of £50, on certificate of renewal before end of 4 years from date of patent, and £100 before end of 8 years, are payable; or, in lieu of these further fees, annual payments of £10 may be made from the fourth to the seventh year, £15 eighth and ninth years, and £20 tenth to thirteenth years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

An application for a patent may be made by any person who claims to be "the first and true inventor," and must be accompanied by either a provisional specification or a complete specification. If a provisional specification is filed in the first instance, a complete specification must be filed within the six months after application. After the complete specification has been left, the Examiner has a special investigation to see whether the invention has been wholly or in part claimed within the preceding fifty years; but such investigation does not in any way guarantee the subsequent validity of the patent. Novelty and utility are the essentials; and, in case of dispute, the Court gives the ultimate decision. If the reasonable requirements of the public with reference to any patented invention have not been satisfied, the patentee, on a petition being made to the Board of Trade, may be ordered by the Court to grant a licence on reasonable

terms; or may even have his patent revoked. On the other hand, a patentee is not allowed to impose unduly onerous restrictions in contracts with customers or licencees.

Patents may be obtained for inventions communicated from abroad. Inventions which have already been patented in certain foreign and colonial states may be patented in the United Kingdom as of the date of the first foreign application, provided that the British application is made, in company with a complete specification, in this country twelve months from the date of the first foreign application. The complete specification, in this case, whether accepted or not, becomes open to public inspection on the expiry of the twelve months. By an International Convention similar rights are accorded in the same foreign and colonial states to British patentees.

Section 27 of the Act of 1907 provides for the revocation of patents that are worked exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom. Any person may now make an application for this purpose to the Comptroller, from whose decision there is a right of appeal to the Court. The result of this has been a considerable transfer to this country of foreign capital for the manufacture of patented articles; though, as an alternative policy, some foreign patentees prefer to grant licencees under working agreements with British firms; while others may simply let their patents lapse. During 1910, six applications were made under this section; three of these were abandoned; in one of the remaining cases the patent was revoked, in another the application was dismissed, and the third was pending when the annual report was issued.

The total number of specifications received during 1910 was 39,873, as compared with 40,258 in 1909—a decrease of 385. The number of patents granted in 1910 was 16,269, as compared with 15,065 in 1909. The following table gives the figures for recent years as regards the chief countries in which patentees resided:

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Residents in			
United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Possessions	8,899	8,762	8,580
U.S.A.	2,792	2,819	2,308
Germany	2,608	2,516	2,236
France	753	822	742

The receipts from patent fees in 1910 amounted to £276,904, as compared with £267,985 in 1909—an increase of £8,919. Inventions were mainly concerned with motor-cars (wheels and engine valves), and with aeroplanes (automatic balancing, improvements in rudders and planes, and revolving engines. Many inventions deal with the synthetic production of rubber, and the regeneration of waste rubber; others again are in connection with automatic telephone exchanges, pocket cigarette-lighters, pipe-fillers, and the use of the ultra-violet rays for the sterilisation of water and other liquids.

Association of Trade Protection Societies of the United Kingdom. Established in 1848 to protect and develop the trade of the country, to promote Parliamentary measures, and to aid the interests of the commercial community, and oppose measures injuriously affecting these interests. There are 108 affiliated societies directly representing over 50,000 manufacturers, merchants, and traders in the

United Kingdom. The Association is managed by a Committee elected by the Societies, which also are mutual and managed by committees elected by the members. The Association communicates directly with Government departments upon all matters affecting trade. An annual meeting is held in London. President, George M. Chamberlin, D.L., J.P.; Sec., J. H. Hadwen. Offices, 16, Berners Street, W.

IMPERIAL RESEARCH.

National Physical Laboratory. Director, R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. Address, Teddington, Middlesex. Opened in 1902. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £7,000 a year towards the working expenses, and an additional sum of about £1,000 a year is received in subscriptions from various institutions and individuals. The Laboratory also derives an income of about £12,000 from standardising fees. In addition a Government grant is received to cover the expenses of the Aeronautics work. The Laboratory is now organised under four Departments, and in each the work consists of research into matters of scientific and commercial importance, maintenance of standards, and the testing of instruments and materials. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory." (1) The Observatory Department at Richmond, Surrey, previously known as Kew Observatory, possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, and carries on observational work in terrestrial magnetism, atmospheric electricity and meteorology. It is the central station of the Meteorological Office for self-recording observations; and serves as a school where intending observers can be practically trained. From July 1st, 1910, the Meteorological work at the Observatory Department passed under the control of the Director of the Meteorological Office. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination. Superintendent, Charles Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. (2) The Physics Department comprises Divisions for Thermometry, General Electrical Measurements, Maintenance of Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry, Optics, Measurements of Length and Standardisation of Glass Vessels and Weights (Metrology). Tide predictions are also undertaken. Superintendent, The Director. (3) The Engineering Department is fully equipped for the investigation of the behaviour of materials under repeated and alternating stresses, repeated impact, etc., as well as for general engineering and mechanical tests. An aeronautics section is included in the department. Tests on road materials are being undertaken for the Road Board. Superintendent, T. E. Stanton, D.Sc. (4) The Metallurgy Department carries out researches as to the constitution of metals and alloys, as well as investigations, in conjunction with the Engineering Department, into the causes of failures occurring in engineering practice. New buildings, for which the funds were provided by the generosity of Sir Julius Wernher, have now been erected for the accommodation of the work of this department. Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, B.A., B.C.E., D.Sc. (5) The William Froude National Tank, for experiments on models of ships. The equipment of this tank is now completed, and tests of ship models can be undertaken. Superintendent, G. S. Baker, M.Inst.N.A.

The Meteorological Office was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury, consti-

tuted as follows:—Director, Mr. W. N. Shaw, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Rear-Admiral H. E. Pury-Cust, R.N., Hydrographer to the Navy; Capt. J. M. Harvey, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade; Mr. T. H. Middleton, M.A., M.Sc., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. G. L. Barstow, of the Treasury, and Sir G. H. Darwin, K.C.B., F.R.S., and Prof. A. Schuster, F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society. The members of the Committee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1,000 per annum, the members do not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph from stations in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, including wireless messages from ships of H.M. Navy, and from liners, with a view to the issue of storm warnings and forecasts of weather; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches. The Kew Observatory at Richmond, and the Observatory at Eskdalemuir, Dumfries, formerly under the National Physical Laboratory, are now administered by the Meteorological Office. Daily Weather Reports, including forecasts of the weather for the next 24 hours, are issued, and can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. Information by telegraph as to the weather in various parts of the United Kingdom or the Continent, and forecasts for one day in advance, can be supplied by the office. Harvest Forecasts are issued daily at 2.30 p.m. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost of the telegrams. The Storm Warnings are notified by the hoisting at the station warned of a black canvas cone, or three lanterns on a triangular frame. There are also issued Weekly Weather Reports, published on Thursdays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; Monthly Weather Reports, giving the results from about 220 stations in the British Isles, together with a rainfall map based on data from about 1,000 stations; a Geophysical Journal, issued monthly, giving the results of observations in Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, Atmospheric Electricity, and Seismology at the Observatories; and other publications. The report for the year ended March 31st, 1911, showed that 60 per cent. of the daily forecasts during the year 1910 were a complete success, 33 per cent. a partial success, 5 per cent. a partial failure, and only 2 per cent. a complete failure. The Office is in the Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W., and is open for general inquiries from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays (Saturdays 1 p.m.), and for telegraphic inquiries from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

Imperial College of Science and Technology (comprising the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City

and Guilds College). Established by Royal Charter on July 8th, 1907, to give the highest specialised instruction and to provide the fullest equipment for the most advanced training and research in various branches of science, especially in its application to industry. The Imperial College is administered by a governing body of forty-one, representative of the highest scientific and technological work of the country. **Visitor**, H.M. the King. **Chairman**, the Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; **Rector**, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., LL.D.; **Secretary**, Alexander Gow, M.A., B.Sc. The City and Guilds College is administered by a Delegacy of nineteen members representative of the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Imperial College and the Goldsmiths' Company, under the Chairmanship of Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S. While continuing the Associateship courses previously given in the three institutions now forming integral parts of the Imperial College, namely, the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds Engineering College, arrangements have been made for the award of an Imperial College Diploma which constitutes successful students members of the Imperial College of Science and Technology with the abbreviated title D.I.C. To qualify for this, two years' study in advanced science or technology must be undertaken, either in the Imperial College or in an associated institution. A large number of special advanced courses of a post-graduate character have been commenced, including more particularly Railway Engineering, Constructional Engineering, the Design and Manufacture of Dynamo-electric Machinery, Aeronautics, and subjects connected with the economic applications of Botany and Zoology, Chemical Technology, Engineering Geology, etc. Large buildings are in course of erection at South Kensington for the more adequate accommodation of this advanced work. Students satisfactorily completing the approved courses of study may obtain the following additional Diplomas: (a) the Associateship of the Royal College of Science in Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, or Geology (three years' course); (b) the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines in Mining or Metallurgy (four years' course); (c) the Associateship of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering (three years' course). Occasional students in one or more branches of science may be admitted, provided they possess the necessary preliminary knowledge of the proposed course of study, and so far as there is room. The fees of students entering for the Associateship Course are per year £36 in the Royal College of Science, £38 in the City and Guilds College, £45 in the Royal School of Mines. A certain number of Royal Exhibitions and Free Studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the Science Examinations of the Board of Education. Particulars respecting these will be found in the regulations issued by the Board of Education. All communications respecting admission to or the work of the Imperial College should be addressed to the Secretary, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington. For further particulars concerning the work of the City and Guilds Engineering College, which forms the Engineering Department of the Imperial College, see p. 526.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the Astronomer Royal. The present Astronomer Royal is Mr. Frank Watson Dyson, F.R.S. The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. Another fine instrument is the astrophotographic equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The Greenwich section of this important work was completed at the end of 1909. The Thompson equatorial, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. The refractor is being used to determine the distances of stars. Photographs of comets, minor planets, and the faint satellites of Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune are regularly taken with the reflector. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference, giving a daily record of sunspots for the last 35 years. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the work. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they have some definite useful purpose in view, or have some scientific or official claim to the privilege. Secretary, H. Outhwaite. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, was built by an association of scientists who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh. In 1834 the Observatory was made over to the Crown, and the first Astronomer Royal for Scotland was appointed in the person of Thomas Henderson. In '89 the whole equipment of Lord Crawford's Observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, became the property of the Crown by the gift of the owner, and was added to the existing Royal Observatory, larger buildings and a new site at Blackford Hill being provided

by H.M. Government. The new Observatory was formally opened in '96. It consists of a T-shaped building, the principal portion of which, running east and west, is surmounted at each end by a copper dome, the larger of which, at the east end, covers a 15-inch equatorial refractor. The smaller one covers a Newtonian, with a mirror of 24 inches aperture. The meridian house farther west in the same line is provided with a transit circle having a telescope of 8½ inches aperture. To the south of the main buildings of the Observatory is the library, containing the whole of the valuable collection of astronomical books and manuscripts brought together by Lord Crawford at Duuecht, the library of the late Charles Babbage, the Comet library, which is specially rich, and the collection of old books and manuscripts of historic interest. The optical room, 60 feet long, is provided with a Foucault siderostat, with mirror 16 inches in diameter. Besides the chief instruments already mentioned, the Observatory has a 12-inch Browning reflector, a Zöllner's photometer, three 6-inch refractors, and a fine collection of physical apparatus—the latter including a very powerful electro-magnet. The Observatory is under the official control of the Scottish Office, to the chief of which Department, the Secretary for Scotland, a report on the work of the Observatory is presented annually by the Astronomer Royal

for Scotland. The scientific staff of the Observatory consists of the Director, Mr. R. A. Sampson, F.R.S., who is the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and three assistants.

Imperial Cancer Research. Extensive statistical and experimental researches are being carried out, and all reputed remedies are scientifically treated. Five reports on the investigations have been published: viz. "The Zoological Distribution, the Limitations to the Transmissibility, and Comparative Cytological Characters of Malignant New Growths" (1904); "The Statistical Investigation of Cancer" (1905); "The Growth of Cancer under Natural and Experimental Conditions" (1905); "The Third Scientific Report on the Investigations of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund" (1908); "The Fourth Scientific Report on Spontaneous Tumours in Mice, Cancerous Ancestry and the Incidence of Cancer in Mice, and the Behaviour of Tumour Cells during Propagation" (1911), published by Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Numerous other papers of importance have been published in the Royal Society Proceedings and in home and foreign journals. General Superintendent of Cancer Research and Director of the Laboratory, Dr. E. K. Bashford; Treasurer, Sir Henry Morris, Bart.; Sec., F. G. Hallett. Office, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment.

The British Museum. Founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were then designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened Jan. 15th, 1759. The Museum is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz. —on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books, prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, prehistoric, British, Anglo-Saxon, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman galleries; Gold Ornament Room, American collections, and the Waddesdon Room. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March and September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April, May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and

accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify from personal knowledge that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in 1910 was 739,837. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 219,274, a daily average of 726. Director and Principal Librarian, F. G. Kenyon, Esq., C.B., F.B.A., D.Litt.; Assistant Secretary, A. R. Dryhurst. The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum at Bloomsbury to South Kensington in 1880, the new Museum in Cromwell Road being opened in 1881. The departments are four in number—Zoology, Geology, Minerals, and Botany. In connection with the celebration of the Tercentenary of the Authorised Version of the Bible, there has been arranged an exhibition of the animals, plants, and minerals mentioned in the Bible, which will remain open during 1912. The Exhibition Galleries are open free daily except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The total number of visitors to the Natural History Museum in 1910 was 515,562, as compared with 535,116 in 1909. The number of visitors on Sundays in 1910 was 57,758, as against 61,465 in 1909. The number of students in the General Library and in the four Departments in 1910 was as follows: General Library, 2,177; Zoology, 12,443; Geology, 4,996; Minerals, 850; and Botany, 3,009, making a general total of 23,475. Director, L. Fletcher, M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Berlin), F.R.S.; Assistant Secretary, C. E. Fagan.

Science Museum, South Kensington. (Director, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.). Entrances in Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road. Under the control of the Board of

Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions, containing respectively: (a) Scientific Instruments and Apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (b) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (c) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (d) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British Patent Specifications. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day; from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and till 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On Sundays from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and till 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. Admission free, except to the Library.

Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington.—In 1879 the Solar Physics Committee was appointed by the Government "to advise on the methods of carrying on observations on Solar Physics," and the laboratories at the South Kensington Normal School of Science were made available for the extension of the work. In 1885 an important change was made in the organisation of the work. Up to that time the work done had been communicated to the Solar Physics Committee at specially convened meetings, the results then being forwarded to the Royal Society for publication. The new scheme left the initiation and direction of investigation in the hands of the director, an annual report of progress being presented to the committee. In 1902 the Observatory was separated from the Royal College of Science, and the main portion of the expenditure has from that time been provided out of the Civil Service estimates. The chief investigations carried on at the Observatory are grouped under four main heads:—A. **Solar Research.**—(1) **Sunspot Spectra.** Daily visual examination of the spectra of sunspots with a Rowland grating spectroscope attached to a 10-in. Cooke equatorial. Photographic records of spot spectra are also made with a large dispersion Littrow spectrograph of 20 ft. focal length with plane Rowland grating, in conjunction with a concave silver-on-glass mirror 12 in. diameter and 72 ft. focal length, fed by a Foucault siderostat of 12 in. aperture. (2) **Spectroheliograms of Solar Surface and Limb.** Whenever possible daily photographs of the solar flocculi and prominences are obtained in monochromatic calcium light with a powerful spectroheliograph used with a 12-in. Cooke photovisual objective fed with light by a Cooke siderostat having an 18-in. plane mirror. (3) **Tabulation of Variations of Solar Activity.** For investigating the variations of solar activity the areas of the solar flocculi are measured with a glass rseau on the original negatives. In consequence of the impossibility of obtaining a continuous record at Kensington, arrangements have been made whereby negatives taken with a similar instrument at the Indian Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal, are forwarded to Kensington for measurement.

The combination of the two series gives material for the determination of the "flocculi-areas" on nearly every day of the year. These are tabulated in comparison with the areas of sunspots supplied from the Greenwich measures. (4) **Solar Library.** A complete series of photographs of the solar surface from 1879 is available for study, both from the original negatives and prints on paper bound into annual volumes. With the advent of the new records of flocculi given by the spectroheliograph these volumes now include photographic prints showing the solar surface in ordinary light and in calcium monochromatic light for every available day of the year. B. **Research on the Classification of Stella Spectra.**—For investigating the various types of stellar spectra several objective-prism spectrographs of graduated power are employed: (1) 6-in. Henri object-glass of $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. focal length, used with one or two Henri objective prisms of 6 in. aperture and 45 degrees refracting angle. (2) Prismatic reflector of 9 in. aperture and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. focal length, used with one or two objective prisms 10 in. diameter and 11 degrees refracting angle. (3) Quartz-calcite spectrograph, with quartz lens of 2 in. diameter, 18-in. focal length, and Iceland spar objective prism of 30 degrees refracting angle for recording the extreme extensions of the stella spectra. (4) **Equatorial Newtonian reflector**, with silver-on-glass mirror 36 in. diameter, is employed for the examination of celestial spectra too faint to be recorded with the other instruments, and also for photography of spectra with slit spectrographs using either a prism-train or a diffraction grating. C. **Laboratory Investigations of Terrestrial Spectra.**—To facilitate the interpretation of the celestial spectra all the available terrestrial elements have been subjected to varied methods of volatilisation, and their resulting spectra photographed with high dispersion. The chief instrument for this work is the concave Rowland grating, 6-in. aperture, $21\frac{1}{2}$ ft. radius of curvature, taking plates 18 x 34 in., on which a region of about 1,100 tenths in the first order spectrum can be photographed at one exposure. For general survey purposes and preliminary examination of new spectra, a 2-prism spectrograph having lenses of 3-in. aperture and 54-in. focal length is employed, and for fainter spectra several other smaller spectrographs are available. D. **Investigations of the Relations existing between Solar and Terrestrial Phenomena.**—Taking the view that the measures of areas of sunspots, areas of flocculi, and frequency of prominences afford a criterion of the state of the solar activity, an extensive series of comparisons are being made of the periodic variations of these solar phenomena with the observed variations of terrestrial atmospheric phenomena.

The Radium Institute.—The Radium Institute, the foundation of which was due to the initiative of King Edward VII., was opened on Aug. 14th, 1911. The two main objects of the institution are the treatment of patients in direct relation with their ordinary medical attendants and the prosecution of researches into the effect of radium on the human organism in health and disease. Patron, his Majesty the King. Presidents, Viscount Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sir F. Treves; Medical Superintendent, A. E. Hayward Pinch.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Below will be found particulars of the more important Institutions not mentioned in other pages of the ANNUAL. The list does not pretend to be exhaustive.

Academies, The International Association of, was established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society, and now represents 20 academies and learned societies of Europe and America. The delegates of the constituent bodies meet once in every 3 years. Meetings were held in Paris 1901, London 1904, Vienna 1907. The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is one of the projects with which the Association is concerning itself; others are a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz, an Encyclopædia of Islam, and the question of the interchange of MSS. and books between different countries. In England the Royal Society represents the Science section, and the British Academy the Letters section of the Association.

Academy, The French (Académie Française), was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Thirty-four of the members receive 1,000 fr. a year, and six members receive 2,000 fr. a year. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1,000 fr. a year each. Forty-one "prix littéraires" and forty-three "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy.

Analysts, Society of Public, and other Analytical Chemists, 8 Duke St., Aldgate, E.C. Hon. Secs., A. Chaston Chapman and P. A. Ellis Richards.

Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of, 20, Buckingham Street, W.C. Sec., Thackeray Turner, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Ancient Monuments, Royal Commission. On Oct. 27th, 1908, H.M. the King appointed a Royal Commission to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in England from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation. **Chairman,** Lord Burghclere. **Members:** Earl of Plymouth, C.B.; Viscount Dillon; Lord Balcarras, M.P.; Sir H. H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., President Royal Archaeological Institute; Sir J. F. F. Horner, K.C.V.O.; Mr. E. J. Horniman, M.P.; Dr. F. J. Haverfield, LL.D., M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford; Mr. Leonard Stokes, late President R.I.B.A.; The Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O., Sec. Office of Works; Mr. J. G. N. Clift, Hon. Sec. British Archaeological Association. **Secretary,** George H. Duckworth, Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, Westminster, S.W.

Antiquaries of London, Society of, Burlington House, W. **Assist. Secretary,** H. S. Kingsford, M.A.

Apocrypha, International Society of the. Founded in 1905 to make more widely known

the value of the deuterio-canonical books of the Bible and to promote their more general study. The organ of the Society is *The International Journal of Apocrypha*, published quarterly. **Warden,** Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.; **Office,** 15, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Archaeological Association, The British. Hon. Sec., Allen S. Walker, 1, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, The Royal. Sec., G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A. **Office:** 19, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Archaeology, The London School of. The School hold definite courses of study in archaeological subjects relating to London or illustrating its architecture, history, etc. In connection with the school is a library and reading-room. **Hon. Sec.:** Rev. E. Shoolbred, 1, Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.

Architects, Royal Institute of British. Founded in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in '37, and obtained new charters in '87 and 1908. **Secretary,** Ian MacAlister, B.A. **Oxon. Offices,** 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Formed in '87. Elaborate and most valuable reports of its proceedings are published by the Association. 5, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Bibliographical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Sec.,** A. W. Pollard.

Biologists, Association of Economic. Founded to promote and advance the economic side of biological science. **Hon. Secs.:** W. E. Collinge, M.Sc., F.L.S., Uffington, Berkhamsted; W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., F.L.S., Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies. Incorporated by royal charter August 8th, 1902. The Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archaeology, and philology. The maximum number of ordinary Fellows is fixed at 100. At present there are 99, distributed under four main sectional Committees: (1) History and Archaeology—chairman, Dr. G. W. Prothero; (2) Philology—chairman, Dr. F. G. Kenyon; (3) Philosophy—chairman, Prof. B. Bosanquet; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—chairman, the Rt. Hon. Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P. **President:** Dr. Ward, Master of Peterhouse. **Secretary,** Prof. J. Gollancz, Litt.D. **Address:** Burlington House, W.

British Astronomical Association. Founded Oct. 1890. There are about 1,000 members, twelve "Observing Sections," and branches in Glasgow and Sydney, N.S.W. **Subscription** 10s. 6d. per annum; entrance fee 5s. **President,** E. B. Knobel, F.R.A.S. **Secs.,** Major F. L. Grant, M.A., F.R.A.S., and R. C. Slater, M.A.,

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

F.R.A.S. Assist. Sec., T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. Office, 136, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

British Numismatic Society. President, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A. Hon. Sec., W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. Ordinary members limited to 500. Office, 43, Bedford Square, W.C.

British Science Guild, formed in 1904, to bring before the Government the scientific aspects of all matters affecting the national welfare; to promote the application of scientific principles to industrial and general purposes, and to promote scientific education. President, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., F.R.S.; Hon. Treasurer, Lord Avebury; Hon. Assist. Treasurer, Lady Lockyer, 16, Penywern Road, S.W.; Hon. Secs., Sir Alexander Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., and Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin. Office, 199, Piccadilly, London, S.W.

Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Founded Nov. 1907, to explain and defend Buddhism. Membership open to persons of all religious persuasions. President, Caroline A. F. Rhys Davids, M.A.; Hon. Sec., F. J. Payne. Office, 46, Great Russell Street, W.C.

Chemical Industry, Society of. Founded 1881; Royal charter 1907. Membership 4,500. The London section holds meetings at Burlington House, W. Other sections in Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Birmingham, Canada, New England, New York, Scotland, Sydney, N.S.W., and Yorkshire. Meets in New York in 1912. President, Dr. Rudolph Messel; Secretary, C. G. Cresswell, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. President, Prof. Percy F. Frankland, LL.D., F.R.S.; Treasurer, Dr. Alexander Scott, M.A., F.R.S.; Hon. Secs., Prof. A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., and Dr. G. T. Morgan, F.I.C.; Foreign Sec., Dr. Horace T. Brown, F.R.S.; Assist. Sec., Stanley E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; Librarian, F. W. Clifford.

Chemistry, Institute of, of Great Britain and Ireland (incorporated by Royal Charter), 30, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. President, Dr. George Beilby, F.R.S.; Resident Registrar and Sec., R. B. Pilcher, F.C.I.S.

Civil Engineers, Institution of. Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated '28, supplemental charters '87 and '96. Members 2,321, associate members 4,890, honorary members 20, associates 244, and students 1,553; total 9,028. It has a library of 43,600 volumes, including 15,350 pamphlets. President, Dr. W. C. Unwin, F.R.S.; Sec., Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbery. Offices, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of, 64, Chancery Lane. President, Viscount Tredegar; Sec., Sir E. Vincent Evans.

Dante Society, 38, Conduit Street, W. President, The Marquis of San Giuliano, G.C.V.O.; Hon. Sec., Chevalier Ricci.

Egypt Exploration Fund. Founded in 1882. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the British Museum and various public collections in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount

of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season 1910-11 M. Naville continued his excavation at Abydos, which will be still further advanced in the winter of 1911-12. Thirty-one memoirs have been issued. In 1897 the Society started a **Græco-Roman Branch**. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society commenced in '90 an **Archæological Survey of Egypt**. The object of this survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley of the Nile between Cairo and Assouan. Up to the present time its work has been devoted to the celebrated XIIIth-dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, to the Old Kingdom tombs at Sheikh Said and El Gebrawi, and to the XVIIIth-dynasty tombs of El Amarna. For the last 18 years the Fund has published, under the editorship of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, an annual **Archæological Report on Egypt and Egyptology**, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Græco-Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated. A General Index to the first eighteen reports has just been issued. The Offices of the Fund are at 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. (opposite the British Museum). There is also an office at 527, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. President, Lord Cromer, O.M., P.C., G.C.B.; Sec., Miss Emily Paterson.

Engineering Standards Committee. The Committee is supported by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Under the Main Committee are 13 sectional committees, and under these 27 sub-committees. Standard rolled sections for constructional work, a standard specification for steel used in the hulls of ships, a specification for marine boiler steel, a specification for steel used in bridges and in general building construction, a standard specification for Portland cement, standard specifications for locomotive and rolling-stock material, standard designs of locomotives for Indian railways, standard screw threads, standard pipe threads, standard series of limits for running fits, standard pipe flanges, specifications for cast-iron pipes, specifications for wrought iron, standard rail-sections for railways, tramways, standards for carbon filament glow lamps, electricity supply meters, lamp holders, steel conduits for electrical wiring, standards for electrical pressure and frequency, speeds of generators, etc., have been or are being prepared by the committees. The necessary funds are provided by the sale of the Committee's publications, and the Committee are further supported by the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. Chairman, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S. Secretary, Mr. Leslie S. Robertson, M.Inst.C.E. Offices, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

English Association. Formed in 1907 to promote co-operation amongst all interested in English language and literature, to promote the due recognition of English as an essential element in the national education, and to discuss the methods of teaching English. Subscription 5s. per annum. Membership is open to all

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who are in sympathy with the objects, which the Association seeks to promote by the formation of local branches. There are branches in Birmingham, Bristol, Croydon, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Westmorland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Scotland, and South India. **President**, A. C. Bradley, LL.D.; **Hon. Gen. Sec.**, Percy Simpson, M.A., St. Olave's Grammar School, Tower Bridge, S.E.; **Sec.**, Miss E. Lee, 8, Mornington Avenue Mansions, West Kensington.

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. **Hon. Secs.**, Rev. George Wheeler, M.A., F.Z.S., and Commander J. J. Walker, M.A., R.N.

Ethological Society. The object is the study of human nature, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the intellect and character of man and the laws which govern their manifestation, and to apply it to the preservation of the mental health of the individual, to education, moral reform, and the solution of various sociological problems. **President**, Dr. B. Hollander; **Hon. Sec.**, Edgar Gardner, 57, Wimpole Street, W.

Folk-Lore Society. Meets at University College, Gower Street, W.C. **Sec.**, F. A. Milne, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, 38, Conduit Street, London, W. **Sec.**, Chevalier Ricci.

Geological Society of London. Issues a quarterly journal. **Secs.**, Prof. E. J. Garwood and Dr. A. Smith Woodward; **Assist. Sec.**, L. L. Belinfante, M.Sc.; Burlington House.

Geological Survey of Great Britain. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. It is now under the Board of Education. The maps and memoirs can be obtained from the agents who sell the maps of the Ordnance Survey (*q.v.*). The Survey, with the associated Museum of Practical Geology, is under a Director—Dr. J. J. H. Teall. **Office**: 28, Jermyn Street, S.W.

Geological Survey of Ireland. This was formerly a branch of the above, but since 1905 has been a distinct organisation under the Irish Department of Agriculture. **Director**, Prof. G. A. J. Cole. **Office**, 14, Hume Street, Dublin.

Geologists' Association meets at University College, Gower Street. **President**, William Hill, F.G.S.; **Sec.**, G. W. Young, F.G.S., 34, Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, W.

Gresham College. Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5th, 1575, bequeathed his residence, called Gresham House, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. In '76 the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each

year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: **Physic**, F. M. Sandwith, M.D.; **Rhetoric**, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; **Astronomy**, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; **Law**, W. Blake Odgers, M.A., LL.D., K.C.; **Geometry**, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; **Music**, Sir J. F. Bridge, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.; **Divinity**, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D.; **Clerk to the Gresham Committee**, Geo. Holmes Blakesley, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

Hakluyt Society. **Agent**, B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; **Hon. Sec.**, J. A. J. de Villiers, British Museum, W.C.

Harleian Society, 140, Wardour Street, W. **Hon. Sec. and Treasurer**, W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.

Harvelian Society, Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W. **Hon. Secs.**, E. Laming Evans, F.R.C.S.; G. A. H. Barton, M.D.

Historical Association, The 6, South Sq., Gray's Inn, W.C. **Sec.**, Miss M. B. Curran.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of the civil, ecclesiastical, literary or scientific history of Great Britain and Ireland. Numerous reports and many appendixes thereto have been issued by the Commission, describing some hundreds of private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: The Master of the Rolls (chairman); the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; the Earl of Dartmouth; Viscount Morley, O.M.; Lord Fitzmaurice; Lord Alverstone; Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G.; Lord Lindley; Sir Edward Fry; Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; and Prof. C. H. Firth, M.A., with Mr. R. A. Roberts as **secretary**. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. **Office**, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Hygiene, Incorporated Institute of. Examinations in hygiene are held in January and July. **Gen. Director and Secretary**, J. Grant Ramsay. **Office**, 34, Devonshire Street, Harley Street, London, W.

Incorporated Society of Authors. Established in 1884 to defend the interests of members producing literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain their rights, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to help them to recover accounts and moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, or for infringement, etc. Monthly organ *The Author*. Membership 2,300. **President**, Mr. Thomas Hardy, O.M.; **Sec.**, G. Herbert Thring. **Office**, 39, Old Queen Street, S.W.

Institute of Metals. (Incorporated 1910.) Founded 1908 with the view of increasing knowledge in regard to the production, manu-

facture, and use of the non-ferrous metals and their alloys. It publishes papers on metallurgical subjects in the form of a "Journal," and offers a means of communication between members upon questions relating to the manufacture of metals. **President**, Sir Gerard Muntz, Bart.; **Secretary**, G. Shaw Scott, M.Sc.

Institution of Automobile Engineers. Founded to promote the science and practice of engineering as applied to the construction of automobiles, and all forms of self-propelled and mechanically propelled vehicles. Monthly meetings are held Oct. to May. **President**, L. A. Legros; **Secretary**, Basil H. Joy, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. Telephone, Victoria, 6076. T.A. "Autinst, London."

Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. **Secretary**, P. F. Rowell; **Chief Clerk**, R. H. Tree.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Instituted in 1847 to promote the science and practice of mechanical engineering. There are now 5,555 members. Monthly meetings are held in London from October to April. A meeting at an engineering centre is also arranged usually for the week preceding the August Bank Holiday. **President**, Edward B. Ellington; **Secretary**, Edgar Worthington, B.Sc., Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Founded 1892 to promote the general advancement of mining and metallurgical science. The constitution embraces members, associates, and students. Ordinary meetings are held monthly, October to May; the annual general meeting in March. The Council awards the Institution gold medal, and other gold medals, premiums, postgraduate scholarships and prizes. **President**, H. Livingstone Sulman; **Secretary**, C. McDermid, Salisbury House, E.C.

International Statistical Institute. Established in 1885 by an assembly of statisticians from all parts of the world which met in London. Meetings have since been held at Rome, Paris, Vienna, Chicago, Berne, St. Petersburg, Christiania, Budapest, Berlin, London, Copenhagen, and The Hague. The membership is limited to 200. The object of the Institute is to compare the work and method of statistical inquiry in different States, and to deal with such subjects as emigration and immigration, foreign trade, vital statistics, etc. **President**, Luigi Bodio, Rome; **Gen. Sec.**, Dr. H. W. Methorst, 18, Sweetlinkstraat, The Hague (Netherlands); **Treasurer**, Major P. G. Craigie, 9, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.

Irish Language Society for the Preservation of the. Founded 1876. There are Professorships of Irish in Dublin University, National University of Ireland, Queen's University, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, and Galway Colleges, Catholic Training College (for teachers), Drumcondra, etc. Irish-speaking Inspectors are sent to the schools; Irish is used as a medium for instruction in Irish-speaking districts. Of the Society's books 357,394 have been sold in Ireland. **President**, Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; **Secs.**, J. J. MacSweeney, R.I.A., and J. F. Weldrick, F.R.S.A.I. **Offices**, 6, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Iron and Steel Institute. Founded 1869; incorporated by Royal Charter '99. Meetings held half yearly. The Council awards annually

research scholarships founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has presented the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose. **President**, The Duke of Devonshire; **Sec.**, George C. Lloyd, 28, Victoria Street, S.W. Tel. 853 Victoria.

Japan Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Secs.**, Y. Komma and Lieut.-Col. R. Holbeche; **Assistant Sec.**, A. E. Brice.

Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, W. **Gen. Sec.**, Dr. B. D. Jackson.

Literature, Royal Society of, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Sec.**, Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. **Principal Librarian and Sec.**, R. W. Frazer, LL.B., C.E., I.C.S. (retired).

Mining Engineers, Institution of. Founded July 1st, 1889, for the advancement of the sciences of geology, mining, and metallurgy. **Hon. members**, 21; **members**, including associate members, associates, students, and subscribers, 3,238; **total**, 3,259. **President**, W. E. Garforth; **Hon. Sec.**, Prof. L. T. O'Shea; **Assist. Sec.**, Percy Strzelecki. **Offices**, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Museums Association. Founded in 1890 under the auspices of the late Sir W. H. Flower to promote the educational and scientific work of museums and art galleries. Annual congresses are held. **Organ**, *Museums Journal*. **Secretary**, E. E. Lowe, Museum, Leicester; **Editor**, F. R. Rowley, Museum, Exeter.

National Home-Reading Union. This Society was founded 1880. **President**, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. **Chairman of Council**, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; **Chairman of Executive Committee**, J. W. Mackail, M.A., LL.D. **Hon. Sec.**, Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham. **Secretary**, Miss A. M. Read; **Office**, 12, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

National Library of Wales. Founded by Royal Charter, March 1907, for the furtherance in Wales of higher education and literary and scientific research, and for the collection and preservation of the literature of the Celtic peoples. The Library is at present in a temporary home in Aberystwyth. A new building to cost about £200,000 is in course of erection on a magnificent site given by Lord Rendel, on a hill overlooking the town. The foundation-stone was laid by his Majesty the King, July 15th, 1911. Several collections have been added to the Library by gift and by purchase, the most valuable and important being the library of Sir John Williams, Bart., G.C.V.O., which includes the Hengwrt and Peniarth Manuscripts, the finest collection of Welsh MSS. extant; rare early Welsh books from Shirburn Castle collected early in the 18th century by the Rev. Moses Williams; and manuscripts and rare books from several other sources, collected during forty years by Sir John Williams. The funds of the Library are derived from a grant in aid voted annually by Parliament, the amount for 1911-12 being £4,500. **President**, Sir John Williams, Bart., G.C.V.O. **Librarian**, John Ballinger, M.A.

National Trust (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty). **Sec.**, Mr. S. H. Hamer. **Office**, 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Palaontographical Society. A publishing body established in 1847 for the issue of figures

and descriptions of British fossils. **President**, Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S.; **Secretary**, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S.; **British Museum** (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W. **Publishing Agents**, Dulau & Co., Ltd., Soho Square.

Palestine Exploration Fund, The, was founded June 22nd, 1865, for the purpose of conducting systematic and scientific research in the Holy Land. Its work is conducted on strictly scientific principles, and aims at the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of the Holy Land. The Society's organ is the *Quarterly Statement*, and it has a long list of valuable publications. **President**, The Archbishop of Canterbury; **Hon. Secretary**, J. D. Crace; **Assist. Sec.**, Archibald C. Dickie. **Office**, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.

Pali Text Society. Founded 1882. Two volumes issued annually post-free to subscribers. Subscription, £1 1s. per annum. (Extra series of translations; list on application.) **Chairman**, Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D., F.B.A. **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Rhys-Davids, M.A., Harboro Grange, Ashton-on-Mersey.

Percy Sladen Memorial Fund, to assist research in natural science, more especially in zoology, geology, and anthropology, will doubtless materially aid many departments of biology. **Clerk**, A. W. Kappel. **Office**, Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Photographic Society, Royal, 35, Russell Square, W.C. **President**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Redesdale, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., F.L.S., F.R.P.S. **Secretary**, J. McIntosh, F.R.P.S.

Psychical Research, The Society for. Founded 1882, under the presidency of the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick, to investigate telepathy, hypnotism, and such phenomena as apparitions at time of death, etc. On these and allied subjects a large number of reports are to be found in the *Proceedings* of the Society, of which 24 volumes have already been published. For a general review of the Society's work, see Mr. F. W. H. Myers's "Human Personality" (1903) and the *Proceedings* published since that date. The Society has about 1,200 members and associates. **Sec.**, Miss I. Newton. **Offices** and Library, 20, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The Institute publishes a half-yearly journal and a monthly entitled *Man*. **Hon. Sec.**, T. A. Joyce, M.A.; **Treasurer**, J. Gray, B.Sc.; **Assistant Sec.**, E. W. Martindell, M.A. **Offices**, 50, Great Russell Street, W.C.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., London, W. Publishes a quarterly journal, (subscription 30s. per annum, or 12s. per part). "Oriental Translation Fund," 20 vols. (New Series) published, and Asiatic Society Monographs, 12 vols. published. **Prize Publication Fund**, 3 vols. published. **President**, Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I., etc. **Secretary**, Miss Hughes.

Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House. **President**, F. W. Dyson, M.A., F.R.S.; **Secs.**, A. R. Hinks, M.A., and S. A. Saunderson, M.A.; **Assist. Sec.**, W. H. Wesley.

Royal Botanic Society. Incorporated 1839. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent. The Society is composed of Fellows and members. A School of Practical Gardening has been estab-

lished. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season (admission 2s. 6d.). **President**, H.H. The Duke of Teck; **Secretary**, J. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.; **Library and Office**, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East. It confers the F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. and L.R.C.P. **President**, Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; **Treasurer**, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bart., M.D.; **Registrar**, J. A. Ormerod, M.D.; **Secretary**, W. Fleming.

Royal College of Surgeons of England. Incorporated 1800. Confers the F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.S. **President**, Sir Henry T. Butlin, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.C.S. The nucleus of the present Museum (Conservator, Prof. Arthur Keith, M.D.) was the celebrated Hunterian collection. The Library (**Librarian**, Victor G. Plarr, M.A.), for the use of Fellows and members, contains about 60,000 volumes. **Sec.**, S. Forrest Cowell, M.A., 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Royal Dublin Society. Founded in 1731 for the advancement of Agriculture and other branches of industry, and of Science and Art. The papers read at the Society's meetings are published in the Society's "Scientific Transactions and Proceedings" and "Economic Proceedings." **Hon. Secs.**, R. G. Carden, D.L., and Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D. **Office**, Leinster House, Dublin.

Royal Economic Society. Incorporated 1902. Founded, under the name of the British Economic Association, in 1890. Has for its object the general advancement of economic knowledge. A Congress of the Society is held periodically upon two successive days for the discussion of social and economic questions. The *Journal of the Society*, published quarterly, numbers among its contributors the leading economists of all countries. From time to time the Society appoints special committees of investigation to report upon economic questions of current interest. It further undertakes the occasional republication of rare economic works. **President**, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., F.R.S. Applications for Fellowship should be addressed to the **Secretary**, Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. Editorial communications should be addressed to Mr. J. M. Keynes, King's College, Cambridge.

Royal Geographical Society (1, Savile Row, W.) was founded in 1830. It annually awards three medals and other honours to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of Schools of geography in Oxford and Cambridge. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. There is free admission for the public to the map room. In 1911 the **Founder's medal** was given to Col. P. K. Kozloff, the **Patron's medal** to Dr. J. B. Charcot, the **Victoria Research medal** to Capt. H. B. Lyons, R.E., F.R.S. During the year 292 Fellows and 2 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and in May 1911 there was a total of 4,867 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

report presented at the anniversary meeting (May 23rd) showed that the income of the Society during 1910 had been £14,266, and the expenditure £13,621, while the total assets amounted to £69,000. **President**, Rt. Hon. Earl Curzon of Kedleston; **Hon. Secs.**, Sir Duncan A. Johnston, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., and Capt. H. G. Lyons, R.E., F.R.S.; **Sec.**, J. Scott Keltie, LL.D.

Royal Historical Society, 6 and 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. **Hon. Sec.**, H. E. Malden, M.A.

Royal Horticultural Society, Incorporated 1809. There are over 12,000 members. **Gardens**, Wisley, Surrey. A new laboratory was opened in July 1907. **President**, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart.; **Sec.**, Rev. W. Wilks, M.A. **Exhibition Hall and Offices**, Vincent Square, Westminster.

Royal Institute of Public Health. Founded in 1886 to provide a central institution in London for the training of medical practitioners desirous of obtaining the diploma in Public Health; to provide the means whereby municipal and other authorities can obtain reliable bacteriological and chemical analysis, and to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of preventive medicine. Courses of lectures, followed by examination, are regularly arranged to meet the requirements of women health visitors and school nurses. Two courses of lectures are annually given to officers of the Territorial Force and others on "Army Sanitation." Publishes an official *Journal*. **Principal**, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. **Edin.**; **Hon. Sec.**, James Cantlie, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. **Office**, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. **Chief objects**: To prosecute scientific and literary research; to illustrate and diffuse the principles of inductive and experimental science; to promote social intercourse among lovers of science, and to afford to them opportunities for collective and individual study. The Institution includes **Laboratories** for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the **Laboratories** the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, Lord Rayleigh, and Joseph John Thomson have been conducted. It gives public lectures, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model-room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is £10 10s., which includes the first year's annual subscription of £5 5s.; or a life composition of 60 guineas may be paid. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. **House**, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; **President**, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, Sir William Crookes, O.M., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; **Hon. Professor of Natural Philosophy**, the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Professor of Natural Philosophy**, Sir J. J. Thomson, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Chemistry**, Sir James Dewar, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Physiology**, F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.; **Assistant Sec. and Librarian**, Henry Young; **Assistant Librarian**, R. Cory.

Royal Irish Academy. A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. **President**, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., C.V.O.; **Secretary**, John A. McClelland, Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Resident Sec.**, R. Macalister, LL.D., 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Royal Meteorological Society, 70, Victoria Street, London, S.W. **Sec.**, W. Marriott.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. **President**, H. G. Plimmer, F.R.S.; **Secs.**, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D., F.R.S.E., and F. Shillington scales, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.).

Royal Numismatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W. **Secs.**, J. Allan, M.A., M.R.A.S., and F. A. Walters, F.S.A.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88, "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge granted in London and in provincial centres, in India, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Hong Kong, and the Dominion of Canada, and are at present arranged for Meat Inspectors, and for Women Health Visitors and School Nurses. Examinations are also held in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works, and in Hygiene in its bearing on school life. The *Journal* of the Institute is published monthly. The **Parkes Museum**, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature. **Secretary**, E. White Wallis, F.S.S. **Offices**, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Royal Scottish Geographical Society. Founded 1884; 2,500 members, including 260 ladies. Meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Dundee and Aberdeen, and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* is published monthly. **President**, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stair; **Editor**, Miss M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc.; **Secretary**, Geo. G. Chisholm, M.A., B.Sc.; **Chief Clerk**, Geo. Walker. **Headquarters**, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society, formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II. in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Promoting Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, Buchanan, Sylvester and Hughes medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, the Sylvester, which is given triennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, but only goes to distinguished savants. There are upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members.

Fellows elected, 1911: H. T. Barnes, A. J. Brown, J. B. Cohen, W. E. Dixon, F. G. Douman, E. H. Hills, W. H. Lang, J. B. Leathes, E. A. Minchin, R. Muir, R. D. Oldham, R. I. Pocock, A. W. Porter, H. W. Richmond, G. G. Stoney. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains over 80,000 volumes, and there is a small collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **President**, Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., D.C.L., Sc.D.; **Treasurer**, A. B. Kempe, M.A., D.C.L.; **Secs.**, Prof. Sir J. Larmor, D.C.L., D.Sc., and Prof. Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc.; **Foreign Sec.**, Sir William Crookes, O.M., D.Sc.; **Assistant Sec.**, Robert Harrison, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W. **President**, Sir Henry Morris, Bart., F.R.C.S.; **Hon. Secs.**, Arthur Latham, M.D., and H. S. Pendlebury, F.R.C.S.; **Sec.**, J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.

Royal Statistical Society. Founded in 1834, and incorporated by royal charter in '37. It has accumulated an extensive library (amounting at the present time to upwards of 50,000 volumes), bearing on statistical and economic subjects. Throughout the session papers on statistical subjects are read and discussed at its monthly meetings. Two medals, the Guy and the Howard, are usually awarded each year for statistical research. The *Journal* (published monthly from December to July inclusive) contains a valuable record of the progress of statistical science. **President**, The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; **Hon. Secs.**, R. H. Rew (and *foreign*), G. Udny Yule, and A. W. Flux, M.A.; **Assist.-Sec.**, C. M. Kahan, B.A. **Office**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

St. Delinolf's Library, Hawarden, of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. The library includes the whole of Mr. Gladstone's personal collection, and amounts to more than 43,000 volumes. There is a residence with accommodation for 20 students. Board and lodging are here provided at 27s. 6d. a week. **Warden**, Rev. Canon Gilbert C. Joyce, D.D.

Selborne Society. Formed in 1885 to perpetuate the memory of Gilbert White, and promote the study of natural history, etc. **President**, Lord Avebury; **Hon. Sec.**, Wilfred Mark Webb, F.L.S., 42, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Society of Engineers (Incorporated). Formed by the amalgamation of the Society of Engineers (established 1854) and the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society (founded 1859). Meetings are held at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment, W.C., on the first Monday in each month from October to June (except January). **President**, F. G. Bloyd; **Sec.**, A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. (Engineering) London, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.K.S.I. **Offices**, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. 244, Victoria.

South African Association for the Advancement of Science. Founded 1902. Headquarters Cape Town. Membership about 700. There are 4 sections constituted. **President**, Thos. Muir, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. **Hon. Gen. Secs.**, Dr. C. F. Juritz, M.A., F.I.C., Cape Town; K. T. A. Innes, F.R.A.S., Johannesburg. **Assist. Gen. Secs.**, G. F. Britten and W. Versteid, P.O. Box 1497, Cape Town.

Victoria Institute. Founded in 1865 to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons, in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed transactions of the Society. The number of members and associates is nearly 900, about one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. **President**, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; **Sec.**, Frederic S. Bishop, M.A., 1, Adelphi Terrace House, W.C.

Wales, Ancient Monuments of. A Royal Commission was appointed in Aug. 1908 to make an inventory of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions of Wales from the earliest times, and to specify those most worthy of preservation. The members are Sir John Rhys (chairman), Prof. Sir Edward Anwyl, M.A., Prof. R. C. Bosanquet, Sir E. Vincent Evans, Messrs. R. Hughes, J.P., Rev. G. Hartwell Jones, D.D., and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Morgan, R.E. **Secretary**, Edward Owen, F.S.A., barrister-at-law. The offices of the Commission are at Royal Commissions House, S.W. The Commission has issued Reports for the years 1909 and 1910, and a volume of Inventories of the Monuments of Montgomeryshire.

Wales, National Museum of. Incorporated by Royal Charter, March 19th, 1907, Sir Alfred Thomas, D.L., being the first President; the Rt. Hon. Lord Mostyn, Vice-President; and Major-Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, Bart., M.P., Treasurer. The Court of Governors consists of persons nominated by the Lord President of the Privy Council, Members of Parliament for Welsh Constituencies, representatives of the University of Wales, and the educational bodies and others co-opted by the Court itself. The Museum is located in Cardiff, and the Cardiff Corporation has given a magnificent site of four acres for the Museum, in close proximity to, and in line with, the City Hall and Law Courts, and has promised to hand over the collections of the Municipal Museum, and to contribute annually the proceeds of a half-penny rate towards its maintenance. A new building for the Museum is in course of erection from plans by Messrs. Smith & Brewer, of London. **Director of the Museum**, William Evans Hoyle, M.A., D.Sc.

Zoological Society of London. Founded 1826. The number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, 1911, was 4,349. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the **Offices and Library**, at the Society's new buildings in Regent's Park, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. Admission to the Gardens 6d. on Monday, 1s. the rest of the week, children 6d. all days. Reduced prices to parties of 50 and upwards. On Sundays the Gardens are only open to Fellows and their friends. **President**, The Duke of Bedford, K.G.; **Secretary**, P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. **Superintendent of Gardens and Curator of Mammals**, R. I. Pocock, F.R.S.; **Curator of Birds**, D. Seth-Smith; **Curator of Reptiles**, M. E. G. Boulanger.

ART, MUSIC, LITERATURE, AND THE DRAMA.

ART IN 1911.

The Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opened on Jan. 2nd, was entirely composed of the works of five recently deceased British artists—Sir William Quiller Orchardson, R.A., William Powell Frith, R.A., Robert Walker Macbeth, R.A., John Macallan Swan, R.A., and David Farquharson, A.R.A. It was impossible, unfortunately, to represent with any degree of completeness the work of any of these artists. In the case of Sir William Orchardson, although many fine paintings were shown, as many or more were for various reasons unobtainable. The Orchardsons in the Winter Exhibition included the artist's famous portraits of Sir Walter Gilbey, Lord Swaythling, and Mrs. Joseph; and his pictures "The Young Duke," "The Challenge," "The Borgia," and "On the North Foreland." The King lent for a time Frith's "Life at the Seaside," or "Ramsgate Sands," as it is sometimes called; and the Swans included, besides a number of that artist's remarkable drawings of animals, his picture "Polar Bears," and many examples of his skill as a sculptor. Among the paintings by Macbeth were several of the most striking of his early works, such as "A Lincolnshire Gang" and the "Potato Harvest in the Fens"; and the art of David Farquharson was seen at its best in "Full Moon and Spring Tide."

The committee of arrangement of the Summer Exhibition was composed of Sir L. Alma-Tadema, Mr. A. S. Cope, Mr. S. A. Forbes, Sir George Frampton, Mr. Arthur Hacker, Mr. C. N. Hemy, Sir Frank Short, and Mr. J. Belcher. The works of art submitted by outsiders to the judgment of the Royal Academy Council numbered 11,444, a decrease of 41 from the figures of the preceding year. Of these works 1,746 ultimately found places in the exhibition, in addition to 229 contributed by members. The works purchased by the Chantrey Trustees were the group in bronze and other metals by Mr. W. Reynolds-Stephens, "A Royal Game" (£1,700); a sea-piece by Mr. Julius Olsson, "Moonlit Shore" (£400); and a bronze bust, "Dolce far Niente" (£52 10s.), by Mr. A. J. Leslie. The other pictures sold included "Fatima" (£370), by Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, R.A.; "The Old Pier Steps" (£350), by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, R.A.; "Maggiore: Silver-grey" (£262 10s.), and "Mackerel in the Bay: Durdle Door" (£630), by Mr. David Murray, R.A.; "A Waterfall" (£500) and "The Loggia" (£300), by Mr. J. S. Sargent, R.A.; "Gentle Love" (£200), by Mr. Charles Sims, A.R.A.; "Hagar and Ishmael," by Mr. Edward Stott, A.R.A.; "The Heart of Somerset" (£735), by Mr. Alfred Parsons, R.A.; "Spate on the Ewe" (£200), by Mr. Finlay Mackinnon; "A Sheltered Bay" (£262), by Mr. Mark Fisher, A.R.A.; "The Dove" (£735), by Mr. Arnesby Brown, A.R.A.; "A Thames Backwater" (£262 10s.), by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, R.A.; "Gleaming Waters" (£525), by Mr. H. S. Tuke, A.R.A.; and "Maternity" (£250), by Mr. Walter Langley.

The winter was marked by the showing at the Grafton Gallery of a collection of so-called "Post-Impressionist" pictures, which attracted great crowds of the curious, and, as later exhibitions proved, was not without some effect

on a few of our younger artists. A very interesting exhibition, chiefly of lent pictures, was held at the same gallery in the summer by the International Society. The exhibition contained, among other things, some beautiful examples of the early work of Millais, but it did not enjoy the success it deserved. The tropical heat of the summer, and the Coronation festivities, disturbed seriously all the exhibitions of the London season. The Grafton Gallery was the scene in the autumn of a fine exhibition of Old Masters, held in aid of the funds of the National Gallery. A large and attractive exhibition of British pictures and sculpture was held at the White City. The exhibition of the work of a follower of Whistler, Mr. Greaves, at the gallery of Mr. William Marchant, was in some respects sensational, and was the cause of an amusing newspaper controversy.

Mr. John H. Bacon, A.R.A., was commissioned to paint the official picture of the Coronation; Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., to paint the State portrait of the King; and Mr. William Llewellyn the State portrait of the Queen. The great memorial to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace was unveiled. A K.C.B. was bestowed upon Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., and the C.V.O. upon Sir Aston Webb, R.A., the sculptor and architect respectively of the memorial. Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A., a sculptor of Australian birth, and the architect Mr. Edwin L. Lutyens, were chosen to design and execute the proposed Memorial to King Edward the Seventh, which it was intended to erect in the Green Park. However, objections were raised to the site chosen, and the consideration of the whole matter was postponed. Great progress was made in the work of extending the British Museum; and at the National Gallery the new rooms that have been in course of construction for some time past were thrown open to the public. The finest of the new rooms has been devoted to masterpieces of the British school, but the re-hanging of the galleries, consequent upon the extensions, is still incomplete. A notable addition was made to the National Gallery by the purchase from the Countess of Carlisle of the famous Mabuse "The Adoration of the Kings," a picture that had long been one of the principal treasures of the Castle Howard collection. The price paid by the trustees was £40,000, a very large sum, but less, it is believed, than the market value of the picture. On the other hand, the National Gallery lost the chance of acquiring one of the most famous pictures in the world, "The Mill," the superb landscape by Rembrandt that was acquired by the grandfather of the present Lord Lansdowne a century ago, and had since remained in possession of the family. "The Mill" could have been obtained for the nation for about £100,000, and it was exhibited for a short time at the National Gallery in the hope that the money might be raised by public subscription. Unfortunately, this was impossible, and "The Mill" was sold by Lord Lansdowne in the summer to an American collector, Mr. Widener. The sensational theft of Leonardo's "Gioconda" from the Louvre caused some discussion about the protection of works of art in our own national collections.

A new museum, for which great developments should be in store, was founded at Kensington Palace. The London Museum, as it is to be called, will illustrate everything concerning the history and surroundings of the greatest city in the world, and Mr. Guy Laking, its energetic director, has already secured for it a great number of objects of peculiar interest. One of these is a Roman boat, which was found embedded in the mud of the Thames on the site of the new London County Council Hall. The remarkable collection of old English costumes formed by Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., has also been acquired for the London Museum, the opening of which is eagerly anticipated. The title of "Royal" was granted by the King's command to the Society of Portrait Painters. The "Walpole" Society was founded for the purpose of studying the history and achievements of the earlier artists of England. The dismantling of a famous example of early English architecture, Tattershall Castle, was an unfortunate incident that caused much painful feeling and brought forth many protests in the newspapers.

Lord Sackville's collection at Knole lost one of its finest canvases by the sale to some unnamed purchaser of the well-known group of

Elizabeth Linley (Mrs. Sheridan) and her brother, by Gainsborough. It was stated that £40,000 was paid for the picture. Another remarkable sale was that of a Titian discovered by Sir Hugh Lane at Christie's five or six years ago and bought by him for 2,100 guineas. The Titian was exhibited at the National Gallery Loan Exhibition at the Grafton Gallery two years ago. It was very much admired, and £30,000 was paid for it by the English collector who purchased the picture from Sir Hugh Lane in the spring. A surprising boom in Raeburns was the great feature of the auction sales of the year. The capable workmanship of the eminent Scottish painter has been steadily gaining increased favour for some time, but no one anticipated that one of his pictures would realise at auction a sum far greater than any work by such masters as Reynolds and Gainsborough has fetched under the hammer. The Raeburn in question, a full-length of Mrs. Robertson Williamson, was sold for 22,300 guineas. Another portrait by Raeburn was sold at Christie's a little later for 14,000 guineas. Other notable auction-sale prices were 12,500 guineas for a Carpaccio, 10,800 guineas for a Botticelli, and £5,400 for a set of Durer's woodcuts.

MUSIC.

Undoubtedly the feature of the "grand" season at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, which opened on April 22nd, and concluded on July 31st, was the appearance of the Russian Imperial Ballet, whose performances, it is no exaggeration to say, created a furor. London opera-goers had been prepared for the rare accomplishments of this company, and the striking beauty of the ballets they presented, by the sensation they had made in Paris shortly before their arrival in this country. But the success achieved by the troupe at Covent Garden probably exceeded anticipations, and led to their re-engagement by the syndicate for the autumn season. Tamar Karsavina, who had previously visited London, was the *première ballerine*, and Vaslav Nijinsky the *premier danseur*, and although the other leading performers were of high merit, the two artists mentioned, by their remarkable graces, outshone the rest. A striking feature, moreover, of these performances was the beauty and excellence of the ensemble, while both musically and pictorially the ballets reached a high and exceptional artistic level. Among the works presented were "Le Pavillon d'Armide" (with music by M. Tchernépine, who conducted all the ballets); "Scheherazade," composed by Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Les Sylphides" and "Le Carnaval," the last two deriving particular charm from the music respectively of Chopin and Schumann, as scored for orchestra by various well-known Russian composers. In its general scheme the opera season hardly offered any features of surpassing interest. The chief novelty was Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West" ("The Girl of the Golden West"), which had been produced at the Metropolitan, New York, in the previous autumn. Although the work contained a good deal of skilfully wrought music, characteristic in its idiom of the Italian composer, the latter's inspiration was found to have served him far less well than in "Madama Butterfly" and the previous operas from his

pen. The production, indeed, was chiefly remarkable for Emmy Destinn's fine embodiment of the heroine. The only other novelties were Massenet's "Thaïs"—of which the original Paris production occurred in 1894—and Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segretto di Susanne" ("The Secret of Suzanne"), a pleasing little work in one act, of which the music—simple, graceful, and fluent—proved very much better than the trivial "plot." Massenet's opera was produced on a scale of lavishness hardly justified by the intrinsic merits of the work, which does not represent the French composer at his best. Melba and Tetrassini again appeared during the season in rôles long identified with them.

On July 26th a gala performance took place "in honour of the Coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary," and, attended by their Majesties and a brilliant company, proved a picturesque function, the house being beautifully decorated. Excerpts were given from "Aida," "Roméo et Juliette," and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and the Russian Ballet appeared.

The operas mounted during the season, and the number of representations of each, were as follows: "Aida" (5), "Barbiere di Siviglia" (3), "La Bohème" (5), "Carmen" (1), "Ballo in Maschera" (2), "Faust" (2), "Girl of the Golden West" (5), "Lakmé" (3), "Louise" (7), "Madama Butterfly" (6), "Pagliacci" (3), "Pelléas et Mélisande" (3), "Rigoletto" (6), "Roméo et Juliette" (4), "La Sonnambula" (1), "Samson et Dalila" (6), "Thaïs" (3), "La Traviata" (6), "Gli Ugonotti" (3), "Il Segretto di Susanne" (3). Twelve performances, including matinees, were devoted exclusively to the Russian Ballet.

In the autumn the Grand Opera Syndicate held a season of German Opera and Russian Ballet at Covent Garden. Beginning on Oct. 19th, three complete cycles of Wagner's "Ring" were given, conducted by Franz Schalk, of the Imperial Opera House, Vienna.

The list of artists included several who have won distinction in Wagner's music-dramas, among them being Borghild Langaard-Bryhn, Minnie Saltzmann-Stevens, Kirkby Lunn, Peter Cornelius, Hans Bechstein, and Anton van Rooy. Other operas from the Wagnerian repertory were also mounted. Humperdinck's "Königskinder," which had proved one of the successes of the last season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was also produced for the first time in this country. Alternately with the opera performances, the Russian Ballet, reinforced by Mlle. Pavlova, appeared, having been re-engaged on the strength of the signal success they achieved on the same stage during the summer. The season lasted eight weeks.

The well-known American impresario Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, who had shown so much enterprise in connection with opera-giving at the New York Manhattan, fulfilled his promise of erecting a new Opera House in London. The site chosen was Kingsway, and here a building was set up—at a cost, it was stated, of over £200,000—in accordance with every modern advance in comfort, stage equipment, etc. Seating accommodation was provided for 2,700, the holding "capacity" of the house representing £2,000. Mr Hammerstein had drawn up a repertory of thirty-two operas, and inaugurated a twenty weeks' season on Nov. 13th with "Quo Vadis," a work, composed by Jean Nougès, which had met with considerable success both in Paris and New York.

The Concert Season.—Although in respect of the number of concerts and recitals given the season of 1911 proved a very busy one, it brought no little disappointment to artists and entrepreneurs who had based hopes of financial success on the expected invasion of visitors to London for the Coronation festivities. As a matter of fact, the latter interfered appreciably with nearly all public amusements, since they practically monopolised attention. Moreover, the protracted spell of exceptionally hot weather made the public disinclined for indoor entertainments.

An interesting feature of the season was the London Musical Festival, held at Queen's Hall in the latter part of May. No such festival had been organised in London for a good many years, the previous one having been given, under Mr. Robert Newman's management, in 1899. The week's music began on May 22nd, and at the concert on the 24th occurred the first performance of Edward Elgar's second Symphony, in E flat. The event excited a good deal of interest, and the work, which was conducted by the composer, received an enthusiastic welcome. Critical opinion was divided, however, on the relative merits of the symphony and its predecessor. That the novelty contained many passages of considerable beauty, as well as of characteristic energy and vigour, was nevertheless acknowledged on all hands. The same evening witnessed the production of of Bantock's symphonic poem, "Dante and Beatrice"—a fine work—while two other English novelties were Walford Davies's little suite, "Parthenia," and Percy Pitt's "English Rhapsody." Sir Henry Wood also afforded the festival's patrons opportunities of hearing the Norwich, Sheffield, and Leeds Festival Choirs. There was no lack of choral and orchestral concerts, but the season brought with it little that was striking in the way of novelties. The

Royal Choral Society, for instance, relied in the main, as usual, upon works in their established repertory, Sir Frederick Bridge conducting performances of "Messiah," Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha," Elgar's "King Olaf" and "Dream of Gerontius," and other works for which the Society's patrons possess an abiding affection. Under Arthur Fagge the London Choral Society continued to make satisfactory progress, although, contrary to its usual custom, it brought forward nothing new. Performances given by this organisation in Queen's Hall of Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion and Beethoven's great Mass in D were marked by a fine spirit of endeavour. But the lack of fresh material already mentioned indicated a dearth in the supply of promising new works—a regrettable fact emphasised by the announcement made during the season of the discontinuance of the concerts of the Queen's Hall Choral Society, owing to the difficulty of finding novelties of sufficient attractiveness. Early in the year this enterprising Society produced a new sacred work by Franco Leoni, entitled "Golgotba," which excited some discussion by reason of its unconventional musical treatment of a solemn subject. Other choral concerts were given by the Bach Choir, the Edward Mason Choir, and the Smallwood Metcalfe Choir.

The conductors who directed the Philharmonic Society's Concerts during its 99th season were Nikisch, Albert Coates, and Chession. Among the soloists who appeared were Maggie Teyte, Mignon Nevada, Rosenthal, Alfred Cortot, and Katherine Goodson. For their series of symphony concerts the London Symphony Orchestra engaged the services, as conductors, of Richter, Nikisch, Safonoff, Mlynarski, and Elgar. A memorable occasion was the farewell appearance of Richter, upon his retirement, at the concert given on April 10th. The Leeds Philharmonic Choir, the Hallé (Manchester) Choir, and the Hanley Glee and Madrigal Society appeared during the season; while the soloists who came forward in the course of it, under the same auspices, included Donalds, Susan Strong, Walter Hyde, Kreisler, Bronislaw Huberman, Ernest Schelling, Percy Grainger, Tina Lerner, and Eleanor Spencer. In the ranks of the soloists who took part in the symphony concerts of the Queen's Hall Orchestra were Jacques Thibaud, 'alsals, and Sauer. At the concert on Feb. 4th Wagner's Symphony in C, an early work from his pen, was revived, its performance, however, exciting more curiosity than enthusiasm. The New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Landon Ronald, continued its series of symphony concerts. Melba sang at the concert given by the organisation in Queen's Hall on Feb. 14th, and the programme on May 2nd was devoted to works by British composers.

In the department of chamber music a good many concerts and recitals claimed attention, among them those given by the Classical Concert Society, Broadwood's, the London Trio, the London Quartet (a new and admirably equipped organisation), the Walenn Quartet, Thomas Dunhill, Joseph Holbrooke, and, from the Continent, the Brussels, Rosé, and Sevcik Quartets.

The 17th season of Promenade Concerts was held at Queen's Hall, under the management of Mr. Robert Newman, from Aug. 12th to Oct. 21st. Sir Henry Wood, who conducted all the concerts with the exception of a few of which

Dr. George Henschel took charge, added several works to the repertory of the Queen's Hall Orchestra. Among the novelties produced were compositions by Hamilton Harty, Balfour Gardiner, Norman O'Neill, Raymond Roze, Georges Enesco, and Ravel.

Among the singers who gave concerts or recitals during the season were Melba, Elena Gerhardt, Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford, Alice Verlet, Julia Culp, Maggie Teyte, Beatrice La Palme, Jomelli, Susan Metcalfe, Lilla Ormond, Mysz-Gmeiner, Ida Reman, Mrs. Elsie Swinton, Eugénie Ritt, Palgrave Turner, Alice Mandeville, Evangeline Florence, Rhoda von Glehn, Irene Ainsley, E. van Dyck, Paul Reimers, Theodore Byard, Daniel Beddoe, George Henschel, Enrico Tiberio, Leon Rains, Reinhold von Warlich, Ernest Groom, Lorne Wallat, Denis Byndon-Aires, and Hugo Heinz. The season's pianists numbered, among others, Paderewski, Rosenthal, Harold Bauer, Pachmann, Godowsky, Emil Sauer, Max Pauer, Leonard Borwick, Frederic Lamond, A. Cortot, Backhaus, Percy Grainger, York Bowen, Jules Wertheim, Ernst Lengyel, Edw. Goll, Paul Goldschmidt, E. Schelling, Moiseiwitsch, Howard Jones, Robert Lortat, Schönberger, Vianna da Motta, Paolo Martucci, Carreño, Katherine Godson, Fanny Davies, Adela Verne, Leginska, Myra Hess, Marie Novello, Gertrude Peppercom, Myrtle Meggy, Tora Hwass, Augusta Cottlow, Myrtle Elvyn, and Susanne von Morvay, the last named, a young Hungarian pianist, being the most remarkable of the season's new-comers. Violinists who came forward included Ysaie (who gave a series of Beethoven sonata recitals with Pugno); Kreisler, Hubermann, Thibaud, Kubelik, Albert Spalding, Sigmund Beel, John Dunn, Arrigo Serato, Fritz Hirt, Philip Cathie, Achille Rivarde, Petschnikoff, Leila Doubleday, and May Harrison. Among the season's cellists who gained distinction were Pablo Casals, Hans Bottermund, Livio Boni, Serge Barjansky, Gerardy, Paulo Gruppe, Hugo Oushoorn, Herbert Withers, Beatrice Harrison, May Mukle, and Gustav Havemann, who at Queen's Hall, on June 6th, introduced a "Concertstück" for cello and orchestra, by the veteran Max Bruch.

It should be noted that special music was composed for the Coronation service in Westminster Abbey by Hubert Parry (a Te Deum), Stanford (a Gloria), Elgar, Alcock, and Sir Frederick Bridge, who directed the musical arrangements. The solo in an anthem composed by him for the occasion was sung by Edward Lloyd.

From May 29th to June 3rd was held the International Musical Congress, the meetings of which had never previously taken place in London. King George granted his patronage to the Congress, which was inaugurated with a meeting presided over by Mr. Balfour. Distinguished musicians from all parts of the world came to London to take part in the reunion. Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie acted as President of the Congress, at the sittings of which a large number of papers dealing with various subjects connected with the art were read and discussed.

The Festival of Empire was inaugurated at the Crystal Palace on May 12th by a concert which was attended by their Majesties the King and Queen. An Imperial Choir organised for the occasion by Charles Harriss

numbered some four thousand voices, and was said to be the largest body of the kind ever brought together. An "all-British" programme was carried out, several representative native composers conducting performances of their own works.

Early in the autumn the Royal Academy of Music, which was founded in 1822, moved from its old premises in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, to a new and commodious building, erected at a cost of some £60,000, in Marylebone Road.

In succession to W. H. Cummings, Landon Ronald was appointed Principal of the Guildhall School of Music.

The honour of knighthood was conferred during the year on Frederic H. Cowen, the well-known composer, and Henry J. Wood, conductor of the Queen's Hall Orchestra.

Provincial Festivals.—The first of the year's Musical Festivals was that held at Sheffield, whose triennial meeting occurred on April 26th, and the two following days. For the first time in the history of the festival the chorus had been trained by Sir Henry J. Wood, who thus assumed greater responsibilities in connection with the music performed than on any previous occasion. The conductor of the Queen's Hall Orchestra—whose services were also requisitioned—directed all the performances, and the festival was opened with a rendering of "Messiah" which challenged criticism in more than usual measure by reason of its unorthodox character. The only novelty introduced was Professor Georg Schumann's cantata, "Ruth," which had obtained considerable success in Germany. Although the work was found to contain a good deal of effective choral writing, and not a few picturesque passages, its obvious reminiscences in parts of Wagner's music-dramas robbed it of any particular claim to freshness of inspiration. It was finely performed, the soloists being Agnes Nicholls, Kirkby Lunn, Thorpe Bates, and Robert Radford. The other works given included Bach's Mass in B minor and "St. Matthew" Passion, Brahms's "Song of Destiny," and Bantock's "Omar Khayyâm" (Part I.), while excerpts from the "Ring" and "Parsifal" were also comprised in the scheme.

On Sept. 12th the Thres Choirs Festival was opened at Worcester Cathedral, four days being devoted to the meeting, which enlisted the services, as conductor, of Sir Henry Wood. The chief works performed on the classical side were "Messiah," "Elijah," and Bach's "Passion" according to St. Matthew. Several novelties were introduced, none of them, however, being of very important dimensions. Walford Davies provided a setting of words taken from Thomas à Kempis's "Imitation of Christ," in which the solos were sung by Gervase Elwes; W. H. Reed a new set of Variations for string orchestra; Granville Bantock an "Overture to a Greek Tragedy"; and Vaughan Williams "Five Mystical Songs." The latter, which were interpreted by J. Campbell McInnes, proved on the whole the most impressive of the new works. Parry's "Te Deum" and Elgar's "Coronation March," both of which had been heard at the Coronation service in Westminster Abbey, were also performed at the Festival.

The Norwich Festival was held from Oct. 25th to 29th under the conductorship of Sir Henry Wood. No new works were brought forward.

BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

The book world, always sensitive to external influence, was handicapped during the first half of the year by the counter excitements of the Constitutional Crisis and their Majesties' Coronation, but the spring season, nevertheless, included a considerable number of works of outstanding importance. Most of the publications of the highest interest, however, were reserved as usual for the autumn. His Majesty himself was then represented by a volume entitled: "*The King to his People*:" being the Speeches and Messages of his Majesty George V. as Prince and Sovereign." Thackeray's Centenary was best commemorated by two new editions of his works—the Biographical Edition edited by the novelist's daughter, Lady Ritchie, with fresh material and new illustrations, and the Centenary Edition edited by Mr. Lewis Melville and newly-illustrated by Mr. Harry Furniss. The new Thackeray material edited by Lady Ritchie chiefly consisted of the recently discovered "*Cockney Travels*," and the unfinished medieval romance entitled, "*The Knights of Borsolien*." The hundredth birthday of Dickens, which occurs in 1912, has already been heralded by the Centenary Edition of his works from his old publishers, Chapman and Hall, who also issued this year a "*Memorial Edition*" of Forster's "*Life of Dickens*," in two volumes, Grangerized with some 500 illustrations, many of which have never been reproduced before. Another notable event was the "*Swanston*" edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works, the whole of which was subscribed for before a single copy was issued. Stevenson's increasing vogue was further attested by the success of the new and enlarged edition of his "*Letters*" in four volumes, and by many separate reprints of his works.

Biography and autobiography were strongly represented from practically every walk of life. Unfortunately, the second volume of Mr. Monypenny's "*Disraeli*," though expected during the autumn, was unavoidably postponed until the beginning of 1912. Memoirs of two great contemporaries, however, appeared in the life of Lord Goschen, by the Hon. Arthur Elliott, and Mr. Bernard Holland's life of the late Duke of Devonshire, both of which throw much new light on the political world of the later Victorian era. Justice was done to the memory of an earlier statesman in "*William Pitt and the Great War*," a volume which marked the completion of Dr. Holland Rose's great life of Pitt—one of the finest historical contributions of modern times. Napoleonic literature received its full share of additions, including two lives of Napoleon himself—a translation of August Fournier's memoir, and a concise biography by Arthur Hassall; several lives of the Emperor's two wives, chief of them being the two-volume memoir of Marie Louise, by Edith C. Cuthell, published under the title of "*An Imperial Victim*"; and a study of Marshal Murat, by A. H. Atteridge. Our own military and naval heroes of the same period were represented in Dr. Fitchett's popular life of "*The Great Duke*" and "*The Nelsons of Burnham Thorpe*," by M. Eyre Matcham; while Nelson was, of course, the chief interest in "*The Story of Emma, Lady Hamilton*," by Mrs. Frankall, who gathered into her two costly volumes all the famous paintings and

engravings of Nelson's fair frail heroine. The story of the making of Italy was told by Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan in his new volume on Garibaldi with the literary distinction which characterised the author's earlier writings on the subject; as well as by Mr. W. R. Thayer in his exhaustive life of Cavour. Among the new memoirs of men of letters may be mentioned Mr. E. T. Cook's official "*Life of Ruskin*," which tells for the first time "the story of his soul," as well as of his achievements in art and literature; "*The Romantic Life of Shelley and the Sequel*," by Mr. Francis Gribble, who, earlier in the year, related the stage life and real life of the great actress Rachel; two biographies of "*Mark Twain*," one by his friend W. D. Howells, and the other by Dr. Archibald Henderson, who also produced a formidable and "authorised" study of "*George Bernard Shaw: his Life and Works*"; Mr. Edward Thomas's life of Maurice Maeterlinck, which is also a critical estimate of his writings; and the memoirs of the late Professor Churton Collins, by his son, Mr. L. C. Collins, and of "*John Oliver Hobbs*" (Mrs. Craigie) by her father, Mr. J. M. Richards, who allows the leading facts in his daughter's life to be told mainly through her correspondence. Other outstanding biographies were—"King Edward as a Sportsman," in which Lord Marcus Beresford, by command of his late Majesty, assisted the editor, Mr. A. E. T. Watson with information about the King's breeding and racing stud; "*Memoirs and Letters of Sir Robert Morier*," the last of a distinguished line of diplomatists, edited by his daughter, Mrs. Rosslyn Wemyss; the life of "*Sir William Russell*"—"Billy" Russell, the great war correspondent—by Mr. J. B. Atkins; and Mr. F. D. How's life of Archbishop Maclagan.

The autobiographies were specially rich in reminiscences of high dignitaries of the Church, among them being "*Some Pages of my Life*," by Dr. Boyd Carpenter, the new Canon of Westminster, published on his retirement from the Bishopric of Ripon; "*Some Recollections*," in which Canon Teignmouth Shore related his experiences as a Royal Chaplain during three reigns; and "*I Remember: Memories of a 'Sky Pilot' in the Prison and the Slum*," by Canon Horsley. Other prominent works of this kind were "*The Autobiography of Alfred Austin*"; Sir William Butler's autobiography, edited by his daughter, and specially interesting for its new light on the events which led up to the South African War; "*My Life*," by Richard Wagner, the secret story of the composer's personal career, which, in accordance with his own wishes, was withheld from publication until 1911; Wagner's "*Family Letters*," translated by W. A. Ellis; Sir Hubert von Herkomer's second and completing volume of his family history of "*The Herkomers*," including his own distinguished record; "*My Naval Career and Travels*," by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H. Seymour; the "*Autobiographic Memoirs of Frederic Harrison*"; Mr. Justin McCarthy's "*Irish Recollections*"; Mr. Hyndman's "*Record of an Adventurous Life*," which includes the inner history of the Social Democratic Party; "*Jimmy Glover—his Book*," and "*My Own Story*," by Louisa

BOOKS OF THE YEAR—NOBEL PRIZES.

of Tuscany, Ex-Crown-Princess of Saxony.

On the historical side the chief events were the completion of the Cambridge Modern History by the Cambridge University Press, which is now supplementing that magnificent work with a new series entitled the "Cambridge Medieval History"; and the completion also (by Messrs. Black) of Sir Walter Besant's monumental "Survey of London." Among other books in various departments of letters were Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Grew's scholarly history of "The Court in Exile"—following the luckless fortunes of James II. after his flight from William of Orange; "India under Curzon and After," by Mr. Lovat Fraser, who was in India as Editor of the *Times* of India, during the whole of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty; Admiral Mahan's new book on "Naval Strategy"—a companion to his famous study of "The Influence of Sea Power"; Mr. Arthur Morrison's "Painters of Japan," in two superbly illustrated volumes which will probably become for Westerners the standard work on the subject; Dr. Charcot's story of "The Voyage of the *Why Not?* in the Antarctic"; Dr. Nansen's history of the early heroes of Arctic exploration, entitled "In Northern Mists"; and "The Wilds of Patagonia: a Narrative of the Swedish Expedition to Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands in 1907-1909," by Dr. Carl Skottsberg.

In fiction the principal publications included Mr. H. G. Wells's much-discussed novel, "The New Machiavelli"; Mrs. Humphry Ward's modernist story, "The Case of Richard Meynell," in continuation of "Robert Elsmere"; Mr. J. M. Barrie's "Peter and Wendy," in which for the first time the whole story is told of the immortal Peter Pan and his associates; two long novels by Mr. Arnold Bennett ("The Card," and "Hilda Lessways"); two also by Mr. Maurice Hewlett ("Brazenhead the Great" and "The Song of Renny"), who also ventured into dramatic literature with "The Agonists: a Trilogy of God and Man"; two more from Mr. Eden Phillpotts ("Demeter's Daughter" and "The Beacon"); two from Mr. E. F. Benson ("Account Rendered" and "Juggernaut"); two from Mr. Robert Hichens ("The Dweller on the Threshold" and "The Fruitful Vine"); a new W. W. Jacobs book, entitled "Ship's Company"; "Thanks to Sanderson," a characteristic tale from Mr. Pett Ridge; two from Mr. G. A. Birmingham ("The Major's Niece" and "Lalage's Lovers"); "Brother Copas," by "Q"; "John Verney," in which Mr. Vachell continues the fortunes of his heroes of "The Hill"; "Mrs. Thompson," by Mr. W. B. Maxwell; "The Patrician," by Mr. John Galsworthy; "Vittoria Victrix" by W. E. Norris; two from Mr. Vincent Brown ("The Irresistible Husband" and "Mayfield"); "Marie Claire," translated from the French of Marguerite Audoux, which had a great vogue both in this country and in France; "Adrian Savage," by Lucas Malet—her first novel for several years; "Tante," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick; a new romance by Miss Marie Corelli, entitled, "The Life Everlasting"; "The Following of the Star," by Mrs. Barclay, author of "The Rosary"; "Red Eve," by Mr. Rider Haggard, who also produced a little "Dream Story," entitled "The Mahatma and the Illare"; "The Outcry," by Mr. Henry James, and "Under Western Eyes," by Mr. Joseph Conrad.

BOOKS PUBLISHED, 1910.

According to "The English Catalogue of Books," 10,804 new books (including new editions) were published in 1910, as compared with 10,725 in 1909.

	1909		1910	
	New Books.	New Eds.	New Books.	New Eds.
Arts and Sciences	278	223	1,019	235
Belles-Lettres, etc.	942	62	200	72
Economics and Trade	638	114	710	106
Educational, Classical	523	101	577	82
Geography and Travel	436	97	490	114
History and Biography	752	161	719	141
Law	161	82	148	100
Medicine	263	84	299	99
Miscellaneous	908	—	718	—
Novels, Juvenile Tales	1,839	1,042	1,806	1,027
Poetry and Drama	324	151	386	204
Religion, Philosophy, etc.	860	162	908	156
Year-books and Serials	517	—	483	—
	8,446	2,279	8,468	2,336
Total	10,725		10,804	

NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896, and left part of his great fortune to constitute a fund, the interest of which he directed to be awarded annually in prizes to those persons who shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind during the preceding year. There are five prizes, each worth about £8000, to be awarded for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, and (3) Physiology or Medicine; for (4) the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort towards the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace. No consideration is paid to the nationality of the candidates, but it is essential that every candidate shall be proposed in writing by some qualified representative of science, literature, etc., in the chief countries of the civilised world, such proposals to reach the Committee before the 1st of February in each year, the awards being made on the following 10th of December. The Nobel Foundation is administered by a Board of Control at Stockholm, consisting of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden. The Peace Prize is awarded by a committee of the Norwegian Parliament. This prize may be awarded to an institution or an association, not only to an individual. Any proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which it is based, and by all documents to which reference is made. To carry out scientific investigations as to the value of the discoveries and improvements, and to promote the other objects of the Foundation, Nobel Institutes are established for Physical Chemistry and for Literature and Peace.

Of the 1911 prizes, the following awards had been announced up to Nov. 30th:

Medicine—Prof. Allvar Gullstrand, of Upsala. Chemistry—Mme. Curie. Physics—Prof. Wilhelm Wien, of Wuerzburg, and Prof. Planck. Literature—M. Maeterlinck.

THE DRAMA.

The theatrical season of 1911 will not be remembered as one of long runs. Indeed, the genuine successes were remarkably few. Yet our leading dramatists were not inactive. Much had been expected of Sir A. W. Pinero's "Preserving Mr. Pannure," the distinguished author having given nothing to the stage since his "Mid-Channel," in September 1909. The later work, produced at the Comedy Theatre in January last, proved to be an essay in his lighter vein, in the manner somewhat of his early farces. Yet, despite its cleverness, and the acting of a brilliant cast, the piece only held the boards for ninety-nine performances. Henry Arthur Jones also broke silence with "The Ogre," a light comedy with which Sir George Alexander opened his autumn season at St. James's Theatre. But the play could hardly be reckoned among its author's happiest achievements, and its career was brief. Somerset Maugham showed himself less prolific than usual, and his "Loaves and Fishes," although very wittily written, was only given forty-eight times at the Duke of York's Theatre. By a singular coincidence, two of the greatest successes of the year both saw the light on the same day, April 19th. "Fanny's First Play," produced at the Little Theatre anonymously, but afterwards admitted to be by George Bernard Shaw, was the one; "Kismet," presented by Oscar Asche at the Garrick, the other.

Memorable features of the season, that made it historic, were a command performance given at Drury Lane in honour of the Kaiser's visit, and the subsequent gala representation at His Majesty's. The former took place on May 17th in presence of the King and Queen, the German Emperor and Empress, and a brilliant audience. The piece selected for performance was Bulwer Lytton's "Money," which was presented with a star cast including John Hare, Charles Wyndham, Herbert Tree, George Alexander, Cyril Maude, Fred Terry, Lewis Waller, Arthur Boucher, Laurence Irving, Charles Hawtre, Edward Terry, Irene Vanbrugh, and Winifred Emery. The Coronation gala at His Majesty's on June 27th was no less brilliant a function. Mrs. Kendal and Ellen Terry appeared in a scene from "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; the crowd in the Forum scene from "Julius Cæsar" was composed of well-known actors. A new version of Sheridan's "The Critic" was another feature in the hands of a star company; and the entertainment concluded with a picturesque production of Ben Jonson's masque, "The Vision of Delight."

Dramas and Comedies.

The following is a list of the plays produced or revived at the leading theatres:—

Comedy.

- Jan. 19. "Preserving Mr. Pannure" (A. W. Pinero). Marie Löhr, Lilian Braithwaite, Dawson Milward, Dion Boucicault, Arthur Playfair, Edmund Maurice.
- April 20. "Playing with Fire" (adapted from the German of Franz Molnar). Alexandra Carlisle, Mrs. Charles Calvert, Robert Loraine, J. D. Beveridge, Frank Denton.
- June 7. "The Crucible" (E. G. Hemmerde and Francis Neilson). Evelyn D'Alooy, Mary Rorke, Henry Ainlie, Owen Nares, J. D. Beveridge.

- July 4. "The Green Elephant" (Maurice Baring). Gertrude Kingston, Marjorie Patterson, Charles Quatermaine, Hubert Harben, Augustin Duncan, H. De Lange.
- Sept. 23. "The Marionettes" (adapted by Gladys Unger from the French of Pierre Wolff). Marie Löhr, John Hare, Arthur Wontner, C. M. Lowne, Godfrey Tearle.

Court.

- Sept. 16. "Married by Degrees" (A. P. Sinnett). Maud Hoffman, Russ Whytal, J. D. Beveridge, Kenneth Douglas, Clifton Alderson, Rudge Harding.

Criterion.

- Jan. 4. "Is Matrimony a Failure?" (adapted from the German of Blumenthal and Kadelburg by Leo Dietrichstein). Ellis Jeffreys, Edyth Latimer, Rosina Filippi, Charles Bryant, Kenneth Douglas, Paul Arthur.
- Feb. 22. "Baby Mine" (Margaret Mayo). Iris Hoey, Lillias Waldegrave, Weedon Grossmith, Donald Calthrop, Drelincourt Odum.
- May 18. "Arms and the Man" (George Bernard Shaw). (Revival.) Margaret Halston, Jean Sterling Mackinlay, Arnold Daly, Dawson Milward, J. Fisher White, James Hearn.
- July 6. "The Girl who Couldn't Lie" (Kebble Howard). Muriel Pope, Marie Illington, Franklin Dyall, Athol Stewart, Edmund Gwenn.
- Sept. 28. "Man and Superman" (George Bernard Shaw). (Revival.) Pauline Chase, Florence Haydon, Robert Loraine, Ernest Mainwaring, E. Ion Swinley, Edmund Gwenn, Edward Sass.

Drury Lane.

- March 30. "The Sins of Society" (Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton). (Revival.) Mrs. Langtry, Fanny Brough, Madge Fabian, Vincent Clive, George Barrett, Charles Rock, Oscar Adye.
- Sept. 14. "The Hope" (Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton). Evelyn D'Alooy, Madge Fabian, Kate Rorke, Fanny Brough, Cyril Keightley, Lyston Lyle, Charles Rock, Frederick Ross.

Duke of York's.

- Feb. 24. "Loaves and Fishes" (W. Somerset Maugham). Ellis Jeffreys, Francis Ivor, Florence Haydon, Robert Loraine, C. M. Lowne, Athol Stewart, Thomas Holding.
- May 20. "Margaret Catchpole." Mabel Hackney, Beatrice Smith, Laurence Irving, Godfrey Tearle, A. Field Fisher, Rupert Harvey, Percy Nash.
- June 8. "The Marriage of Kitty." (Revival.) Marie Tempest, Marie Polini, Graham Browne, J. K. Crawford.
- Aug. 28. "The Concert" (adapted by Leo Dietrichstein from a comedy by Herman Bahr). Irene Vanbrugh, May Blaney, Henry Ainley, Charles Byrant, G. W. Anson.
- Oct. 21. "What Every Woman Knows" (J. M. Barrie). (Revival.) Hilda Trevelyan, Lady Tree, C. M. Hallard, H. R. Hignett, Norman MacOwan, Blake Adams, Norman Forbes.

Garrlok.

Feb. 25. "Merry Wives of Windsor." Lily Brayton, Constance Robertson, Oscar Asche, Herbert Grimwood, H. Tripp Edgar, Caleb Porter.

April 19. "Kismet" (Edward Knoblauch). Lily Brayton, Saba Raleigh, Oscar Asche, Caleb Porter, Ben Webster, Herbert Grimwood.

Globe.

Feb. 21. "Bardelys the Magnificent" (Henry Hamilton and Rafael Sabatini). Madge Titheradge, Lottie Venne, Lewis Waller, William Haviland, Reginald Dane, W. Cronin Wilson, Ashton Pearce.

April 18. "A Butterfly on the Wheel" (Edward G. Hemmerde and Francis Neilson). Madge Titheradge, Beryl Faber, Lewis Waller, Gny Standing, Sam Sothorn, Norman McClunel.

Nov. 4. "The Glad Eye" (adapted by José Levy from the French of Armont and Nancey). Ethel Dane, Daisy Markham, Auriol Lee, Lawrence Grossmith, H. Marsh Allen, E. Dagnall, Arthur Hatherston.

Haymarket.

Feb. 8. "All that Matters" (Charles McEvoy). Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Helen Hays, Norman Trevor, Charles V. France, E. Lyall Swete, J. Fisher White, Charles Maude.

March 22. "Lady Patricia" (Rudolf Besler). Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Athene Seyler, Arthur Wontner, Charles Maude, Eric Lewis, C. V. France.

June 28. "Above Suspicion" (adapted from Sardou's "Félicité" by William Morpeth). Alexandra Carlisle, Ellen O'Malley, Aubrey Smith, Charles Maude, C. V. France, Lyall Swete, Fisher White.

July 8. "Bunt Pulls the Strings" (Graham Moffat). George Tawde, Graham Moffat, Watson Hume, Kate Moffat, Jean Turnbull, Mrs. Graham Moffat.

His Majesty's.

April 17. "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Evelyn D'Alroy, Margery Maude, Laura Cowie, Maud Cressall, Arthur Bouchier, E. M. Robson, Basil Gill, Gerald Lawrence, Burford Hampden.

Sept. 8. "Macbeth." Violet Vanbrugh, Vlva Birkett, Edward O'Neill, Basil Gill, J. H. Barnes, Arthur Bouchier, Herbert Tree.

Kingsway.

Feb. 23. "The Lily" (adapted by David Belasco from the French of Pierre Wolff and Gaston Leroux). Mabel Hackney, Geraldine Olliffe, Laurence Irving, Douglas Imbert, Arthur Lewis, Robert Harvey, William Holles.

May 27. "Hedda Gabler" (Ibsen). Lydia Yavorska, Helen Hays, F. Kinney Pelle, Franklin Dyll, Lewis Willoughby.

Oct. 31. "The Great Young Man" (Prince Barintinsky). Lydia Yavorska, Almée de Barchin, Charles Sugden, Kinsey Pelle, Charles Bryant, Lewis Willoughby.

Little Theatre.

March 11. "Anatol" (Dialogues by Arthur Schnitzler paraphrased by Granville Barker). Gertrude Robins, Katharine Pole, Dorothy Minto, Lillah McCarthy, Alice Crawford, Granville Barker.

March 28. "The Master Builder" (Ibsen). Lillah McCarthy, Katharine Pole, Norman McKinnel, Claude King, Leon Lion, Harcourt Williams.

April 19. "Fanny's First Play" (Bernard Shaw). Lillah McCarthy, Dorothy Minto, Cicely Hamilton, Fowless Llewellyn, Shiel Barry, Claude King, Harcourt Williams.

Lycium.

March 1. "The Prisoner of Zenda" (Anthony Hope). (Revival.) Rosalie Toller, Ethel Warwick, Henry Ainley, Stephen T. Ewart, J. T. Macmillan, Frank Tennant.

July 26. "A Royal Divorce" (W. G. Wills). (Revival.) Ethel Warwick, Edyth Olive, Gillian Scaife, Frank Lister, Fred Morgan.

New.

Jan. 2. "The Scarlet Pimpernel." (Revival.) Julia Neilson, Fred Terry, Alfred Kendrick, J. Carter Edwardes, Malcolm Cherry, Horace Hodges.

Feb. 2. "The Popinjay" (Boyle Lawrence and Frederick Mouillot). Julia Neilson, Miriam Lewis, Fred Terry, J. Carter-Edwardes, Malcolm Cherry, Frederick Groves, Horace Hodges.

Sept. 2. "Romeo and Juliet." Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Rosina Filippi, William Devereux, Vernon Steel, Louis Calvert, Fisher White, Henry Hewitt, Frederic Worlock, James Berry.

Playhouse.

March 18. "One of the Dukes" (George Pleydell). Alexandra Carlisle, Kate Bishop, Nell Carter, Cyril Maude, Allan Aynesworth.

April 15. "Cousin Kate" (Hubert Henry Davies). (Revival.) Ellis Jeffreys, Beatrice Ferrar, Carlotta Addison, Cyril Maude, Rudge Harding.

June 29. "Pomander Walk" (Louis N. Parker). Norman Forbes, Reginald Owen, Cyril Maude, Frederick Volpe, Rudge Harding, Winifred Emery, Margery Maude, Maide Hope.

Sept. 21. "Rip Van Winkle" (new version by Austin Strong). Margery Maude, Winifred Emery, Cyril Maude, E. Holman Clark, John Harwood, Shiel Barry, Daniel McCarthy.

Nov. 4. "Dad" (adapted by John Kendall from the French of de Flers and de Caillavet). Alexandra Carlisle, Marie Hemingway, Cyril Maude, Sam Sothorn, Kenneth Douglas, J. D. Beveridge.

Prince of Wales's.

April 20. "Better Not Enquire" (adapted by Gladys Unger from the French of Alfred Capus). Marie Löhr, Enid Leslie, Vane Featherstone, Charles Hawtreay, E. Holman Clark, J. H. Barnes.

July 25. "Sally Bishop" (E. Temple Thurston). Daisy Markham, Agnes Thomas, Elaine Inescort, Dennis Eadie, E. Holman Clark, A. W. Bascomb.

Sept. 7. "The Great Name" (adapted from the German of Victor Leon and Leo Feld by Charles Hawtreay). Lydia Bilbrooke, Enid Leslie, Mary Rorke, Charles Hawtreay, James Hearn, Arthur Playfair.

Oct. 26. "The Uninvited Guest" (adapted from the French of Tristan Bernard by John N. Raphael). Enid Leslie, Hilda

Moore, Charles Hawtrey, Arthur Playfair, A. Vane-Tempest, Fred Lewis.

Queen's.

March 21. "A Fool There Was" (Porter Emerson Browne). Madge McIntosh, Margaret Halstan, Katharine Kaelred, Frank Cooper, Charles Bryant.

Royalty.

April 26. "The Master of Mrs. Chilvers" (Jerome K. Jerome). Lena Ashwell, Mary Rorke, Sydney Fairbrother, Dennis Eadie, A. E. Benedict, Edmund Gwenn, Michael Sherbrooke.

May 31. "Half a Crown" (Frank Howel Evans). Suzanne Sheldon, Gladys Cooper, Dennis Eadie, Edmund Gwenn, Fred Lewis, Shiel Barry.

June 26. "The Parisienne" (adapted from the French of Henry Beoque). Lydia Yavorska, Aimée de Burgh, Charles Bryant, F. Kinsey Peile, Eric Maturin.

Oct. 6. "The Honeymoon" (Arnold Bennett). Marie Tempest, Kate Sergeantson, Dion Boucicault, Berte Thomas, Basil Hallam, Graham Browne.

St. James's.

Feb. 1. "The Witness for the Defence" (A. E. W. Mason). Ethel Irving, Marie Linden, George Alexander, Lyston Lyle, Alfred Bishop, Leslie Faber, Sydney Valentine.

Sept. 11. "The Ogre" (Henry Arthur Jones). Kate Cutler, Gladys Cooper, Maidie Hope, George Alexander, A. E. Matthews, C. M. Hallard, Sydney Valentine.

Oct. 14. "Lady Windermere's Fan" (Oscar Wilde). (Revival.) Marion Terry, Lillian Braithwaite, Dawson Milward, Norman Trevor, Eric Lewis, Ernest Thesiger, Owen Nares.

Savoy.

June 14. "Dombey and Son" (adapted by Metcalfe Wood from Dickens). Evelyn Millard, Marjorie Chard, Sydney Fairbrother, Clifton Alderson, Frank Randell, Louis Calvert, Frederic Worlock, Evelyn Beerbohm.

Wyndham's.

Feb. 16. "Mr. Jarvis" (Leon M. Lion and Malcolm Cherry). Amy Brandon Thomas, Henrietta Watson, Mary Rorke, Gerald du Maurier, H. V. Esmond, H. Marsh Allen, Daniel McCarthy.

March 29. "Passers-by" (C. Haddon Chambers). Irene Vanbrugh, Nina Seavening, Gerald du Maurier, Gayer Mackay, George Shelton, O. P. Heggie.

Sept. 12. "The Perplexed Husband" (Alfred Sutro). Athene Seyler, Henrietta Watson, Maude Millett, Gerald du Maurier, E. Lyall Swetc.

Musical Plays.

The most important production of the year in the domains of the musical play was "The Count of Luxembourg," which Mr. George Edwardes mounted at Daly's Theatre on May 20th. Exceptional interest attached to this work, which had been highly successful on the Continent, from the fact that the music was by Franz Lehar, the composer of "The Merry Widow." Some charming waltz melodies proved to be a characteristic feature of the

score, and at the close of the performance the composer, who conducted it, was congratulated by King George, who, together with Queen Mary, attended the première. No other event of particular interest has to be recorded in this branch of theatrical activities, one of the most notable successes, "The Quaker Girl," dating from November 1910, when it was produced by Mr. Edwardes at the Adelphi. The prophecies of a lengthy career which that production evoked were fully borne out. In the matter of long runs something like a record was achieved by Mr. Robert Courtneidge at the Shaftesbury with "The Arcadians," which, originally staged on April 28th, 1909, was withdrawn on July 29th, 1911, having been performed 809 times. Its successor, a Japanese musical play entitled "The Mousmé," was produced on Sept. 9th, and favourably received, although the general verdict passed upon the piece was that it was less fresh and fanciful than its enormously popular predecessor. The chief musical productions of the year are recorded below:—

Daly's.

Jan. 7. "A Waltz Dream" (Basil Hood and Oscar Straus). (Revival.) Lily Elsie, Amy Evans, Robert Michaelis, Alec Fraser, J. F. McArdle, W. H. Berry.

May 20. "The Count of Luxembourg" (adapted by Basil Hood from the German of A. M. Willner and Robert Bodanzky; music by Franz Lehar). Lily Elsie, May de Souza, Bertram Wallis, Willie Warde, W. H. Berry, Huntley Wright.

Gaiety.

March 4. "Peggy" (adapted from the French of Xanroff and Guérin by George Grossmith, jun.; music by Leslie Stuart). Phyllis Dare, Olive May, Gabrielle Ray, George Grossmith, jun., Robert Hale, Herbert Jarman, Edmund Payne.

Globe.

Oct. 3. "The Love Mills" (adapted from the French of Fonson and Wicheler by Leslie Stiles; music by A. Van Oost). Nan Stuart, Marjorie Manners, Leslie Stiles, Carlton Brough, A. W. Baskcomb, George Barrett.

Queen's.

Sept. 23. "Bonita" (written by Wadham Peacock; music by Harold Fraser-Simson). Clara Evelyn, Edith Clegg, Walter Wheatley, Charles Maude, Fred Volpé, Lionel Mackinder.

Shaftesbury.

Sept. 9. "The Mousmé" (A. M. Thompson and Robert Courtneidge; music by Lionel Monckton and Howard Talbot). Florence Smithson, Cicely Courtneidge, Ada Blanche, Eric Maturin, Harry Welchman, George Hestor, Dau Rolyat.

Whitney.

April 22. "Baron Trenck" (adapted from the German; music by Felix Albini). Caroline Hatchard, Marie George, Walter Hyde, Walter Passmore, Rutland Barrington.

Sept. 30. "The Spring Maid" (adapted from the German by Charles Brookfield, Harry B. Smith, and Robert B. Smith; music by Heinrich Reinhardt). Marise Fairy, Julia James, Courtice Pounds, Walter Hyde, Arthur Royd, Charles McNaughton.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL, 1911.

The Copyright Bill, which passed its Committee stage in the House of Lords on Nov. 15th, promises to effect a material alteration in the British Law of Copyright. This measure, which is designed to come into force on July 1st, 1912, proposes to repeal entirely or in part no fewer than twenty-one previous copyright enactments, thus consolidating practically the whole law.

The principal changes proposed are as follows: Common Law protection, as regards unpublished matter, is abrogated, and statutory protection substituted therefor.

The scope of the right is redefined and extended so as to embrace such subjects as mechanical instruments, perforated rolls, "records," cinematograph films, architectural works of art, etc.

The term is extended and varied.

The formality of registration is abolished.

Summary remedies against persons trading in infringing copies are provided.

A summary of the law as the Bill proposes to amend it is given below, under such heads and in such order of treatment as seem best calculated to afford to those engaged in literary or artistic pursuits the greatest amount of practical information of which space-limits permit.

Definition.—Copyright is a monopoly created by statute conferring upon the author of any literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work, and practically without the observance on his part of any legal formality, the sole right to produce or reproduce his work, or any part of it, in any material form whatever, and in any language, including the right to—

1. Publish a book,

2. Perform a dramatic or musical piece,

3. Deliver a lecture, speech, sermon, address,

4. Dramatise a novel,

5. "Novelise" a drama,

6. Make any contrivance for the production of sound or pictures, such as a "record," perforated roll, cinematograph film, and to

7. Authorise any of these acts.

It will thus be seen that the mere acts of writing a story or musical score, painting a picture, chiselling a sculpture piece, making a photographic negative, etc., are sufficient to endow the author with copyright provided:

(a) That the work is original; (b) that, if published, it was first published within some part of his Majesty's dominions, or simultaneously within and without; and (c) that, if not published, the author was, at the date of its making, resident within those dominions. In regard to these provisos: (a) originality is a question of fact; (b) "simultaneous publication" is satisfied by publication within the dominions aforesaid any time during fourteen days from publication without; and (c) an author is deemed to be resident within if he have a domicile in any such dominion; but a citizen of a foreign country who first publishes a work in the British dominions and is not resident therein gets no protection unless his own country grants adequate protection to the works of British authors. (See International.)

Before publication an author may restrain any one who may have had access to his work from making use of it, the remedies for such infringement being the same as those provided

in respect of published matter. Thus, private letters, literary matter printed for private circulation, information acquired by a confidential servant, are the copyright of their authors or owners, and are therefore protected under the Act.

Common Law Actions.—On the other hand, authors would do well to note that actions in respect of fraud, malicious criticism, slander of title, defamation, breach of contract, etc., which frequently arise in literary and artistic matters, do not necessarily involve any question of copyright.

Term.—Copyright in unpublished works subsists in perpetuity. Copyright in published works subsists for the life of the author and for a period of fifty years after his death. In the case of joint authorship the right subsists either for fifty years from the death of the author who dies first, or for the life of the author who dies last, whichever period is the longer. A work of joint authorship is one in which the contribution of one author is not distinct from that of the other or others. In the case of posthumous works the right subsists till publication and for fifty years thereafter. In the case of photographs, "records," and perforated rolls, the right subsists for fifty years from the making of the original plate from which the photograph, etc., was directly or indirectly derived.

Limitation of Term and Compulsory Licence.—After thirty years in the case of a published work, or after twenty-five years in the case of a work not yet published at the passing of the Act, from the date of the death of the author, any person may publish the work on giving due notice of his intention to do so and paying to the owner of copyright 10 per cent. royalty of the published price of the work. And if, at any time after the death of an author, a work is unreasonably withheld from the public by his heirs or assigns, the owner of copyright may be ordered, on complaint to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to grant a licence to reproduce it on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Judicial Committee may think fit.

Ownership and Assignment.—Ownership of an unpublished manuscript, after the death of its author, is *prima facie* proof of ownership of the copyright in it. The author of a work is the first owner of copyright therein unless the work (e.g. a photograph or engraving) has been made for valuable consideration or the person making it is employed by another under contract of service in the course of which employment the work was made. The owner of copyright may assign it either wholly or partially, generally or subject to limitations to a particular country, for the whole term of copyright or for any portion of it; and may grant any interest in the right by licence. All such grants or assignments must be in writing signed by the owner, and no grants or assignments, excepting those made by will, subsist for a longer period than twenty-five years from the death of the author. As regards assignments now subsisting, the assignee or grantee may, at his option, on giving notice, claim either a fresh assignment for the remainder of the term as extended by the Act or a continuance of the right to publish or perform the work on such conditions of pay-

ment as may, if not agreed, be determined by arbitration. The notice to the author must be given not more than one year nor less than six months before the date of the expiry of the subsisting grant.

Publication means simply the issue of copies to the public, but the issue of photographs or engravings of sculpture or architectural works of art is not a publication of such works, nor, for the purposes of the Act, is the performance of a play, the delivery of a lecture, the exhibition of an artistic work, or the construction of an architectural work of art a publication of such works.

Delivery of Books to Libraries.—Of the best edition of every book published in the United Kingdom, and of every subsequent edition which is not merely a reprint, one complete copy must be delivered within one month to the trustees of the British Museum; and of the edition of which the largest number is printed for sale, upon written demand made before publication, one complete copy must be delivered within one month after publication to the five following libraries: the Bodleian, Cambridge, Advocates (Edinburgh), Trinity College (Dublin), and the National Library of Wales, the last being subject, as regards the class of books, to regulations to be made by the Board of Trade.

Infringement.—Copyright is infringed by any one who, without the consent of the author, does anything the sole right to do which is conferred upon the author or owner, particularly, offers for sale or hire, distributes, exhibits, imports, performs, or lets a theatre for performance, but with the following exceptions: (1) Quotation by way of fair criticism; (2) the continued use by the author, notwithstanding that he has sold his copyright, of any plan, sketch, model, etc., used in the work, provided always that he does repeat the main design of the work; (3) the copying of sculpture, works of artistic craftsmanship, and architectural works of art, situate in a public place or building maintained wholly or partially out of the public funds; (4) the use, with acknowledgement, of short passages from copyright books (other than school books), *bona fide* for educational purposes; (5) the reporting of a public lecture unless expressly prohibited, and the reporting in a newspaper of an address of a political nature whether prohibited or not; (6) the reading or reciting in public by a single person of reasonable extracts from a copyright book.

Civil Remedies.—An action must be commenced within three years of the alleged infringement. The validity of the right, the legal ownership of it, and the author of it as indicated on the title-page, are presumed in favour of the plaintiff unless the defendant expressly raises these issues. Where no author's name, or a pseudonym only, appears, the name of the publisher printed on the title-page is taken as indicating ownership for the purpose of the proceedings. A successful action carries with it: injunction, damages, account, delivery up of infringing copies, and costs in the discretion of the Court, but with following exceptions. The completion of a building the design of which infringes cannot be stopped, nor can the building be demolished nor delivered over to the owner of copyright, nor can summary penalties be imposed in respect of it. And if a defendant prove that

he was not aware and had no means of making himself aware that copyright subsisted in a work, the plaintiff's relief will be limited to an injunction against him.

Summary Remedies.—For knowingly making, letting, selling, distributing, exhibiting or importing: a fine not exceeding forty shillings for every copy dealt with; maximum, fifty pounds in respect of the same transaction. For a repetition of the offence, or for having in one's possession a plate for the purpose of making illicit copies, or for knowingly causing an infringing work to be performed in public: the same fine or imprisonment for not exceeding two months with or without hard labour and the destruction or delivery up of all copies or plates. Summary remedies extend only to the United Kingdom. Regulations as to importation apply to all British Dominions to which the Act extends (see *Extent*). Notice to the Commissioners of Customs, accompanied by an indemnity in case of wrongful seizure, is necessary to stop importation.

Special Provision as to Mechanical Instruments.

—(1) Of musical works published after July 1st, 1912: perforated-rolls, "records," etc., may be made by any person who proves that such contrivances have already been made with the consent or acquiescence of the owner of copyright and that he has given notice of his intention, as prescribed by the Board of Trade, and paid to the owner the following royalties: in the case of a contrivance sold by the person making it during the two years after July 1st, 1912, a royalty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the ordinary retail selling price; during the next five years 5 per cent.; no royalty to be less than one halfpenny and fractions of a farthing to be reckoned as a farthing. These rates are to subsist for seven years from July 1st, 1912, after which the Board of Trade, confirmed by Act of Parliament, may make new rates at intervals of fourteen years. Where the works of two or more different authors are involved in a single contrivance the amounts payable to each author may be settled, failing agreement, by arbitration; and in the case of separate works reproduced by the same contrivance, the royalty payable in respect of each work is not to be less than a halfpenny. Neglect to answer an application for consent, within the time prescribed, will be taken as consent. Works must not be altered or adapted unless it is proved that the author has previously acquiesced in alterations, or unless such alterations are reasonably necessary to adapt the work to the contrivance.

(2) As regards musical work published before July 1st, 1912: the above conditions as to consent or acquiescence and as to restrictions on alterations do not apply; the royalty rate above named of 5 per cent. is to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and, in regard to contrivances lawfully placed on sale before July 1st, 1910, no royalties shall be payable in respect of the same contrivances until July 1st, 1913. These remissions must not be construed as permitting any one who has made a contrivance either before or after July 1st, 1912, to sell the same except on the terms and under the conditions laid down by the Act. Notwithstanding assignments made by an author before the passing of the Act, all additional rights conferred upon him by the Act belong and royalties become payable to him and not to the assignee; and copyright in contrivances

made before July 1st, 1912, subsists in like manner and for the same time as if the Act had been in force at the date of the making of the original plate from which the contrivance was derived. The Act does not confer copyright in any contrivance made before July 1st, 1912, if such contrivance would have been an infringement of some other contrivance had the Act been in force at the date of its making.

Existing Rights.—As regards all works unpublished or unperformed by July 1st, 1912: copyright, as defined by the Bill, is substituted for the common law right to restrain publication or performance. As regards all works, excepting dramatic and musical works, the copyright in which was subsisting before July 1st, 1912 (and the term of which depended upon "publication"): copyright, as defined by the Bill, is substituted for the subsisting copyright, subject, in the case of a contributor to a periodical, to his right of republication in separate form under Section 18 of the Act of 1842. As regards dramatic and musical works: copyright, as defined by the Bill, takes the place of "copyright and performing right"; and "copyright but not performing right" is exchanged for copyright as defined by the Bill less the sole right to perform; while "performing right but not copyright" carries merely the sole right to perform and none of the rights under the Bill.

Extent.—The Bill applies throughout the British Empire, but only to the self-governing dominions (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland) (a) if and when expressly declared by the dominion Legislatures to be in force with or without such modifications as may be necessary to adopt it to the circumstances of the dominion; (b) or in cases where the Secretary of State certifies that such dominion grants to British subjects resident elsewhere than in the dominion or to authors resident in the dominion not being British subjects, rights substantially identical with those conferred by the Act, notwithstanding that the remedies provided and the restrictions as regards importation made by the dominion differ from those provided under the Act.

International.—The Berlin Convention of 1908 (of which the present Bill is the outcome), not having yet been ratified by Great Britain, the copyright relation between Great Britain and the continental countries, as defined by the Berne Convention of 1887 and the Additional Act of Paris of 1896, remain in force (as provided by Article 27 of the Berlin Convention), until the ratification of the Berlin Convention or until such Orders in Council are issued under this Act more particularly regulating international relations having regard to the provisions of the Act. The signatories to the Berne Convention or Copyright Union are: Great Britain, Germany, Prussia, Luxembourg, and the German Protectorate, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, France, Hayti, Italy, Liberia, Spain, Sweden, Tunis, Monaco, Japan. The Union provides that authors belonging to any of the countries of the Union enjoy in all other countries the right which the respective laws allow to natives, subject to the observance of the formalities prescribed by the laws in the country of origin and to the term of copyright not exceeding in any country the term granted in the country of

origin. As regards other foreign countries not being members of the Copyright Union: where His Majesty is satisfied that such countries have made, or have undertaken to make, suitable provision for the protection of works entitled to protection under the Act, then his Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the Act shall apply to works first published or the authors of which were citizens of at the time of making, or resident in such foreign countries: subject to the term allowed not exceeding the term in the country of origin and to the observance or remission of any formality as may be prescribed by such Order. Such Order in Council shall thereupon apply to all of his Majesty's dominions to which the Act extends, excepting self-governing dominions (which may of course make the like Order) and any other possession specified in the Order.

Interpretation.—The terms "literary," "dramatic," "artistic," as applied to works, have a wide significance under the Act, and include maps, charts, plans; dances, dumb-show entertainments; sculpture, casts, models, architecture, etc.; and such terms as "performance," "delivery," include visual or acoustic representations by means of any mechanical instrument. In fact, it may be taken that any means by which the productions of the human mind are made assimilable by the mental faculties of others are covered by the Act.

Commercial copyright (Patents and Designs Acts) affords protection to the design of any article of manufacture, by any means applied, whether by printing, painting, embroidering, weaving, sewing, modelling, casting, embossing, engraving, staining, etc., whereby the pattern, shape, configuration, or ornamentation of the article is affected. A design must be registered before it is "published," or protection will be forfeited. Protection endures for a period of five years, renewable for two further periods of five years each.

Copyright in the United States.—Owing to her adherence to the "manufacturing clause," whereby foreign authors must manufacture their books in America in order to obtain copyright, that country is not and cannot be a signatory of the Berne Convention conferring international copyright. The new Act, which came into force July 1st, 1909, however, goes some way towards redressing grievances under which all civilised nations suffer at the hands of the United States. Aliens domiciled in the United States at the time of first publication may now obtain copyright. The formality of registration prior to publication has been abolished, but a copyright notice must appear on the work, and registration after publication is still necessary. Temporary copyright of books published abroad in the English language is granted for thirty days after such publication, thus giving the author some time to "manufacture" in the United States. The application for full copyright must be accompanied, in the case of "books" (a term which does not include printed plays, musical scores, engravings, cuts, maps, etc.), by an affidavit as to United States manufacture. The term of copyright is for twenty-eight years from first publication, renewable for fourteen, or, in certain cases, twenty-eight years.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and by-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter, elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members. The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject

any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks.

Retired Royal Academician.

Shaw, R. N.

Royal Academicians.

1879 Alua-Tadema, Sir L., O.M.	1893 MacWhirter, J.
1900 Belcher, J.	1905 Murray, David.
1911 Bramley, F.	1881 Oulless, W. W.
1891 Brock, Sir T., K.C.B.	1911 Parsons, A.
1910 Clausen, G.	1896 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart. (President).
1910 Cope, A. S.	1875 Richuond, Sir W. B.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	1881 Riviere, B.
1891 Dicksee, F.	1869 Sant, J.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.	1897 Sargent, J. S.
1910 Forbes, S. A.	1900 Shannon, J. J.
1902 Frampton, Sir G. J.	1911 Short, Sir F.
1891 Gow, A. C.	1911 Smythe, L. P.
1881 Graham, P.	1896 Solomon, S. J.
1910 Hacker, A.	1887 Stone, M.
1910 Henry, C. N.	1889 Thornycroft, H.
1890 Herkomer, Sir H. von, C.V.O.	1895 Waterhouse, J. W.
1897 Jackson, T. G. (Treasurer).	1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A.
1909 John, Sir W. Goscombe.	1903 Webb, Sir A., C.B.
1898 Leader, B. W.	1893 Woods, H.
1876 Leslie, G. D.	1897 Wyllie, W. L.
1898 Lucas, J. S.	1878 Yeames, W. F. (Librarian).

Associates.

1903 Bacon, J. H. F.	1909 MacKenna, B.
1905 Blomfield, R. T.	1911 Newton, E.
1904 Branwyn, F.	1893 North, J. W.
1903 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.	1910 Open, W.
1911 Canerou, D. Y.	1904 Pegram, H.
1903 Colton, W. R.	1906 Poueroy, F. W.
1907 Cooper, F. C.	1911 Shannon, C. H.
1906 Drury, A.	1908 Sims, Charles.
1899 East, Sir Alfred.	1910 Stokes, A.
1900 Farquharson, J.	1876 Storey, G. A.
1911 Fisher, Mark.	1906 Stott, Edward.
1910 George, Sir E.	1906 Strang, William.
1907 Henry, G.	1900 Tuke, H. S.
1898 La Thangue, H. H.	1910 Wood, F. D.
1911 Lavery, J.	

Secretary—Sir Fred. A. Eaton.

NATIONAL ART GALLERIES.

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D. A museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cromwell Road and Exhibition Road. The Museum contains nine Departments, viz: Architecture and Sculpture; Metalwork; Woodwork; Textiles; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration, and Design; Paintings; a Library; and the Department of Circulation. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. to all the Departments except the Library, for which a ticket is required, which may be obtained at the entrance; admission 6d., or by ticket, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (students' days) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and till 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive.—The Indian Section, containing collections from the countries forming the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; no

charge is ever made for admission to these collections, which are open every day during the same hours as the Victoria and Albert Museum. On Sundays the Indian Section and all the other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and till 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. The collections now forming the Victoria and Albert Museum were formerly comprised in the South Kensington Museum, which included collections of scientific apparatus, etc. These latter collections now form the Science Museum. They are housed in the galleries to the west of Exhibition Road and in Imperial Institute Road, and are known officially as the Science Museum, South Kensington (p. 481).—Bethnal Green Museum is a museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrance in Cambridge Road, N.E. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas

Day, for the same hours as the Victoria and Albert Museum. Admission free every day.

National Gallery. (For earlier history see ed. '88 and later editions.) The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of 6d. on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday afternoons throughout the year. The daily attendance in 1910 averaged on free week-days 3,047, and on Sundays 1,380. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the Director, **Director**, Sir Charles Holroyd; **Keeper and Secretary**, Hawes Turner; **Chief Clerk and Assist. Sec.**, George E. Ambrose.

National Gallery of British Art, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened July 21st, 1897. To this a Turner Wing has been added by the gift of the late Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Mr. J. Duveen. The wing was opened in 1910. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. It is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The **Keeper** is Mr. Charles Aitken.

National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place. Founded in 1836, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical cha-

acters." The collection now comprises over 1,600 portraits. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Thursday and Friday (students' days), when an entrance fee of 6d. is charged, from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.; and on Sundays free, from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. in summer, and 2 to 4 p.m. in winter (light permitting). **Director**, **Keeper**, and **Secretary**, C. J. Holmes.

Wallace Collection, Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art, was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. The Wallace Collection is open free on Mondays from 12 noon (from 10 a.m. on Bank Holidays), and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season; also on Tuesdays and Fridays, on payment of 6d., from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. The Museum is also open on Sundays from 2 to 5 or 6. On Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day the Museum is closed. The **Keeper** of the Wallace Collection is Mr. D. S. MacColl.

INSTITUTES OF ART AND MUSIC.

Art Union of London, 112, Strand. **President**, The Earl of Plymouth, C.B.; **Hon. Sec.**, Harold G. Morrish.

Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, for Local Examinations in Music, 15, Bedford Square, W.C. **Patron**, H.M. the King; **Chairman**, Sir W. E. Birge; **Sec.**, James Muir.

Chantrey Fund. This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which £105,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in 1877, and the collection, which now numbers over 130 works, has since '97 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the poetry, music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. For history see ed. '88. A *Goraedd* (this word means throne, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred) is held at the opening of each Eisteddfod, and the place of the next festival is announced. The 1911 festival was held at Carmarthen in a pavilion designed to accommodate 14,000 people. An exhibition of pictures and of specimens of

Welsh handicraft and industry was held in connection with the gathering, which was one of the most successful of recent years. The silver bardic crown was won by the Rev. W. Crwys Williams, Brynmawr, and the bardic chair by Mr. W. Williams, Llangollen. The Eisteddfod is to be held in 1912 at Wrexham, and in 1913 at Abergavenny. **Hon. Secretary** to the National Eisteddfod Association, Sir E. Vincent Evans. **Office**, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in '80, to provide high-class instruction in music and the drama at moderate cost. There are 110 scholarships, and 130 professors. **Principal**, Landon Ronald; **Sec.**, H. Saxe Wyndham.

Miniature Painters. The years 1896 and '97 witnessed an important revival of the art of miniature-painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. The **Royal Society of Miniature Painters** is composed wholly of artists, Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I., being its **Hon. President**, Mr. Alyn Williams, R.B.A., A.R.C.A., its **Acting President**, Mr. Quinell, R.B.A., its **Hon. Secretary**, and Mr. S. Lassam Lovell its **Secretary**. An exhibition is held annually at the Gallery, 53, Pall Mall East, S.W. The **Society of Miniaturists** has its offices at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with that body throughout the spring and summer. Its **President** is Mr. Alfred Praga, and its **Secretary** Mr. Edgar Blackmore. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its council certain experts, collectors, and art critics who have given special attention to

miniatures. It also occasionally unites with its exhibitions a show of old miniatures, and aims at training the modern worker by a study of the work of the old masters.

Musicians, Incorporated Society of, 19, Berners Street, W. General Secretary, Arthur T. Cummings.

Pastel Society, The. This Society was founded in 1898 to revive public interest in the art of pastel painting, and includes among its members most of the well-known English and foreign pastelists. The annual exhibition, which is limited to the works of members, is held at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. Secretary, Edgar Blackmore.

Philharmonic Society. Patrons, their Majesties the King and Queen. Founded 1813. Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. Hon. Sec., Francesco Berger, 20, Muswell Hill, N.

Royal Academy of Music. Established in 1822, and incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are received, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. Associates are entitled to the use of the initials A.R.A.M. Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials F.R.A.M. Honorary members are entitled to the initials E.A.M. with the prefix Hon. Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year—viz. in September and in the Christmas vacation—successful candidates at which are entitled to the use of the initials L.R.A.M. Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., LL.D.; Secretary, F. W. Renaut. The Academy is situated at York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Royal Cambrian Academy of Art, Plas Mawr, Conway. An exhibition is held annually, and there is an art reference library. The thirtieth Exhibition will open on Whit Monday and close on the last Saturday in September. Hon. Sec., W. J. Slater.

Royal College of Music. Founded 1883. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners, and students. The Open Free Scholarships are 60 in number; are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education at the College in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven Close Free Scholarships, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various Exhibitions and Prizes. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of an entrance fee of £2 2s. and a tuition fee of £12 12s. per term, and must remain for three terms. A Junior Department has been opened for students under 16 years of age whose time is also occupied by the necessities of their general education. Fee, £6 6s. per term, with an entrance fee of £1 1s. Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials A.R.C.M. (fee £5 5s.). Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.R.H. the Prince Christian; Director, Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bart., C.V.O.; Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley; Registrar, Frank Pownall, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington.

Royal Drawing Society (Incorporated 1902). Hon. Sec., T. R. Ablett., F.R.G.S., 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Royal Institute of Oil Painters, The, has its headquarters at 195, Piccadilly, W. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in October, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). President, Frank Walton, R.I.; Vice-President, T. B. Kennington; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 195, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. President, Sir Jas. D. Linton; Vice-President, Yeend King; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore. Office, 195, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of Academicians, Associates, honorary members and honorary retired members. A supplementary charter was granted in '91, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition three works. President, Sir James Guthrie; Secretary, W. D. McKay; Treasurer, Hippolyte J. Blanc; Assist. Sec., Henry Hastings, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Royal Society of Arts, John St., Adelphi. Secretary, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.

Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, S.W. President, Sir Alfred East, A.R.A.; Hon. Sec., W. M. Palin; Acting Sec., Percy Edsall.

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden. Annual Exhibitions of the work of members only are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, in the early spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours ("The Old Water Colour Society"). Founded in 1804. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public in April, and the Winter Exhibition in November. The number of members is forty, while the number of associates is not limited. President, Sir Ernest Waterlow, R.A.; Secretary and Orator, F. W. Hayward Butt. Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club," established '84, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni*, to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. President, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S. Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Society of British Composers, founded June 1905, to promote the publication and performance of high-class works by British composers, and to protect their interests. Subscription for members and associates, £1 1s. per annum. Hon. Sec., William Wallace, 19, Berners Street, W.

SPORT IN 1911.

The following is a brief summary of the chief events and results in the various departments of athletics and sport, arranged alphabetically.

Athletics.

The Amateur Athletic Association Championships resulted as follows:—

100 Yards: F. L. Ramsdell, Pennsylvania University, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

220 Yards: F. L. Ramsdell, Pennsylvania University, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Quarter-mile: F. J. Haebhans, Canada, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Half-mile: H. Braun, Germany, 1 min. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

One Mile: D. F. McNichol, Polytechnic Harriers, 4 min. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Four Miles: H. Kolehmainen, Finland, 20 min. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Two Miles Walk: H. V. L. Ross, Middlesex A.C., 12 min. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: P. R. O'R. Phillips, Cambridge University, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Two Miles Steeplechase: R. Noakes, Spark-hill Harriers, 11 min. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

High Jump: R. Pasemann, Berlin, 6 ft.

Long Jump: P. Kirwan, Irish A.C., 23 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Pole Jump: R. Pasemann, Berlin, 12 ft.

Putting the Weight: J. Barrett, Limerick A.C., 43 ft. 5 in.

Throwing the Hammer: G. E. Putnam, Kansas, U.S.A., and Oxford University, 147 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Ten Miles Running Championship: W. Scott, Broughton Harriers, 52 min. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Seven Miles Walking Championship: G. E. Larnar, Highgate Harriers, 52 min. 8 sec.

The Oxford and Cambridge University Sports ended in a victory for Cambridge by 6 events to 4. The results were as follows:—

100 Yards: D. MacMillan, Cambridge, 10 sec.

Quarter-mile: F. G. Black, Cambridge, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Half-mile: P. J. Baker, Cambridge, 1 min. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

One Mile: P. J. Baker, Cambridge, 4 min. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: P. R. O'R. Phillips, Cambridge, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Three Miles: C. H. Porter, Oxford, 15 min. 6 sec.

Long Jump: D'A. J. J. Hartley, Oxford, 21 ft. 5 in.

High Jump: H. A. Dubois, Cambridge, 5 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Throwing the Hammer: G. E. Putnam, Oxford, 153 ft. 3 in.

Putting the Weight: W. O. Ziegler, Oxford, 39 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The Cross-country Championships resulted as follows:—

Northern.—Won by the Hallamshire Harriers for the fifth time in succession, C. Vose, Warrington A.C., being first man home in 61 min. 40 sec.

Southern.—Won by the Highgate Harriers for the eighth time in succession, F. C. Neaves, Surrey A.C., finished first in 59 min. 21 sec.

Midland.—Won by the North Staffordshire Harriers, F. N. Hibbins, Thrapston Harriers, finishing first in 62 min. 34 sec.

National.—Won by the Hallamshire Harriers with 54 points, Highgate Harriers being second with 105, and Warrington A.C. third with 150. F. N. Hibbins, Thrapston Harriers, won the individual honours in 59 min. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., followed by W. Scott, Broughton Harriers, C. Vose, Warrington A.C., A. Turner, Hallamshire Harriers, and E. Glover, Hallamshire Harriers.

Welsh.—Won by the Cwmbran Harriers, E. Paul of this club being first man home in 56 min. 23 sec.

Scottish.—Won by the Edinburgh Harriers, S. Watt, Clydesdale Harriers, finishing first.

International.—England won with 32 points, Ireland being second with 108, Scotland third with 121, France fourth with 131, and Wales fifth with 142. The chief individual placings were: Jean Bouin, France, first; H. D. Baldwin, England, second; G. C. L. Wallach, Scotland, third; W. Scott, England, fourth; F. N. Hibbins, England, fifth; C. Vose, England, sixth.

Oxford and Cambridge v. Yale and Harvard.—In an athletic competition Oxford and Cambridge beat the American Universities by 5 events to 4. The results were as follows:

100 Yards: D. MacMillan, Cambridge, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Quarter-Mile: F. G. Black, Cambridge, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Half-Mile: B. M. Preble, Harvard, 1 min. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

One Mile: P. J. Baker, Cambridge, 4 min. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Two Miles: E. Gowan-Taylor, Oxford, 9 min. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: G. A. Chisholm, Yale, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

High Jump: W. Canfield, Yale, 5 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Long Jump: R. J. Holden, Yale, 22 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Throwing the Hammer: G. E. Putnam, Oxford, 151 ft. 5 in.

Oxford and Cambridge and Yale and Harvard have each won two contests. Previously Oxford and Cambridge won by 5 events to 4 at Queen's Club in 1899, and Yale and Harvard by 6 events to 3 at New York in 1901, and by 6 events to 3 at Queen's Club in 1904.

Billiards.

Billiard Association Amateur Championship.—In the final Mr. H. Virr beat Major H. L. Fleming by 284 points in 3,000 up.

In the Professional Tournament at Messrs. Burroughes & Watts' Saloon in Soho Square, the final positions were:—

	plyd.	wn.	lst.
E. Diggle (rec. 1,000)	8	6	2
M. Inman (rec. 1,000)	8	6	2
T. Reece (rec. 2,250)	8	4	4
H. W. Stevenson (scratch)	8	2	6
C. Harverson (rec. 2,250)	8	2	6

The heats were 9,000 up.

Billiards Control Club Championship.—In a Professional Championship organised by the Billiards Control Club H. W. Stevenson beat M. Inman by 1,086 points in 18,000 up. In a preliminary heat Inman defeated T. Reece.

Boxing.

The results in the Amateur Championships were as follows:—

Bantam-weight (8 st. 4 lb. and under): Final—W. W. Allen, Polytechnic B.C., beat J. Hughes, Scottish National A.C.

Feather-weight (9 st. and under): Final—H. Bowers, St. Pancras B.C., beat R. Erskine, Scottish National A.C.

Light-weight (10 st. and under): Final—A. Spenceley, Old Goldsmiths' B.C., beat E. Throver, St. Pancras B.C.

Middle-weight (11 st. 4 lb. and under): Final—W. Child, Cambridge A.B.C., beat W. Bradley, Bermondsey Catholic A.C.

Heavy-weight (any weight): Final—W. Hazell, City Police A.C., beat R. Smith, Metropolitan Police A.C.

The Oxford and Cambridge contests resulted as follows:—

Bantam-weight: S. R. D. Albertini, Oxford, beat N. H. Smith, Cambridge.

Feather-weight: L. S. Lloyd, Oxford, beat G. A. Taylor, Cambridge.

Light-weight: W. G. Gabain, Cambridge, beat J. H. Brown, Oxford.

Middle-weight: R. G. Larking, Cambridge, beat A. R. Stotz, Oxford.

Heavy-weight: F. C. Bourne, Oxford, beat F. H. Broad, Cambridge.

In the Public Schools' Championships the results were as follows:—

Bantam-weight: Final—R. V. Routledge, Felsted, beat A. C. McColl, Clifton.

Feather-weight: Final—R. Erskine, Allan Glen's, beat P. L. Roy, St. Paul's.

Light-weight: Final—T. D. Dewar, Rugby, beat R. S. Montagu-Marks, St. Paul's.

Middle-weight: Final—E. M. Bear, Bedford, beat P. W. Parkin, Rugby.

Heavy-weight: Final—H. T. Bostock, Oundle, beat P. E. H. Parry-Jones, Sherborne.

The professional contests for Championships of England decided resulted as under:—

Feather-weight: Jim Driscoll, Cardiff, beat Spike Robson, South Shields. Driscoll thus gained his third successive victory in competition for the Lord Lonsdale Belt, which became his property.

Light-weight: Matt Wells, Camberwell, beat Fred Welsh, Pontypridd, the holder of the Lonsdale Belt.

Heavy-weight: Bombardier Wells, Southend-on-Sea, beat Ian Hague, Mexborough, in the first contest for the Heavy-weight Lonsdale Belt.

Cricket.

As the Indian team that toured in England in 1911 did not prove strong enough to attract much attention, interest in the season's cricket centred, as in 1910, in the County Championship. Again a fresh method of scoring was adopted, a scheme proposed in the first instance by Somerset being given a trial. Five points were allowed for a win, and in drawn matches the side leading on the first innings scored three points and the side behind one point. This plan is identical with that followed by the second-class counties in their competition. The result was a great surprise, Warwickshire coming out with a winning record. They played splendid cricket after the end of June, winning nine of their last twelve matches outright, and winning on the first innings in the other three. It was significant, however, that

they did not meet Kent, Middlesex, Notts, or Essex. They owed much to F. R. Foster, who headed the batting and bowling averages, and proved himself, for so young a cricketer, a very capable captain.

C. B. Fry, who only played twice in 1910, was the batsman of the year. He was in his finest form, averaging 72 with an aggregate of 1,728 runs. Next to him came Mead of Hampshire—now perhaps the best left-handed bat in England—and R. H. Spooner, who found more time for cricket than in 1910, and played better than ever.

The chief batting averages in 1911 were:—

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in innings.	Times not out.	Average.
Fry, C. B.	26	1,728	258*	2	72'00
Mead (P.)	52	2,562	223	5	54'51
Spooner, R. H.	45	2,312	224	0	51'37
Perrin, P.	27	1,281	114	2	51'24
Kinneir	36	1,629	268*	3	49'36
Hayward	51	2,149	202	6	47'75
Warner, P. F.	51	2,123	244	5	46'15
Tarrant	48	2,030	207*	4	46'13
Hardstaff	40	1,547	145	6	45'50
Wood, C. J. B.	44	1,614	117*	7	43'62
Seymour (James)	43	1,825	218*	6	43'45
Day, A. P.	22	730	135*	5	42'94
Hearne (J. W.)	41	1,627	234*	3	42'81
Gunn (J.)	35	1,368	160	3	42'75
Foster, F. R.	40	1,614	200	2	42'47
Jessop, G. L.	49	1,907	153	4	42'37
Denton	57	2,232	137*	4	42'11
Hobbs.	60	2,376	154*	3	41'68
Littelljohn, E. S.	12	414	110	2	41'40
Bush, Major	19	703	135	2	41'35
Littelljohn, A. R.	11	288	76*	4	41'14
Foster, H. K.	18	736	112	0	40'88
Gillingham, Rev. F. H.	17	650	167	1	40'62
Humphreys	49	1,777	191	5	40'38
Sharp (J.)	55	2,099	184*	3	40'36
Johnson, A. C.	16	598	122	1	39'86
Makepeace	47	1,023	139	5	38'64
Gunn (G.)	42	1,577	143	1	38'46
Rhodes	64	2,261	128	5	38'32
Charlesworth	40	1,376	142	4	38'22
Hayes	54	1,827	137*	6	38'06
Woolley (F. E.)	47	1,700	148*	2	37'77
Falcon, M.	23	831	134	1	37'77
Fane, F. L.	29	1,044	217	1	37'28
Tyldesley (J. T.)	41	1,476	125	1	36'90
Braddell, R. L. L.	15	343	96	2	36'38
Roberts, F. B.	16	506	154*	2	36'14
Quaife	36	1,161	144*	3	35'18
Hardinge	40	1,294	175	3	34'97
Vine	54	1,848	180	1	34'86
Tyldesley (W.)	31	991	152	2	34'17
Freeman (J.)	27	841	137*	2	33'64
Hirst	58	1,789	218	4	33'12
Arnold	44	1,389	131	2	33'07
Stephens, F. G.	18	528	96	2	33'00
Hubble	27	784	189	3	32'66
Mann, F. T.	25	679	97*	4	32'33
Hendren	36	1,030	134*	4	32'18
Burns, W. B.	50	1,438	117	5	31'95
Mulholland, Hon.					
H. G. H.	14	414	153	1	31'84
Dillon, E. W.	27	782	120	2	31'28
Knight	46	1,341	122	3	31'18
Drake	52	1,447	147*	4	30'97
Whitehead (H.)	46	1,391	150	1	30'91
Ducat	37	1,081	104	2	30'88

* Signifies not out.

CRICKET—CROQUET—CYCLING.

The dry wickets told against the slow bowlers. W. C. Smith and Blythe had not in any way lost their skill, but the conditions were against them. No one bowled better than the veteran J. T. Hearne—forty-four years of age—who took 122 wickets. Dean of Lancashire worked untiringly for his county, and secured the highest aggregate of wickets—183. The best fast bowlers were W. Brearley and Field (of Warwickshire). As all-round cricketers of the year, F. R. Foster and Tarrant took the chief honours, and J. W. Hearne jumped right to the front.

The chief bowling averages in 1911 were:—

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Huddleston	156'2	53	321	29	11'06
Trott	51'4	10	175	12	14'58
Crawford, R. T.	117	35	328	22	14'90
Smith, E.	53'5	6	194	13	14'92
Ireland, J. F.	147'1	31	405	27	15'00
Humphreys	178'5	31	534	33	16'18
Lockheart, J. H. B.	144'1	27	498	30	16'60
Thompson	735'5	199	1,880	113	16'71
East	441'1	135	988	59	16'74
Day, A. P.	209'5	37	583	34	17'14
Haigh	674'3	124	1,684	97	17'36
Dean	1,295'5	324	3,191	183	17'42
Hearne (J. T.)	1,041	345	2,134	122	17'49
Littelljohn, A. R.	335'1	72	904	51	17'72
Carr, D. W.	303	52	985	55	17'90
Evans, A. J.	218	75	575	32	17'96
Fairclough	164'2	34	414	23	18'00
Hobbs	162'1	29	523	28	18'67
Denton, J. S.	122	13	461	24	19'20
Tarrant	860'1	196	2,135	111	19'23
Blythe	1,030'3	254	2,675	138	19'38
Seymour (Ino.)	319'3	83	802	41	19'56
Brearley, W.	464'1	59	1,724	87	19'81
Mead (W.)	615'3	148	1,645	82	20'06
Balu, P.	504'1	77	1,509	75	20'12
Smith (W. C.)	1,283'4	368	3,223	160	20'14
Foster, F. R.	952'1	183	2,864	141	20'31
Falcon, M.	268'3	46	895	44	20'34
Field	866'5	171	2,975	146	20'37
Hirst	1,096	231	2,796	137	20'40
Lees	120'1	27	330	16	20'62
Anson, Hon. R.	90'2	31	207	10	20'70
Bird, M. C.	341'4	73	978	47	20'80

The positions of the sixteen first-class counties at the end of the season were:—

	P.	W.	L.	W. on 1st Inns.	L. on 1st Inns.	Poss.	Points.	Points obt.	Percentage
Warwickshire	20	13	4	3	0	100	74	74	00
Kent	26	17	4	3	2	130	96	73	84
Middlesex	22	14	5	3	0	110	79	71	81
Lancashire	30	15	7	5	3	150	93	62	00
Surrey	30	15	7	4	4	150	91	60	66
Essex	18	8	5	4	1	90	53	58	88
Yorkshire	27	14	8	1	4	135	77	57	03
Notts	20	9	5	3	3	100	57	57	00
Worcestershire	24	12	11	0	1	120	61	50	83
Northants	17	8	9	0	0	85	40	47	05
Hampshire	24	7	10	4	3	120	50	41	66
Gloucestershire	20	5	12	0	3	100	28	28	00
Sussex	24	4	16	2	2	120	28	23	33
Derbyshire	18	2	13	0	3	90	13	14	44
Leicestershire	22	1	16	2	3	110	14	12	72
Somerset	16	1	13	0	2	80	7	8	75

The match at Dewsbury between Yorkshire and Northamptonshire, in which an innings was not completed on each side, is not included in the above table.

A win counts 5 points; in drawn games the side leading on the first innings scores 3 points and the side behind on the first innings 1 point.

In the Final round of the Minor Counties Championship Staffordshire beat the Second Eleven of Surrey by 334 runs (B. Meakin, 50 and 133; Barnes 10 wickets for 46 runs).

Oxford boat Cambridge by 74 runs, Le Couteur—the hero of the match in 1910—taking eight wickets for 99 runs in the last innings and winning the game after Cambridge had looked to have a good chance of getting the 315 required. Eton beat Harrow by three wickets, Harrow making a much better fight than had been expected. Eton also beat Winchester by 58 runs, after being at one time in an almost hopeless position. The Gentlemen and Players match at the Oval was drawn (R. H. Spooner 190 and 4, Kinneir 158 and not out 53). At Lord's the Gentlemen beat the Players by 130 runs (C. B. Fry 69 and 52; Hobbs 18 and not out 154).

In the winter of 1910-11 the South Africans visited Australia for the first time. Five Test Matches were played, the Australians winning four (two each at Sydney and Melbourne) and the South Africans one (at Adelaide). G. A. Faulkner batted magnificently for the South Africans, but the slow bowling which had been so deadly in England in 1907 proved harmless enough on Australian wickets.

Croquet.

The winners of principal events in 1911 were as follows:

The Championships.—Gentlemen: Edgar Whittaker. Ladies: Miss Elsie Reid. Mixed Doubles: C. Corbally and Miss N. Barlow.

Champion Cups.—Gentlemen: H. Maxwell Browne. Ladies: Mrs. R. C. J. Beaton.

Gold Medals.—Gentlemen: C. L. O'Callaghan. Ladies: Miss N. S. L. Gilchrist.

Roehampton Challenge Cup.—Upper Division C. L. O'Callaghan.

County Championship.—Middlesex.

Club Championship.—Hurlingham.

Cycling.

The results of the British Empire Championships were as follows:—

Quarter-mile: W. J. Bailey (holder) (England), 1; V. L. Johnson (England), 2; E. F. Ryan (England), 3.

One Mile: D. Flynn (Scotland), 1; H. T. Johnson (England), 2; V. L. Johnson (England), 3.

Ten Miles: C. B. Kingsbury (England), 1; A. J. Denny (England), 2; E. W. Schneider (Australia), 3.

The N.C.U. Championships resulted as follows:—

Quarter-mile: V. L. Johnson (Rover C. C.).

One mile: V. L. Johnson (Rover C. C.).

Five miles: V. L. Johnson (Rover C. C.).

Twenty-five Miles: C. B. Kingsbury (Portsmouth).

Football.
ASSOCIATION.

The leading International matches resulted as follows:—

England drew with Scotland 1 goal each. Scotland has now won 17, England 12, drawn 11.

England beat Wales 3 goals to 0. England has now won 25, Wales 2, drawn 6.

England beat Ireland 2 goals to 1. England has now won 27, Ireland 0, drawn 3.

Scotland drew with Wales 2 goals each. Scotland has now won 26, Wales 4, drawn 6.

Scotland beat Ireland 2 goals to 0. Scotland has now won 24, Ireland 2, drawn 2.

Wales beat Ireland 2 goals to 1. Wales has now won 15, Ireland 10, drawn 5.

Amateur International matches:—

Ireland beat England 3 goals to 2.

England beat Wales 5 goals to 1.

England beat France 3 goals to 0.

England drew with Germany 2 goals each.

England beat Holland 1 goal to 0.

England beat Switzerland 4 goals to 1.

England beat Belgium 4 goals to 0.

Amateur Football Association International matches:—

England beat Wales 4 goals to 0.

England beat France 3 goals to 1.

Inter-League Matches:—

England drew with Scotland 1 goal each.

England has now won 10, Scotland 5, drawn 5.

England beat Ireland 6 goals to 2. England has now won 16, Ireland 0, drawn 1.

Scotland beat Ireland 3 goals to 1. Scotland has now won 13, Ireland 3.

Southern League beat English League 3 goals to 2.

Southern League beat Scottish League 1 goal to 0.

Southern League beat Irish League 4 goals to 0.

League Championships:—

First League.—Manchester United won with 52 points; Aston Villa 51 points, Sunderland, Everton, and Bradford City each 45 points.

Second League.—West Bromwich Albion won with 53 points, Bolton Wanderers 51 points, Chelsea 49 points. West Bromwich Albion and Bolton Wanderers secured promotion.

Southern League.—Swindon Town won with 53 points; Northampton and Brighton and Hove Albion each 48 points.

Scottish League.—Glasgow Rangers won with 52 points; Aberdeen and Falkirk each 44 points.

Irish League.—Linfield (22 points) beat Glentoran (22 points) 3 goals to 2 in a Test game.

Cup Competitions: Final Ties:—

Association Cup.—Bradford City beat Newcastle United 1 goal to 0, after a pointless draw.

Semi-Finalists: Blackburn Rovers and Chelsea.

Amateur Cup.—Bromley beat Bishop Auckland 1 goal to 0.

Amateur Football Association Cup.—Old Malvernians beat The Casuals 3 goals to 2.

Scottish Cup.—Celtic beat Hamilton Academicals 2 goals to 0.

Irish Cup.—Shelbourne beat Bohemians 2 goals to 1.

Welsh Cup.—Wrexham beat Connah's Quay 6 goals to 0.

Army Cup.—Second Sherwood Foresters beat Second Durham Light Infantry 3 goals to 1.

Cavalry Cup.—Third Dragoon Guards beat Nineteenth Hussars 1 goal to 0.

Hospitals Cup.—St. Bartholomew's beat London 6 to 0.

Arthur Dunn Cup.—Old Reptonians beat Old Carthusians 1 goal to 0.

Oxford beat Cambridge 3 goals to 2. Oxford has now won 18, Cambridge 18, drawn 2.

Southern Counties Amateur Championship.—Devon beat Essex 5 goals to 0. **Semi-Finalists:** Bedfordshire and Hampshire.

RUGBY.

The International matches resulted as follows:—

England beat Scotland by 2 goals and 1 try to 1 goal and 1 try. Scotland has now won 16 games and England 13, 9 having been drawn.

Ireland beat England by 1 try to nothing. England has now won 21 games and Ireland 12, 2 having been drawn.

Wales beat England by 1 penalty goal and 4 tries to 1 goal and 2 tries. Wales has now won 14 games and England 12, 2 having been drawn.

Ireland beat Scotland by 2 goals and 2 tries to 1 dropped goal and 2 tries. Scotland has now won 24 games and Ireland 7, 3 being drawn.

Wales beat Scotland by 3 goals (1 dropped) and 6 tries to 1 dropped goal and 2 tries. Each country has now won 13 games, 1 being drawn.

Wales beat Ireland by 3 goals (1 penalty) and 1 try to nothing. Wales has now won 17 games and Ireland 8, 1 being drawn.

England beat France by 7 goals (2 penalty) and 2 ties to nothing. England has now won all six games played between the countries.

France beat Scotland by 2 goals and 2 tries to 2 goals (1 dropped) and 2 tries. Each country has now won 1 game.

Wales beat France by 3 goals to nothing. Wales has now won all 4 games.

Ireland beat France by 4 goals (1 dropped) and 2 tries to 1 goal. Ireland has now won all 3 games played.

Oxford beat Cambridge by 4 goals and 1 try to 3 goals and 1 try. Oxford has now won 17 games and Cambridge 12, 9 being drawn.

County Championship.—In the final game Devon beat Yorkshire by 4 tries to 1 try. For the Championship of the South, Devon beat the Midland Counties by 3 tries to 1 try.

Inter-Hospital Cup.—Guy's beat London by 1 goal and 1 try to nothing.

Army Cup.—1st Leicester Regiment beat 1st Life Guards by 2 goals and 2 tries to nothing.

Midland Counties Cup.—Coventry beat Moseley by 3 goals and 3 tries to nothing.

GOLF.

Open Championship at Sandwich.—Won by Harry Vardon after a tie with Arnaud Massy. Scores: Vardon 303, Massy 303. Massy retired in the tie at the 35th hole. 3rd, H. H. Hilton, 304, and A. Herd, 304. E. Ray, J. Braid, and J. H. Taylor tied for 4th place, 305.

Amateurs v. Professionals at Sandwich: Professionals won by 8 matches to 1.

Amateur Championship at Prestwick: Harold H. Hilton beat E. A. Lassen by 4 up and 3 to play. The bronze medallists were G. Lockhart and L. B. Stevens.

Scottish Amateurs beat English Amateurs by 5 matches to 4. Capt. C. K. Hutchison, R. Harris, G. Wilkie, J. A. Robertson-Durham, and Gordon Lockhart were the winners for Scotland; and John Ball, A. Mitchell, Hon. M. Scott, and F. C. Carr for England.

Ladies' Championship at Portrush: Miss Dorothy Campbell beat Miss Violet Hezlet by 3 and 2.

Stroke Competition: Miss Cecil Leitch, 74.

Scottish Ladies' Championship at St. Andrews: Miss E. Grant Suttie beat Miss Ida Kyle by 1 hole.

Irish Ladies' Championship at Malahide: Miss M. Harrison beat Miss Walker-Leigh by 6 up and 4 to play.

Irish Professional Championship at Portrush: M. Moran, 310.

Welsh Ladies' Championship at Porthcawl: Miss Clay beat Miss Hughes by 2 up and 1 to play.

Oxford and Cambridge at Rye: Oxford won by 5 matches to 3.

Irish Open Championship at Portrush: L. O. Munn beat Capt. H. A. Boyd by 7 up and 6 to play.

Welsh Championship at Conway: H. M. Lloyd beat T. C. Mellor by 4 and 3.

Ber Tournament at Princes, Sandwich: H. W. Beveridge beat G. P. Langton by 2 holes.

Welsh Professional Championship at Conway: P. Rainford, 141.

Midland Professional Championship at Harborne: W. E. Reid, 153.

Scottish Professional Championship at Tumberry: E. Sinclair, 309.

Open Championship of France at La Boulie: Arnaud Massy, 284.

London Professional Foursomes at Fulwell: T. Ball and F. Robson beat C. Johns and A. F. Kettley.

South of Ireland Championship at Lahinch: L. O. Munn beat J. S. Kennedy 7 and 5.

London Amateur Foursome Tournament at Sunningdale: Richmond (H. E. Taylor and R. Temple Thomson) beat Romford (A. H. Read and F. E. Cumming) by 1 hole.

"Sphere and Tatler" Foursomes Cups at Walton Heath: A. Herd and J. Bradbeer beat J. H. Taylor and W. Hambleton by 8 up and 7 to play.

Parliamentary Tournament at Sunningdale: Mr. Guy L'Estrange (Press Gallery) beat Mr. L. de Rothschild, M.P., by 3 up and 2 to play.

Oxford and Cambridge G.S. v. Southern Professionals at Stoke Poges: Won by Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society by 10 matches to 8, 4 matches being halved.

The chief medal competitions resulted as follow:—

St. George's Challenge Vase at Sandwich: E. Martin Smith, 148.

"Gold Illustrated" Gold Vase at Stokes Poges: R. Harris, 145.

R. and A. Spring Meeting: Silver Cross, Guy Campbell, 82.

Bombay Medal: Edward Blackwell, 83.

R. and A. Autumn Meeting: Gold Medal, Guy Campbell, 83.

Royal Medal: Walter Blackwell, 80.

Glennie Medal: Guy Campbell, 165.

36 Holes Match at Stoke Poges: H. Vardon and G. Duncan beat J. Braid and J. Sherlock by 5 up and 4 to play.

Bramshot Cup at Bramshot: Harry Vardon, 146.

Calcutta Cup, St. Andrews: Rev. A. R. F. Hyslop (2).

Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase, St. Andrews: W. A. Cargill (7).

Tooting Bee Cup at Banstead Downs: Harry Vardon and W. E. Reid tied at 154. Vardon winning on playing off with a score of 76.

"News of the World" Tournament.—Qualifying competition, section winners: Southern Section (2 divisions) at Acton, J. G. Sherlock, 144; at West Drayton, F. Robson, 150. Western Section at Lelant, H. J. Osborne and E. A. Firstbrook, 152. Welsh Section at Conway, P. Rainford, 141. Midland Section at Ladbroke Park, Tom Williamson, 153. Irish Section at Castlerock, C. W. Pope, 155. Scottish Section at Elie, T. R. Fernie, 152. Northern Section at Worsley, W. J. Leaver, 145. Eastern Section at Woodbridge, E. Risebro, 156.

Match play stage at Walton Heath: J. Braid beat E. Ray by 1 hole.

Assistants' Tournament at Burhill: C. Macey, 155.

American Amateurs Championship at Apawamis, U.S.A.: H. H. Hilton beat F. Herreshoff at the 37th hole.

Ladies v. Gentlemen at Stoke Poges: The Gentlemen won by 16 matches to 7.

72 Holes Match at Stoke Poges and Sunningdale: J. Sherlock beat J. White by 14 up and 12 to play.

Hockey.

The results of the International matches were as follows:—

Scotland	beat	Wales	.	.	4 goals to 2
Ireland	"	Wales	.	.	3 " 0
Scotland	"	Ireland	.	.	1 " 0
England	"	Wales	.	.	7 " 0
England	"	France	.	.	4 " 0
England	"	Scotland	.	.	5 " 0
Ireland	drew	England	.	.	2 " 2

In other important games the results were as follows:—

(English International Trial Matches).

West	drew	Midlands	.	.	1 goal to 1
East	"	North	.	.	2 goals to 2
South	beat	East	.	.	4 " 2
North	"	West	.	.	4 " 0
South	drew	West	.	.	2 " 2
Midlands	beat	East	.	.	3 " 1
Midlands	"	North	.	.	3 " 2
Midlands	"	South	.	.	3 " 2
East	"	West	.	.	4 " 1
North	"	South	.	.	3 " 1
Cambridge	"	Oxford	.	.	4 " 1

Lacrosse.

The chief matches and competitions resulted as follows:—

Cambridge beat Oxford by 8 goals to 3. Cambridge have now won 7 games and Oxford 2.

Club Championship of England (Iroquois Cup).—Stockport beat Lee by 15 goals to 5.

North of England Flag.—Stockport beat Old Hulmeians by 6 goals to 1.

South of England Flag.—Lee beat Oxford University by 12 goals to 6.

Western Flag.—Cardiff beat Clifton by 5 goals to 3.

North beat South by 16 goals to 7.

Lawn Tennis.

The chief Championship Meetings resulted as follows:—

All England Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. F. Wilding (holder) beat H. Roper Barrett (6-4, 4-6, 2-6, 6-2—retired). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Lambert Chambers (holder) beat Miss D. Boothby (6-0, 6-0). Doubles: Max Decugis and A. H. Gobert beat A. F. Wilding and M. J. G. Ritchie (holders) (9-7, 5-7, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2). Mixed Doubles: T. M. Mavrogordato and Mrs. Parton beat S. N. Doubt and Mrs. Lambert Chambers (6-2, 6-4).

London Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. F. Wilding beat A. E. Beamish (7-5, 6-2, 6-2). Ladies' Singles: Miss M. Coles beat Miss A. M. Morton (6-2, 6-0). Gentlemen's Doubles: M. J. G. Ritchie and C. P. Dixon beat H. Kleinschroth and F. W. Rahe (11-9, 2-6, 8-6, 4-6, 6-4). Mixed Doubles: R. J. McNair and Mrs. McNair beat S. N. Doubt and Mrs. Armstrong (6-3, 7-9, 6-4).

Welsh Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: C. P. Dixon beat A. W. Dunlop (6-4, 6-2, 7-5). Ladies' Singles: Miss D. Boothby beat Miss H. Aitchison (8-6, 6-3). Doubles: A. W. Dunlop and A. D. Prebble divided with C. P. Dixon and S. N. Doubt (6-1, 4-6, 6 all). Mixed Doubles: S. N. Doubt and Miss H. Aitchison beat A. D. Prebble and Miss D. Boothby (3-6, 7-5, 7-5).

Irish Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: J. C. Parke beat S. F. Scroope (6-3, 6-1, 6-1). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Barry beat Miss Holder (6-3, 1-6, 6-4). Doubles: J. C. Parke and J. F. Stokes beat T. D. Good and S. F. Scroope (6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 14-12). Mixed Doubles: V. Miley and Mrs. Barry beat J. F. Stokes and Mrs. Beatty (2-6, 6-4, 6-4).

Scottish Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. W. Dunlop beat W. S. Clements (6-4, 6-4). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. D. R. Larcombe beat Miss G. Scott (6-1, 6-4). Doubles: W. S. Clements and A. W. Dunlop beat C. R. Pritchett and C. J. Glennie (7-5, 6-4, 6-3). Mixed Doubles: W. S. Clements and Miss H. Aitchison beat A. W. Dunlop and Miss A. M. Morton (7-5, 6-0).

South of England Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. R. F. Kingscote beat S. N. Doubt (6-8, 4-6, 8-6, 6-0, 6-3). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Larcombe beat Miss D. Boothby (7-5, 6-3). Doubles: S. N. Doubt and A. D. Prebble beat C. O. Tuckey and R. S. Barnes (6-3, 6-3, 6-3). Mixed Doubles: A. D. Prebble and Miss D. Boothby, walk over; M. J. G. Ritchie and Mrs. Larcombe scratched. Veterans' Singles (All England Championship): E. R. Allen beat C. Brooke Leggett (6-1, 6-1). Veterans' Doubles (All England Championship): E. R. Allen and C. G. Allen beat R. J. McNair and E. K. Harvey (6-4, 6-0).

North of England Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: J. C. Parke beat S. N. Doubt (7-5, 5-7, 6-1, 8-6). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Mrs. Parton (6-2, 6-2). Gentlemen's Doubles: T. M. Mavrogordato and S. N. Doubt beat J. C. Parke and J. F. Stokes (6-1, 2-6, 6-4, 5-7, 8-6). Mixed Doubles (All England Championship): T. M. Mavrogordato and Mrs. Parton beat S. N. Doubt and Mrs. Lambert Chambers (2-6, 6-4, 8-6).

Midland Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. H. Lowe beat J. C. Parke (2-6, 6-3, 3-2). Parke retired. Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Hannam beat Miss D. Boothby (6-4, 2-6, 7-5). Doubles: A. E. Beamish and J. C. Parke beat A. D. Prebble and S. N. Doubt (10-8, 6-1). Mixed Doubles: J. C. Parke and Mrs. Hannam beat A. D. Prebble and Miss D. Boothby (2-6, 7-5, 6-4).

Covered Courts Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. H. Gobert beat F. G. Lowe (holder) (6-3, 7-5, 6-2). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Lambert Chambers (holder) beat Miss H. Aitchison (6-3, 6-1). Doubles: M. J. G. Ritchie and A. H. Gobert beat F. G. Lowe and A. H. Lowe (6-3, 6-4, 6-2). Mixed Doubles: A. F. Wilding and Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat H. Roper Barrett and Mrs. O'Neill (holders) (8-6, 6-2).

The annual University match between Oxford and Cambridge resulted as follows:—

Singles: W. S. Cushing, Yale and Oxford, beat A. L. Prinsep, Eton and Cambridge (6-2, 6-1); lost to H. G. Bache, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Cambridge (0-6, 3-6); beat H. Crisp, Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet, and Cambridge (6-3, 4-6, 10-8).

A. G. Reid, Colorado and Oxford, beat Crisp (3-6, 6-0, 6-3); beat Prinsep (6-1, 6-2); lost to Bache (0-6, 1-6).

H. W. D. Galway, Birmingham Oratory and Oxford, lost to Bache (0-6, 2-6); lost to Crisp (2-6, 1-6); beat Prinsep (5-7, 6-4, 6-4).

Doubles: W. S. Cushing, Yale and Oxford, and A. G. Reid, Colorado and Oxford, beat A. L. Prinsep, Eton and Cambridge, and G. E. Seon, Tonbridge and Cambridge (6-3, 6-1); lost to A. F. Stephen, South Africa and Cambridge, and A. W. Kirkby, Marlborough and Cambridge (3-6, 1-6); lost to W. J. S. Pym, Rossall and Cambridge, and H. G. Bache, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Cambridge (3-6, 3-6).

D. R. Meys, Yale and Oxford, and A. H. Hardy, Eastbourne and Oxford, lost to Pym and Bache (3-6, 2-6); beat Prinsep and Seon (6-3, 6-3); beat Stephen and Kirkby (4-6, 6-4, 6-0).

H. W. D. Gallwey, Birmingham Oratory and Oxford, and P. A. LeBlanc, France and Oxford, lost to Stephen and Kirkby (3-6, 1-6); lost to Pym and Bache (2-6, 8-6, 2-6); lost to Prinsep and Seon (3-6, 3-6).

Oxford won the Singles by 5 matches to 4, and Cambridge gained the Doubles by 6 matches to 3.

Racing Retrospect.

The racing season of 1911 proved one of the most successful on record. This was due in great measure to the remarkably brilliant and prolonged summer, which secured unusually large attendances at nearly all the principal meetings. Additional zest was imparted by the active participation in the sport of *His Majesty the King*, and on the occasions when the royal colours were borne first past the post some remarkable manifestations of popular enthusiasm were witnessed. In one direction, however, the phenomenally fine weather had its drawback, for, owing to the hard nature of the ground, the proper training of horses was rendered exceptionally difficult. As a consequence, the number of "breakdowns" was unusually large, including those famous racers

Swynford and Sunstar, the champions of their respective years. In every other direction the annals of the season are free from any untoward or unpleasant incident.

Of the "classic" races, the Epsom Derby and the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket fell to the share of Mr. J. B. Joel with Sunstar; the Doncaster St. Leger to Mr. Pilkington with Prince Palatine; the Oaks at Epsom to Mr. Brodrick Cloete with Cherimoya; and the One Thousand Guineas, Newmarket, to Mr. J. de Rothschild with Atmah. All the three so-called "Ten Thousand Pounder" events were secured by the Earl of Derby—the Princess of Wales Stakes at Newmarket and Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park with Swynford, and the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket with Stodfast, the last named of whom had run second in both the Two Thousand and Derby and won all his other races. The long-distance weight-for-age Cup races well maintained their prestige. Of those events the Ascot Gold Cup and King's Gold Vase were won respectively by Mr. Howard's Willonyx and Lord Cadogan's Martingale II, (who, later in the season, fought out a sensational finish for the Cesarewitch Stakes); the Coronation Cup at Epsom and the Gold Cup at Doncaster to Mr. "Fairie's" Lemberg; and the Goodwood Cup to Lord St. David's Kilbroney.

Among the two-year olds, honours were more evenly divided than has often been the case. Of the chief prizes contested by the juveniles, the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, the July Stakes at Newmarket, and the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster were won by Mr. J. B. Joel's White Star (own brother to Sunstar); the New Stakes at Ascot, the Gimcrack Stakes at York, and the Autumn Foal Plate at Manchester by Mr. Hulton's Lomond; the Middle Park Plate, Newmarket, by Mr. J. B. Joel's Absurd; the International Produce Plates at Sandown July and October meetings by Major Loder's ally by Spear-mint—Adula and Sir H. Gould-Adams' Fruition; the Chesterfield and Chievely Park Stakes at Newmarket and the Ham and Richmond Stakes at Goodwood by Lord Falmouth's Belleisle; the Prendergast Stakes at Newmarket by Lord Rosebery's Charmian; the International Plate at Kempton Park by Mr. Buchanan's Jangling Gordie; the Coventry Stakes at Ascot by Mr. Ledlie's Lady Americus; and the British Dominion Stakes at Kempton Park and Great Lancashire Produce Stakes at Liverpool by Mr. Bower Ismay's Hall Cross. From among this select band it is probable that the chief classic aspirants for 1912 will be found, with possibly a formidable competitor or two from the stables of French sportsmen.

Of the leading handicap races, the Lincolnshire Handicap was won by Mr. C. Hibbert's Mercurio; the Victoria Cup at Hurst Park by Mr. J. B. Joel's Spanish Prince; the City and Suburban and Great Metropolitan at Epsom by Mr. Baring's Mushroom and Lord St. David's Kilbroney; the Queen's Prize, Kempton Park, by Lord Durham's Rochester; the Manchester Summer Cup by Mr. Hulton's Marajax; the Great Jubilee Stakes at Kempton Park by Sir G. Murray's Bachelor's Double; the Chester Cup, the Ascot Stakes, and the Cesarewitch Stakes at Newmarket by Mr. Howard's Willonyx; the Royal Hunt Cup, Ascot, by Mr. Singer's Moscato; the Newbury Summer Cup by Mr. Forbes' Sponsor; the City of London Cup, Alexandra Park, by Mr. Auguste Belmont's Merry Task; the Northumberland Plate, Newcastle, and Ebor

Handicap, York, by Mr. Buchanan's Pillo; the Goodwood Stewards' Cup by Sir T. Dewar's Braxted; the Goodwood Plate by Mr. Bonas' Ignition; the Portland Plate, Doncaster, by Mr. Renwick's Stolen Kiss; the Prince Edward Handicap, Manchester, by Mr. Singer's Papavero; the Newbury Autumn Cup by Mr. Walker's Royal Realm; the Duke of York Stakes, Kempton Park, by Mr. Clows' Trepida; the Cambridge-shire Stakes at Newmarket by Mr. Joel's Long Set; the Liverpool Autumn Cup by Mr. Clows' Trepida; and the Manchester November Handicap by Mr. Gorham's Ultimatus.

Of the chief cross-country contests, the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase was won by Mr. Bibby's Glenside, and the Great Lancashire Steeplechase at Manchester by Mr. Hill-Woods' The Duffrey. A new departure in the direction of steeplechases and hurdle-races, held at Blackpool during the holiday season in August and September, was attended with great success.

The premiership in training honours has once again reverted to Newmarket, that position being taken by the Hon. George Lambton, who has charge of the stud of the Earl of Derby. Mainly owing to the successes of Swynford, the amount won in stakes by that stable reached the high figure of close upon £50,000. Of the other trainers at the turf headquarters, the most successful as regards pecuniary values were Messrs P. P. Gilpin, P. Peok, O. Peok, J. Watson, C. Marsh, J. Cannon, J. Butters, and Major Beatty, to each of whom was credited a sum of £5,000 and upwards. Of those training in other parts of the country, C. Morton, training at Wantage, Berkshire, for Mr. J. B. Joel, heads the list with £34,580. Next comes A. Taylor, Manton, Wilts; S. Darling, Bechhampton; W. Waugh, Kingsclere; R. Wootton, Epsom; H. Beardsley, Whatcombe; J. Robinson, Foxhill; P. P. Peebles, Upavon; and P. Hartigan, Enford, all of whom can claim a fairly good season for their respective patrons.

As regards individual owners, the list was headed by the Earl of Derby, with a total of £42,725, Mr. J. B. Joel being second with £34,580. After them, at a wide interval, came Mr. Hulton, Mr. Howard, Lord Falmouth, Mr. L. de Rothschild, Major Loder, Mr. Pilkington, the Earl of Durham, Mr. J. A. de Rothschild, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. Brodrick Cloete, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Howard de Walden, Mr. C. Hibbert, Mr. A. James, Sir W. Cooke, and Mr. W. Singer, all of whom won sums between £5,000 and £12,000.

Concerning stud honours, the outstanding feature has been the remarkable success achieved by the stock of Sundridge, which included Sunstar, White Star, Sunspot, Sunflower II, Sunder, and Absurd. Owing chiefly to their victories, he headed the list with a total of £33,284. Following him were William the Third, sire of Willonyx and King William, £20,380; Persimmon, sire of Prince Palatine and Phryrus, £19,420; John O'Gaunt, sire of Swynford, £18,652; Chaucer, sire of Stedfast, £17,574; Desmond, sire of Lomond and Hall Cross, £16,144; Cyllene, sire of Lemberg, £14,447; Tredennis, sire of Bachelor's Double, £12,193; St. Frusquin, £10,389; Fariman, £9,755; Islinglass, sire of Belleisle, £9,620; Forfarshire, sire of Mercurio, Braxted, and Bannockburn, £9,447; Cherry Tree, sire of Cherimoya, £8,741; and Fowling Piece, sire of Hair Trigger II., £6,810.

Again was the roll of successful jockeys headed

by Frank Woolton, with a total of 187 winning mounts. Next in order came C. Trigg, 111 wins; D. Maher, 99; F. N. Winter, 75; F. L. Rickaby, 73; W. Huxley, 63; J. Clark, 55; Donoghue, 49; Higgs, 48; Piper, 43; Saxby, 43; Ringsstead, 42; J. H. Martin, 38; and F. Templeman, 37.

Although no record-breaking prices have to be chronicled, the prices realised at the great bloodstock sales were quite up to the average, whilst the demand was nearly always level with the supply. As in several recent years, foreign buyers were very much in evidence, more especially from the Argentine Republic and other South American states.

Racquets.

Open Championship of England.—C. Williams, the professional champion, defeated E. M. Baerlin (Eton and Cambridge) by 8 games (159 aces) to 4 games (119 aces). The game was played in two halves, the first at Queen's Club, West Kensington, and the second at Manchester. At the end of the first half Williams led by 4 games to 2.

Championship of the World.—Charles Williams (England) beat Jamsetji (Bombay, India) (holder), by 5 games to love (78 aces to 41).

Oxford v. Cambridge.—In the Singles Cambridge (F. A. Sampson, Rugby and Trinity) beat Oxford (Hon. J. N. Manners, Eton and Balliol) by 3 games to 1. In the Doubles Cambridge (E. A. Sampson, Rugby and Trinity, and A. H. Lang, Harrow and Trinity) beat Oxford (Hon. J. N. Manners, Eton and Balliol, and V. T. Bulkeley Johnson, Eton and Balliol, by 4 games to love.

Public Schools' Challenge Cup.—A thoroughly interesting competition ended in a victory for Rugby (C. F. B. Simpson and W. A. Clark), who defeated Winchester (L. de O. Tollemache and D. F. McConnel) by 4 games to 3.

The Amateur Championships.—In the Singles E. M. Baerlein (Eton and Cambridge) (holder) beat H. A. Denison (Charterhouse) by 3 games to love. In the Doubles, Basil S. Foster (Malvern) and Hon. C. N. Bruce (Winchester and Oxford) (holders) beat H. A. Denison (Charterhouse) and H. W. Leatham (Charterhouse and Cambridge) 4 games to 2.

Grand Military Championships.—The Doubles were won by the holders, the Army Service Corps, London (Major J. Puckle, D.S.O., and Capt. A. Berger), who beat 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Capt. A. C. G. Luther and Capt. C. E. D. King) by 4 games to 3. In the Singles Capt. A. C. G. Luther (2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) beat Capt. H. C. Richmond (Gloucestershire Regiment) by 3 games to 1.

Rowing.

The 68th Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race ended in a victory for Oxford by 2½ lengths in 18 min. 29 sec. This constituted a record, the best previous time being 18 min. 47 sec. by Oxford in 1893, and Cambridge in 1900. The names and weights of the crews are appended:—

Oxford: C. E. Tinne, Eton and University (bow), 12 st. 2½ lb.; L. G. Wormald, Eton and Magdalen, 12 st. 7 lb.; R. F. Burgess, Eton and Magdalen, 12 st. 2½ lb.; E. Millington Drake, Eton and Magdalen, 12 st. 8 lb.; C. W. B. Littlejohn, Melbourne University and New

College, 12 st. 13½ lb.; A. S. Garton, Eton and Magdalen, 13 st. 8½ lb.; D. Mackinnon, Rugby and Magdalen, 13 st. 5½ lb.; R. C. Bourne, Eton and New College (stroke), 10 st. 13 lb.; H. B. Wells, Winchester and Magdalen (cox), 8 st. 5 lb.

Cambridge: S. E. Swann, Rugby and Trinity Hall (bow), 11 st. 8 lb.; P. V. G. Van der Byl, Diocesan College, Rondebosch, S.A., and Pembroke, 12 st. 2½ lb.; F. E. Hellyer, Winchester and First Trinity, 12 st.; C. F. Burdand, Downside and First Trinity, 12 st. 4 lb.; R. le Blanc Smith, Eton and Third Trinity, 13 st. 2½ lb.; J. B. Rosher, Charterhouse and First Trinity, 14 st. 6½ lb.; G. E. Fairburn, Eton and Jesus, 11 st. 13 lb.; R. W. M. Arbuthnot, Eton and Third Trinity (stroke), 10 st. 8 lb.; C. A. Skinner, Durban High School, Natal, and Jesus (cox), 8 st. 12 lb.

Oxford have now won 37 times, Cambridge 30. In 1877 the race resulted in a dead-heat.

Henley Royal Regatta.—The finals resulted as follows:—

Grand Challenge Cup.—Magdalen College, Oxford, beat Jesus College, Cambridge.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Eton College beat First Trinity, Cambridge.

Thames Challenge Cup.—First Trinity, Cambridge, beat Twickenham R.C.

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—Thames R.C. beat Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat Trinity College, Oxford.

Wyfold Challenge Cup.—Pembroke College, Cambridge, beat Kingston R.C.

Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup.—Thames R.C. beat Christ Church, Oxford.

Diamond Sculls.—W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C., beat E. W. Powell, Viking's Club.

The Wingfield Sculls (Amateur Championship of the Thames).—Failing to find an opponent, W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C., sculled over the course and retained the title.

Doggett's Coat and Badge were won by William John Woodward Fisher of Milwall in 26 min. 23 sec.

Championship of England.—Ernest Barry twice defended his title with success in 1911, first defeating William Albany of Lea Bridge (May 1) and W. H. Fogwell of Australia (Sept. 11).

Swimming.

The Championship Swimming events during 1911 resulted as follows:—

100 Yards.—Harold Hardwick (Australia), 58½ sec.

200 Yards.—Harold Hardwick (Australia), 2 min. 33½ sec.

440 Yards.—Harold Hardwick (Australia), 5 min. 40½ sec.

500 Yards.—H. Taylor (Chadderton), 6 min. 22 sec.

Half Mile.—H. Taylor (Chadderton), 12 min. 5½ sec.

One Mile.—H. Taylor (Chadderton), 23 min. 35½ sec. In this event the course was afterwards found to be 33 yards short.

Long Distance.—M. E. Champion (New Zealand), 1 hr. 6 min. 11½ sec.

150 Yards Backstroke.—M. Weckesser (Brussels), 1 min. 58½ sec.

200 Yards Breaststroke.—E. Toldi (Hungary), 2 min. 42 sec.

100 Yards Ladies.—Miss J. Fletcher (Leicester), 1 min. 15½ sec.

Team Championship.—Hyde Seal beat Leicester over 1,200 yards in 14 min. 46½ sec.

Club Water Polo Championship.—Hyde Seal beat Wigan by 7 goals to 6.

County Water Polo Championship.—Middlesex beat Cheshire by 5 goals to 4.

Diving Championship.—H. E. Pott.

Plunging Championship.—H. W. Allason, 81 ft. 5 in.

The "Through London Swim" (Richmond Lock to Blackfriars Bridge, about 14 miles, 1,000 yards) ended in a win for the second year in succession of T. S. Battersby (Stockport) in 3 hr. 36 min. 30½ sec. G. F. Rice (Shepherd's Bush) was second in 3 hr. 54 min. 35½ sec., and S. Blatherwick (Sheffield) third in 3 hr. 55 min. 20½ sec.

The year of 1911 was rendered noteworthy by the fact that William Thomas Burgess, at his sixteenth attempt, equalled the feat of Captain Matthew Webb of swimming across the English Channel. In the thirty-six years that had elapsed since Webb's success, eighty-one unsuccessful attempts were made by different swimmers. Webb, on Aug. 24th and 25th, 1875, swam from Dover to Calais Sands in 21 hr. 45 sec. Burgess, on Sept. 5th and 6th, 1911, swam from near the South Foreland to Cape Gris-nez in 23 hr. 40 min.

Tennis.

Amateur Championship.—In the challenge round the Hon. N. S. Lytton beat Eustace H. Miles (the holder) by 3 sets to love. Miles had been champion 9 times in the last 12 years.

Oxford v. Cambridge.—Oxford (Hon. J. N. Manners) beat Cambridge (Hon. A. Windsor Clive) by 3 sets to love in the Singles. In the Doubles Oxford (Hon. J. N. Manners and Hon. G. W. Grenfell) beat Cambridge (Hon. A. Windsor Clive and H. W. Leatham) by 3 sets to love.

M.C.C. Challenge Prizes.—Eustace H. Miles (holder) by beating Major H. Cooper-Key (the winner of the Silver Racquet) by 3 sets to love retained the Gold Racquet. Miles has won the trophy every year, except 1900 and 1907, since 1896.

Wrestling.

The Championship of the World was decided at Chicago, and Frank Gotch beat Georges Hackenschmidt by two falls to none in 14 min. and 5 min. 32½ sec.

Yachting.

The chief feature of the season was the establishment of a new class of 19-metre vessels. Four boats were built, the designers represented being Fife, Mylne, and Nicholson. The racing was very keen throughout the season, as will be seen by the following figures:

	Owner.	Starts.	1st.	2nd.
<i>Octavia</i> (Mylne)	W. P. Barton	48	15	16
<i>Mariquilla</i> (Fife)	A. K. Stothert	45	12	8
<i>Norada</i> (Nicholson).	F. Milburn	38	9	11
<i>Corona</i> (Fife)	A. Paget and R. Hennessy	44	10	9

In the A Class a new schooner, Mr. G. Cecil Whitaker's *Waterwitch* was raced for the first time, but she did not prove at all a success, being repeatedly beaten by the German two stickers *Germania* and *Meteor*.

There was also some very interesting racing in the 15-metre class, several German and Spanish-owned craft joining the quartette of British competitors in the Solent in August. These proved very successful, the German-owned *Sophie Elisabeth* winning the challenge cup offered by the Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club for that class, so that the next race for the trophy will be sailed in German waters. The season's figures were:

	Owner.	Starts.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
<i>Vanity</i>	J. R. Payne and I. H. Benn	44	26	7	2
<i>Ostara</i>	F. and C. H. Last	42	9	7	1
<i>Mariska</i>	Capt. Hon. F. Guest	46	6	15	1
<i>Jeano</i>	Sir John Campbell	25	4	7	—
<i>Paula II.</i>	Herr Ludwig Sanders	12	4	3	2
<i>Hispania</i>	H.M. King of Spain	7	3	2	—
<i>Sophie Elisabeth</i>	Herr Biermann	9	2	—	1
<i>Tuiga</i>	Duque de Medinacelli	7	—	3	—

As usual the 12-metre class afforded some of the best racing of the season, and here too there was foreign competition to lend variety to the sport, the Norwegian-owned *Rollo* proving an exceptionally able craft. The British fleet consisted of five boats, of which only one was a new comer.—Mr. A. F. Sharman Crawford's *Ierne*. The records of the various craft for the season are:

	Owner.	Starts.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
<i>Alachie</i>	George Coats	41	13	14	4
<i>Ierne</i>	A. F. Sharman Crawford	39	13	8	4
<i>Javotte</i>	C. MacIver	42	8	6	3
<i>Cintra</i>	Major Andrew Coats	27	4	7	5
<i>Hera</i>	J. H. Gubbins	23	4	5	1
<i>Rollo</i>	Mr. J. Anker	7	4	—	1

The first European International Festival of International Yacht Racing was held at Spithead in August and proved a great success, eight countries being represented. The foreign boats did well, securing a very fair share of the prizes. There were two races for each class, and the winners were:

A Class.—*Germania* (Germany) and *Meteor* (Germany).

23-metre Class.—*White Heather* (Great Britain).

19-metre Class.—*Norada* (Great Britain).

15-metre Class.—*Hispania* (Spain).

12-metre Class.—*Rollo* (Norway).

10-metre Class.—*Tonino* (Spain).

9-metre Class.—*Ariadne II.* (Germany).

8-metre Class.—*Endrick* (Great Britain) and *Norman* (Great Britain).

7-metre Class.—*Ginevra* (Great Britain).

6-metre Class.—*Cynlhia* (Great Britain) and *Sionna* (Great Britain).

The cups offered by King George for competition during the season were won by *Jublar* (Royal Yacht Squadron), *Germania* (International Regatta), *Octavia* (Kingstown), and *Corona* (Clyde). *Vanity* won the Challenge Cup presented by King George (then Prince of Wales) in 1907 to the Royal Cinque Ports Y.C.

The German Emperor's Cup at Cowes was won by *Germania*, and that given for the International Regatta by *Norada*. The Coupe de France was won by Mr. H. Marzetti's *Drex*, the challenger on behalf of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the contest taking place at Havre.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Established.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albemarle	37, Dover Street	1874	1,100	£ s. d. 6 6 0	£ s. d. 6 6 0
Alpine	23, Savile Row	1857	700	4 4 0	2 2 0
Army and Navy	36, Pall Mall	1837	2,400	40 0 0	7 & 10 gs.
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street	1765	600	31 10 0	11 & 12 gs.
Arts	40, Dover St., Piccadilly, W.	1863	600	£10 share £6 fee	7 7 0
Athenæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Australasian	24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	1898	300	Suspd.	5 5 0
Authors'	2, Whitehall Court	1891	1,400	2 12 6 (T) 1 11 6 (S) 1 1 0 (C)	5 5 (T.) 3 3 (Sb.) 2 2 (C.)
Bachelors'	7 & 8, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	1,080	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton	100, Piccadilly, W.	1876	1,000	21 0 0	8 8 0
Bath (Gentlemen)	34, Dover St., Piccadilly, W.	1894	2,000	31 10 0	10 10 0
" (Ladies)	16, Berkeley St., Piccadilly, W.	1894	500	10 10 0	7 7 0
Beefsteak	9, Green St., Leicester Square	1876	300	15 15 0	6 6 0
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street	1762	650	31 10 0	11 11 0
Brooks's	St. James's Street	1764	650	31 10 0	11 11 0
Burlington Fine Arts	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Caledonian	St. James's Square, S.W.	1897	Limited to 1,300	10 10 0	8 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) Service. 5 gs.
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	1,800	40 0 0	10 & 11 gs.
Cavalry	127, Piccadilly, W.	1890	1,650	31 10 0	10 10 0
City Athenæum	Angel Court, E.C.	1895	450	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton	24-27, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	1868	800 (T.) 200 (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 10 gs. (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 5 gs. (C.)
City Liberal	Walbrook, E.C.	1874	950	None	6 gs. & 4 gs. (C.)
City of London	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cocoa Tree	64, St. James's Street	1746	700	10 10 0	5 & 7 gs.
Conservative	74, St. James's Street	1840	1,300	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional	Northumberland Avenue	1883	6,500	15 & 10 gs.	7 & 4 gs.
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street	1874	1,200	15 15 0	10 10 0
Dutch	31, Sackville Street, W.	1873	488	None	3 3 0 [& 21s.]
East India Unit. Service	16, St. James's Square	1849	2,500	21 0 0	10 gs. & 30s.
Eccentric	21, Shaftesbury Avenue	1890	999	10 10 0	3 3 0
Eighty	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. (Office)	1880 1877	793 200	1 to 15 gs. None	1 1 0 4 4 (T.) 2 2 (C.)
Eldon	3, Cursitor St., Chancery Lane	1877	200	None	1 1 (C.) 3 3 (T.)
Farmers'	2, Whitehall Court	1842	1,050	1 1 0	10 10 0
Garrick	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	7 & 5 gs.
German Athenæum	19, Stratford Place, W.	1869	600	5 5 0 & £5 share	7 & 5 gs.
Golfers'	2A, Whitehall Court	1893	1,000	—	5,3 & 1 gs.
Green Room	46, Leicester Square	1877	500	6 6 0	5 5 0
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	1843	475	10 10 0	10 10 0
Grosvenor	68A, Piccadilly, 1A, Dover St., and Grosvenor River Club, Henley-on-Thames.	1885	3,000	None	10 gs. (T.) 8 gs. (C.) 4 & 2 gs.
Guards	70, Pall Mall	1813	600	31 10 0	11 & 10 gs.
Gun Club	Pavilion, Wood Lane, Notting Hill, W. Office, 5, Brook St.	1860 1868	No limit 1,700	15 0 0 21 0 0 Service	10 0 0 8 8 0 memb'rs
Hurlingham	Fulham, S.W.	1868	1,700	10 10 0	5 5 0
Isthmian	105, Piccadilly	1882	1,600	10 10 0	10 & 7 gs.
Junior Army and Navy	Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.	1902	3,500	—	5,4 & 1 gs.
Junior Athenæum	116, Piccadilly	1864	1,200	None	10 10 0
Junior Carlton	30-35, Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Conservative	43 & 44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly	1889	2,500	Suspd.	4 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.)

CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Junior Constitutional	101-4, Piccadilly, W.	1887	5,000	£ s. d. 10 & 6 gs	£ s. d. 5 & 3 gs.
Junior United Service	Charles Street, St. James's	1827	2,000	40 0 0	8 8 0
Kennel	2, Saville Row, W.	1873	300	—	5 5 0
Marlborough	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1869	600	31 10 0	10 10 0
Marlybone C.C.	Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W.	1787	5,000	5 0 0	3 0 0
Motor	Coventry Street, W.	1907	3,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
National	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	600	Suspd.	410 7 gs.
National Liberal	Whitehall Place, S.W.	1882	6,000	Sus- pended.	6 & 3 gs. Junior
National Sporting	43, King St., Covent Garden, W.C.	1891	700	5 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.)	2 & 1 gs. 6 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.)
Naval and Military	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	42 0 0	10 10 0
New Club	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly	1893	950	£ 21 or With- out	78s. (T.) 4 gs. (C.) 10gs. (T.) 6gs. (C.)
New Oxford & Cambridge	68, Pall Mall	1884	750	10 10 0	10 & 6gs.
New Reform	10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.	1900	400	—	1 11 6
New University	57 & 58, St. James's Street	1864	1,150	10 & 20gs.	9 9 0
Northern Counties, Ltd.	2, Savile Row, W.	1891	550	None	7gs. (T.) 5 gs. (C.) 1 g. (Fn.)
Old Welcome	Earls Court Exhibition	1887	1,000	—	3 3 0
O.P. Club	Adelphi Hotel, W.C.	1900	800	1 0 0	1 11 6
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W.	1824	800	31 0 0	9 9 0
Orleans	29, King Street, St. James's	1877	500	21 0 0	10 gs. & 1 g. (For.)
Oxford and Cambridge	71 to 76, Pall Mall	1830	1,200	42 0 0	9 9 0
Pioneer (Ladies')	5, Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.	1892	650	3 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.)	(T.) 3 gs. (C.) 2 gs.
Playgoers'	Cranbourn Street, W.C.	1884	1,500	2 gs.	(P.) 2 gs.
Polyglot	4, Southampton Row, W.C.	1905	250	2 12 0 1 0 0	3 3 0 2 0 0
Portland	9, St. James's Square, S.W.	1816	300	10 10 0	& 1 0 0
Pratt's	14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	1841	700	—	10 10 0
Press	Wine Office Ct., Fleet St., E.C.	1882	545	1 1 0	5 5 0
Primrose	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's, and 154, Arlington St., W.	1886	3,500	Suspd.	3 & 1 gs. 2 2 0
Prince's	197, Knightsbridge	1853	700	—	& 1 1 0 7 gs.
Queen's	West Kensington	1886	1,200	—	3 to 7 gs.
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W.	1858	800	10 10 0	10 10 0
Ranelagh	Barn Elms, Barnes, S.W.	1894	2,350	30 gs., (Officers on Active Listings.)	10 10 0 10 10 (T.) 5 5 (C.) 3 3 0 8 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) 2gs. (Col. & Fgn.) 8 gs.
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1836	1,450	40 0 0	10 10 0
Royal Automobile	Pall Mall S.W.	1897	6,700	26 5 0	10 10 (T.) 5 5 (C.) 3 3 0 8 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) 2gs. (Col. & Fgn.) 8 gs.
Royal London Yacht	Cowes, Isle of Wight	1838	500	None.	10 10 0
Royal Societies	St. James's Street	1894	2,500	1 1 0 (Library)	10 10 0
Royal Thames Yacht	80, Piccadilly, W.	1823	Lmt'd. to 1,000	10 10 0	10 10 0
Royal Watercolour So- ciety Art	54, Pall Mall East, S.W.	1884	250	1 1 0	1 1 0
St. James'	106, Piccadilly	1857	850	26 5 0	11 11 0
St. Stephen's	1, Bridge Street, Westminster	1870	1,150	10 10 0	10 10 0
Savage	6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace	1857	600	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W.	1868	675	10 10 0	6 6 0
Smithfield Club (Incorp.)	12, Hanover Square	1798	1,100	None.	1 1 0
Sports	8, St. James's Square, S.W.	1893	3,700	10 0 0	6, 4, 3, 2, & 1 gs.
Thatched House	86, St. James's Street	1869	800	10 10 0	10 10 0

CLUBS—FREEMASONRY.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Motor	Coventry Street, W.	1907	2,000	—	5 5 0
Travellers'	106, Pall Mall	1810	800	31 10 0	10 & 11 gs.
Turf	47, Clarges Street, W.	1868	550	31 10 0	12 12 0
Union	Trafalgar Square	1822	1,250	22 1 0	10 10 0
United Service	116-119, Pall Mall	1815	2,000	30 0 0	10 5 0
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,000	42 0 0	9 9 0
University	127, Princes St., Edinburgh	1864	750	36 15 0	8 0 (T.)
Victoria	18, Wellington Street, W.C.	1857	268	10 10 0	5 c(C)
Wellington (Social : Ladies as Visitors)	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Westminster	3, Whitehall Court, S.W.	1904	No limit	None	5 gs. (T.)
					3 gs. (C.)
					1 g. (F.)
Whitehall	Prince's Street, Westminster	1864	600	Suspd.	10 gs. (T.)
					5 gs. (C.)
					1 g. (F.)
White's	37, St. James's Street	1697	800	26 5 0	11 11 0
Windham	13, St. James's Square	1828	700	32 11 0	10 0 0
					& 10 gs.
Writers' Club	10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.	1892	350	1 1 0	2 2 (T.)
					1 1 (C.)
Yorick	29 & 30, Bedford Street, Strand	1889	300	2 2 0	2 2 0

FREEMASONRY.

The United Grand Lodge of England acknowledges only two species of Freemasonry—the Craft and the Royal Arch. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge other degrees; but these, with the exception of the Mark Degree, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. The roll of the Grand Lodge to Sept. 1911 showed a total of 3,555 warrants for lodges under the English constitution; but this does not represent the actual number of lodges now subject to Grand Lodge, as out of this total a certain number of lodges have ceased to exist, while a not inconsiderable number have gone under the jurisdiction of Colonial Grand Lodges. The Duke of Connaught was elected, March 6th, 1901, as **Grand Master** (in succession to King Edward VII., who resigned the office on his accession, after holding it for twenty-six years), and his installation took place on July 17th, 1901.

A committee of charity was formed in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. This committee is now called **The Board of Benevolence**, its province being to administer the Fund of Benevolence. To this Fund every lodge under the English constitution, with the exception of those in the colonies and foreign parts, contributes; as long as a member is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another sum going to the fund of his province (this sum varies in different provinces). In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., was instrumental in establishing the Freemasons' Girls' School, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Royal Masonic Institution for Boys** was started. The Institution for

the **Aged** is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till '49. The **Girls' School** boards, clothes and educates 287 girls, and provides for 160 girls out of the Institution, and the **Boys' School** 500 boys; while the **Benevolent Institution** grants annuities to 959 persons—£40 a year to men and £32 a year to widows; there being now 388 men and 517 widows on the funds. It is also paying about £1,030 a year to 54 widows of deceased annuitants. The total annual receipts of these three institutions are: Benevolent Institution, £42,868; Boys' School, £47,858; Girls' School, £34,572.

The **Grand Secretary** of United Grand Lodge is Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London.

The **Mark Masons** established their Grand Lodge in 1856. It has upwards of 600 lodges in England and the colonies, with 61,400 registered Mark Masons subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, an Educational Fund, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of six deceased Mark Masons and £21 a year to each of thirteen widows, and in addition educates and clothes eleven children.

The **Grand Secretary** is C. F. Matier, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London.

Knights Templar. The Offices of the Great Priory of the Order of the Temple are at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. Though it is not Masonic, none but Freemasons are now admitted as members of the Order.

Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopædia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.). English Freemasonry has two London weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the *Freemason* and the *Freemasons' Chronicle*—and one monthly, the *Masonic Illustrated*.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITIES.

England.

Birmingham University, incorporated by royal charter March 24th, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Kt., in '75, and opened in '80, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of '97. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University, and on Oct. 1st, 1900, under the provisions of the Birmingham University Act, 1900, the whole of the endowments, equipment, and staff of Mason University College were merged in the University. These endowments amount to about £200,000, and in addition the University capital—now incorporated in extensive new buildings and equipment, opened by King Edward in 1909—represents donations of upwards of £500,000. The following are the officers of the University: Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor, C. G. Beale, Esq., M.A.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer, F. C. Clayton, Esq., J.P.; Principal, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Principal and Registrar, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Alfred Hughes, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Gilbert Barling, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.A., M.Com. Other Professors: In Arts, Sonnenschein, de Selincourt, Muirhead, Beazley, Chatelain, Wichmann, Kirkaldy, Martineau, Granville Bantock. In Science, Frankland, Lapworth, Gamble, West, Kapp, Burstall, Dixon, Cadman, Turner, Brown, Leith, Carlier, Peter Thompson. Secretary, George H. Morley.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1892, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (*Founded 1257*), *Peterhouse—Head, A. W. Ward, Litt.D.* *Undergraduates*, 73; (1326), *Clare, E. Atkinson, D.D., 181; (1347), Pembroke, A. J. Mason, D.D., 241; (1348), Gonville and Caius, E. S. Roberts, M.A., 258; (1350), Trinity Hall, E. A. Beck, M.A., 122; (1352), Corpus Christi, R. T. Caldwell, M.A., 90; (1441), King's, M. R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., 160; (1448), Queens', T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., 163; (1473), St. Catherine's, C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D., 125; (1496), Jesus, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 200; (1505), Christ's, A. E. Shipley, M.A., 164; (1511), St. John's, R. F. Scott, M.A., 226; (1519), Magdalene, S. A. Donaldson, D.D., 90; (1546), Trinity, H. M. Butler, D.D., 562; (1548), Emmanuel, P. Giles, Litt.D., 179; (1595), Sidney Sussex, Charles Smith, M.A., 99; (1800), Downing, Howard Marsh, M.C., 117. *Hostels* (1882), Selwyn, J. O. F. Murray, D.D., 112; (1884), Non-Collegiate, *Censor*, W. F. Reddaway, M.A., 121. Total, 3,302. The examinations*

for the degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little Go"), General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Mechanical Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, Mediæval and Modern Languages, Economics and Political Science. Degrees: D.D., B.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.C., M.B., B.C., LL.D., LL.M., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.M., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in Newnham College and Girton College. (See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 531.) Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the Cambridge Local Examinations, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See University Extension, p. 521.) The undergraduates have three most able organs, the *Cambridge Review*, *Granta*, and the *Gownsmen*. Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. Baron Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trinity; Vice-Chancellor, R. F. Scott, M.A., St. John's; High Steward, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Trinity. Parliamentary representatives, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trinity, and Sir Joseph Larmor, St. John's (see PARLIAMENT, Commons). Proctors, 1910-11: C. A. E. Pollock, M.A., Corpus Christi; F. H. A. Marshall, M.A., Christ's. Registry, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., Pembroke, 1910; Assistant Registry, B. Benham, M.A., King's. Consult *Camb. Univ. Calendar*, *Ordinances of the University*, and *Students' Handbook to Colleges and University of Cambridge*.

Durham University, founded 1832, comprises University College (37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall (46), St. Chad's Hall (94), St. John's Hall, the Durham College of Medicine (52), and Armstrong College (71) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number 250 at Durham, and about 1,600 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.C.L., M.D., M.B., M.Surg., B.Surg., M.S., B.S., D.Litt., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc., Mus.D., Mus.B. Licences in theology, Diplomas in public health, in the theory and practice of teaching, and Certificates of proficiency in general education, are also granted. Local University Lectures are likewise given in connection with this University, and local examinations have been established. Consult *Durham University Calendar*. Chancellor, the Dean of Durham, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchen, D.D., F.S.A.; President of the College of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.; Principal of Armstrong College, W. H. Hadow, M.A., Mus.D.

The University of Leeds was constituted by royal charter April 25th, 1904. It grew out of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, which was merged in the university by the University of Leeds Act of the same year. The Leeds School of Medicine, which became the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, was established in 1831. The Yorkshire College was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. The university gives teaching and degrees in arts, science, medicine, surgery, dental surgery, laws, and commerce. Special instruction is given in civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and gas engineering, metallurgy, fuel, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 90 registered students, including 151 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 262 evening and occasional students. New buildings were opened by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, July 7th, 1908. The principal officers of the University are: Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, LL.D.; Pro-Chancellor, A. G. Lupton, LL.D.; Vice-Chancellor, M. E. Sadler, C.B., M.A., LL.D.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Dean of the Faculty of Science, Prof. A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.; Treasurer, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.A., LL.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Prof. C. E. Vaughan, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Technology, Prof. H. R. Procter, M.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof. A. S. Grünbaum, M.A., M.D.

Liverpool University grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of Victoria University. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year. Degrees: B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Arch., B.Com.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D.S., M.D.S. Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale, M.A., LL.D. Registrar, Prof. P. Hebblethwaite, M.A.

London University. The University of London Act, '98, made provision for the reconstitution of the University as a teaching as well as an examining body, and it now undertakes teaching functions, both at University and King's Colleges and at its several "Schools" and other institutions, at which there are "recognised Teachers of the University," in addition to its formerly exclusively examination work. The eight Faculties, with their respective Deans, are: Theology, Rev. Prof. A. W. Greenup, D.D., M.A. Arts, Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, D.D., D.Lit.; Laws (*vacant*); Music, C. W. Pearce, Mus.D.; Medicine, Prof. S. H. C. Martin, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.R.S.; Science, Prof. A. W. Crossley, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Engineering, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., B.Sc.; Economics, A. L. Bowley, M.A. The Teaching Staff is organised under two categories: (1) Appointed Teachers, paid out of the University Funds; (2) Recognised Teachers, appointed and paid by the Schools of the University and other approved institutions, and recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University rank. Since 1900 the University, which formerly had its headquarters in Burlington Gardens, has been housed in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block

of the buildings of which the whole were formerly occupied by the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The degrees conferred are: B.D., D.D., B.A., M.A., D.Lit., LL.B., LL.D., B.Mus., D.Mus., M.B. and B.S., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Eng.), D.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Econ.), D.Sc. (Econ.). The number who entered the University, by the matriculation examination or otherwise in 1910-11 was 4,255. The internal students at present number 4,418. For regulations as to the several curricula and examinations for internal students apply to the Academic Registrar; as to the external examinations, to the External Registrar; as to University Extension lectures and the inspection and examination of schools, to the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington. Consult *London University Calendar*.

Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S. Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Job Collins, M.D., M.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.S.

Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B.

Principal, Henry Alexander Miers, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Academic Registrar, Philip Joseph Hartog, M.A., B.Sc.

Registrar of the Council for External Students, Alfred Milnes, M.A.

Registrar of the Board to Promote the Extension of University Teaching, Robert Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc.

Secretary to the Senate, Percy Maxwell Wallace, M.A.

Secretary to the Finance Committee, William Kirkpatrick Hill, B.A.

Superintendent of Examinations, W. H. Sampson, B.A., B.Mus.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, Reginald Arthur Rye. Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc.

Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. The number of undergraduates in 1910 was 3,826. The Government of the University vests in three bodies: The Hebdomadal Council, which alone has power of initiation, Congregation (consisting of resident M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and Convocation (all M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate Body. The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University, 872 (?), R. W. Macan, D.Lit.; Balliol, 1262, J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A.; Merton, 1270, T. Bowman, M.A.; Exeter, 1314, W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L.; Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, W. A. Spooner, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.; Magdalen, 1456, T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; Brasenose, 1509, C. B. Heberden, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; Corpus Christi, 1516, T. Case, M.A.; Christ Church, 1523, Dean, the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. E. D. Blakeston, D.D.; St. John's, 1555, H. A. James, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt.; Wadham, 1613, P. A. Wright Henderson, D.D.; Pembroke, 1624, Rt.

Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.; Worcester, 1714, C. H. O. Daniel, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The only remaining Public Hall: St. Edmund, 1226, E. Moore, D.D. New Foundation, Kettle College, 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The Non-Collegiate Body was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which bear the name of their Master, are: (C. A.) Marcon's; (J. O'F.) Pope's; (E. S. A.) Parker's. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within His Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, University College, Sheffield, Reading College, Hartley College, Southampton, Exeter Diocesan Training College, and Royal Albert Memorial University College, Exeter. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Melbourne, New Zealand, Allahabad, Toronto, Tasmania, Montreal, New Brunswick, Malta, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick; Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario; Laval University, Quebec; McMaster University, Toronto; University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, New Brunswick; University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada; University of Ottawa, Saskatchewan. The degrees ordinarily granted by the University are: B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., B.L., D.L., M.B., M.D., Mus.B., Mus.Doo., B.Litt., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc. The B.A. must be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, English Literature, and Modern Languages. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret College, St. Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 532). Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L.; Vice-Chancellor, C. B. Heberden, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., Principal of Brasenose College; Proctors, J. C. Miles, M.A., Merton College; Rev. E. I. Carlyle, M.A., Lincoln College. Parliamentary representatives, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls; Lord Hugh Cecil, M.A., Hertford. Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy.

Following on an appeal issued by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, a meeting was held on May 16th, 1907, at which it was resolved to raise a fund entitled the **Oxford University Appeal Fund**, to meet the needs of the University. It was estimated that £250,000 was required for the promotion of modern studies, literary and scientific, and for the due maintenance of the Bodleian Library.

Rhodes Scholarships.

Under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships

were established, in order to instil into the minds of young colonists the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; to encourage in the students from the United States of North America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States.

There are 78 Colonial Scholarships of £300 per annum, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. They are allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Colony, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 24 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also a number of similar American Scholarships, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and 5 German Scholarships annually, each of £250, tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders to be nominated by the German Emperor. Office, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

Sheffield University. A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31st, 1905. The University College of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in '07, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in '79; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1828; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, Applied Science, and Law, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining university. The degrees granted are B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., B.Met., M.Met., D.Met., LL.B., LL.D. Diplomas in Public Health, Modern Language Teaching, Education, and in Coal Mining are also awarded, as well as Associateships in Engineering and in Iron and Steel Metallurgy. The University, situate in the midst of the steel industry, specialises in Metallurgy and Engineering. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.; Pro-Chancellors, George Franklin, Litt.D., J.P.; H. K. Stephenson, J.P.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L., LL.D.; Treasurer, A. J. Hobson, J.P.; Deans, (Arts) Prof. G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.; (Pure Science) Prof. W. P. Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.; (Medicine) Prof. J. M. Beattie, M.A., M.D.; (Applied Science) Prof. W. Ripper, D. Eng., M.Inst.C.E.; (Law) Prof. W. F. Trotter, M.A., LL.M.; Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.; Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.; Auditor, Joshua Wortley, F.C.A.; Tutor for Women Students, Mary J. Sorby.

Victoria University, of Manchester, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of Owens College, Manchester, which was established '51. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in '46, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In '80 the College became the first college of Victoria University. Total students, exclusive of evening students (190-11): arts, science, law, commerce, theology, and music students (including 312 women students), 1,120; technology (including 3 women students), 217; and medical students (including 21 women students), 378; in the Department of Education and University Training College 132 men and 129 women students. There are four

halls of residence—the "Hulme," the "Dalton," both for men only, and two for women: viz. Ashburne Hall, Fallowfield, and the Victoria Church Hostel, Victoria Park. Grants technical, commercial, and other certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Psychological Medicine, Public Health, Veterinary State Medicine, and Dentistry to properly qualified candidates. Its degrees are: B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc.Tech., M.Sc.Tech., B.Com., M.Com., LL.B., LL.D., Mus.B., Mus.D., B.D., D.D., B.D.S., M.D.S., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., and Ch.M. Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D. Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.; Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.

Scotland.

Aberdeen University was founded in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded Marischal College, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The quatercentenary celebrations took place in Sept. 1906, when the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened the new Marischal College Buildings. The celebrations were attended by a very large number of delegates from other universities and learned societies, and a number of hon. degrees were conferred. There are 24 professors, 28 lecturers, and upwards of 1,000 matriculated students. In conjunction with Glasgow the University sends one representative to Parliament (present member, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. Its degrees are: M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.D., D.D., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.); whereof D.D. and LL.D. are purely honorary. Chancellor, The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith; Principal, the Rev. G. Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.; Secretary, D. R. Thom; Librarian, P. J. Anderson; Registrar, R. Walker.

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During 1909 the total number of matriculated students was 3,322. Of these 1,241 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1,386 in the Faculty of Medicine, 282 in Law, 48 in Divinity, 343 in Science, and 22 in Music. Of the matriculated students, 594 were women, while 65 women were attending extra-academical classes qualifying for graduation in Medicine, and 40 were also among the non-matriculated students, chiefly in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £18,660 per annum, most of the bursaries, etc., being open to competition. Its degrees are: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B.,

M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., D.Phil., Mus.B., Mus.D. Women are admitted to the Arts, Divinity, Law and Science classes, and to Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music on the same terms as men. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, M.P.; Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Sir Robert B. Finlay, P.C., M.D., LL.D., K.C. Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A., LL.D. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1457; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1880. There were last session 2,728 students (642 women), and of the total 1,263 were students in Arts (544 women) and 701 students of Medicine (71 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 534. Chancellor, the Earl of Rosebery. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L. Parliamentary representative, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D. Registrar of General Council, W. Innes Addison. Degrees: M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D., D.D.

St. Andrews University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) St. Salvador's (1450), (2) St. Leonard's (1512), and (3) St. Mary's (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts, science, and medicine, forming thereafter the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard; St. Mary's was, and is, devoted to theology. University College, Dundee (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. Degrees: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., B.Phil., B.Litt., D.Sc., D.Phil., D.Litt. The diploma and title of L.L.A. is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of the University were thrown open to women. Bursaries, scholarships and prizes of the aggregate annual value of about £5,500 are available for students of the several Colleges. A number of these bursaries are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University grounds for their accommodation (Warden: Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A.). Chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Rector, Lord Avebury. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir R. B. Finlay, P.C., M.D., LL.D., K.C. Secretary and Registrar, Andrew Bennett.

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland. The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of \$10,000,000, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment

of these advantages. **Chairman**, The Earl of Elgin. **Treasurer**, Mr. John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline; **Sec.**, Sir William S. McCormick; **Offices**, The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

Ireland.

Dublin University. The University of Dublin, commonly known as **Trinity College**, Dublin, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (*Mater Universitatis*). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous Royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July 1892. The undergraduates exceed 1,330, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Degrees are granted to women. There are 26 Junior Fellows, 7 Senior Fellows, who with the Provost constitute the Board, and 40 Professors. **Degrees:** D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., M.Dent.Sc., Sc.D., Litt.D. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and for literary eminence. **Chancellor** of the University, Lord Iveagh; **Vice-Chancellor**, the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. **Parliamentary representatives:** the Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., LL.D., and Right Hon. James Campbell, K.C., LL.D. The following constitute the Board, which is the governing body: **Provost**, Anthony Traill, LL.D.; **Vice-Provost**, B. Williamson, Sc.D., M.A.; **Bursar**, Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D.; **Auditor**, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.; **Senior Proctor**, Rev. Thos. K. Abbott, Litt.D.; **Senior Lecturer**, Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.; **Registrar**, Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; **Librarian**, Rev. T. K. Abbott, Litt.D.; **Senior Dean and Catechist**, J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

National University of Ireland. This University, established under the Irish Universities Act of 1908, grants degrees in Medicine, Surgery, Science and Arts, and Diplomas in Public Health, Mental Diseases, Teaching, and Agriculture. The degrees are M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O., B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., and D.Phil. The University attaches considerable importance to the study of the ancient Irish language, and students who do not take Irish at matriculation are required, after matriculation, to attend a course in Irish Language, Literature, and History to the satisfaction of the Professors of these subjects during the early part of their course of study for degrees. **Chancellor of the University**, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; **Vice-Chancellor**, Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., M.D., LL.D. **Registrar**, Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D.

The Queen's University of Belfast, founded under the Irish Universities Act, 1908. Its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open to female as well as to male students. The degrees are: B.A., M.A., D.Lit., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O. The Senate may confer Diplomas in Public Health upon legally qualified medical practitioners who have pursued prescribed courses of study. There is a faculty of Commerce and Industry, the degrees being B.Sc.,

M.Sc., D.Sc. **Chancellor**, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O. **Pro-Chancellors**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., D.L., LL.D., D.Sc.; Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D. **Vice-Chancellor and President of the University**, the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, M.A., D.D., LL.D. **Secretary**, John M. Finnegan, B.Sc., B.A. Consult the *University Calendar* for fuller information.

Wales.

Wales, University of, is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, Medicine, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93. A supplemental charter was granted in 1906. An annual grant of £4,000 is allowed by the Treasury and an additional grant of £1,500 for Fellowships. Certain theological colleges are recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University may receive instruction. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, considers and recommends for the approval of the Court the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts, Science, Music, and Law. The Medical Board deals similarly with the courses for the degrees in Medicine, and the Theological Board with the courses for the degrees in Theology. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June and September. The number of candidates for matriculation in June 1911 was 389, and in September, 242. The chief officers of the University are: **Senior Deputy Chancellor**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Principal Sir Harry Reichel, M.A., LL.D., University College of North Wales, Bangor; **Registrar**, J. Mortimer Angus, M.A., University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

University Extension.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University was for a time associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; Victoria University is also in the field; and the Scotch Universities worked on a similar plan for some time. The University of Sydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines.

Cambridge.—Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to April—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. Short courses of six lectures are also arranged where it is thought

desirable. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz. Colchester, Derby, Exeter, Leicester, Northampton, Portsmouth, Scarborough, and Southport. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes, and an inclusive fee of £50 per full course or £30 per short course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with various County Councils courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, have been given annually by lecturers of the Syndicate since '91, followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. County and County Borough Councils now have the power of subsidising lectures on humanitarian as well as scientific subjects. Large summer meetings, attended by students from all parts of the world, are arranged at Cambridge at intervals during July and August. Full particulars as to the Local Lectures may be obtained from the Secretary, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

London University Extension Board.—Number of courses, 1910-11, 216, for which there were 16,364 entries. Registrar, K. Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Oxford.—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. The Oxford Delegacy is acting in conjunction with local committees established in over 300 towns in all parts of England and Wales, except the metropolitan area. From the last published report it appears that 132 of these local centres were in active work, and that 1,046 lectures, distributed in 156 courses, were delivered. Thirty-three lecturers and six class teachers were employed. Of the 156 courses delivered, 38 were in literature, 56 in history, 22 in natural science, 13 in art and architecture, 11 in music, and 16 in economics and social science. During the year a system of tutorial classes in humane subjects has been entrusted by the Delegacy to a Standing Committee. Classes have been held in thirteen towns in economics and industrial history. Each class is limited in numbers to 30 students, and extends over a period of three years. It is proposed to hold the next biennial Oxford Summer Meeting in August 1913. A vacation course for foreign students is now held annually. Secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Office, Examination Schonls, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Toynbee Hall (Canon Barnett, M.A., President; M. Birley, M.A., Warden) opened in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, in 1884.

The Oxford House, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, is a Church of England movement, founded in '84. The Head of the House is the Rev. F. A. Iremonger.

Cambridge House was founded in '97. It is located at 131, 133, and 135, Camberwell Road, S.E., and the Head of the House is the Rev.

W. H. H. Elliott. A Mission House and Settlement at Caius House, Battersea, is carried on by Gonville and Caius College (Warden, Rev. S. C. Carpenter).

Mansfield House, 89, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Warden, W. R. Hughes, M.A.), was opened '90; accommodation for 14 residents. Men's Club, 143-5, Barking Road; Boys' Club, 310-14, Barking Road; "Wave" Lodging House, with 120 beds, at 235, Victoria Dock Road.

The Bermondsey Settlement, of which the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D., is warden, in Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, is largely supported by Methodists.

The Robert Browning Settlement, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E. (F. Herbert Stead, M.A., Warden), was founded 1895, incorporated Jan. 1st, 1903. Secretary, J. C. Mather, 46 Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E. Browning Bethany Homes for Old Folks, Whyteleafe, Hon. Supt. Miss Burgis. Slade Club, Robsart Street, Brixton Road, Sub-Warden, I. D. Neilson, M.A.

The Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras, was founded under the initiative of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Warden of the Settlement, Mr. G. E. Gladstone; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Woodbrooke Settlement for Religious and Social Studies, Selly Oak, near Birmingham, for Friends and others. Director of Studies, Dr. J. Rendel Harris.

St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green (Miss Harrington, resident Head), is the women's branch of Oxford House.

The Women's Settlement in Canning Town, E. (Miss R. H. Cheetham, Warden), works upon an unsectarian basis. The Residence is at Settlement House, Cumberland Road, Plaistow, E.; the Offices, Club Rooms, and Lees Hall are at 81, Barking Road, E.; Medical Mission Hospital, Balaam Street, Plaistow. Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Coote, Miss G. B. Cooper (*pro tem.*), and Miss C. Spicer; Treasurer, W. Hazell; Senior Resident Medical Officer, E. B. Hollway, M.B., B.S. Lond.

Women students of the Universities manage the Women's University Settlement, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.: Warden, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.

University College was founded 1826, incorporated as "University College, London," by Royal Charter '36, and reincorporated with additional powers in '69. The College was incorporated in the University of London by the University College (London) Transfer Act, 1905, and from Jan. 1st, 1907, transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part. To enable the College to carry out its University functions with adequate buildings and endowments, a sum, estimated at about £800,000, is required. The Hon. Rupert Guinness is Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. The College provides instruction in the faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Laws, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medical Sciences. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, and Economics are open to men and women. The College possesses seven museums, including the Edwards Museum of Egyptology; the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. Chairman, Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.; Provost, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; Secretary, Walter W. Seton, M.A.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Beaumont College, Old Windsor, Roman Catholic. Founded 1861. Number of boys, 233. Rector, Rev. George Jinks, S.J.

Bedford Grammar School. Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3,500. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. Pupils, 800. Boys are prepared for the Universities, Civil Service, for Woolwich and Sandhurst, Royal Navy, and other public examinations. The school is well equipped with laboratories for science teaching. There is an Engineering side with full provision of workshops. There are eight boarding-houses. There is an Engineer Corps. Playing field of 35 acres; boating on Ouse. Head Master, Reginald Carter, M.A.

Berkhamsted School, Herts. Number of pupils, 460. Five boarding-houses. Head Master, C. H. Greene, M.A.

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and three grammar schools for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878. In 1900, the Birmingham (King Edward VI.) Schools Act liberated the Foundation from control by the Charity Commissioners. Income, £53,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number about 2,800; 470 in high school for boys. Head Master, R. Cary Gilson, M.A. Motto, *Domine, Saluum fac Regem*.

Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon. Founded 1604. Head Master, A. L. Francis, M.A.

Bradfield College, Berks. Warden, Edward Armstrong. Head Master, Rev. H. Costley-White, M.A.

Brighton College, Brighton. Founded 1847. Governed by a Council of twelve. There are at least three leaving scholarships of the annual value of £35, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least five of the annual value of £70 or £50, and smaller exhibitions. Pupils, 252. Head Master, Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.

Charterhouse School, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, about 30 Senior and 30 Junior. There are ten or more vacancies of each annually. Twenty or more exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Pupils, 580. Head Master, Frank Fletcher, M.A. Motto, *Deo dante dedit*.

Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire. Founded 1841. Incorporated '94; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three sides in the Senior Department—the Classical, the Military and Civil (Head Master, W. M. Baker, M.A.), and the Modern. There is a Junior Department. Numerous scholarships are attached to the College. Pupils, 665. Principal, the Rev. Canon R. Waterfield, M.A. Bursar, A. A. Hunter.

Christ's Hospital. Founded 1552. The Hospital schools are: (1) the Boys' School, West Horsham, with accommodation for 820 boys, including Preparatory School. Head Master, Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D., Exeter College,

Oxford; (2) the Girls' School, Hertford, with accommodation for 280 girls. Head Mistress, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." Entrance to the Hospital schools is gained by presentation or by competition. Presentation to about 425 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and donation governors; and 85 scholars (sons of Naval Officers, of persons distinguished in Literature, Science, Art, or in the service of the Crown, etc.), may be presented by the Council of Almoners (which numbers 43 members). The Council have the right of presentation to 16 places in the Girls' School for orphan daughters of officers, civil servants, etc. There is Competition for about 100 scholars, nominated by donation governors. From Metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes supply 108 scholars; and the residue of the places are at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. There are numerous exhibitions and prizes. Hospital exhibition funds for both boys and girls provide exhibitions to universities, including the *Times* scholarship, and the "Pitt Club" exhibition. At the end of 1911 the Boys' Schools (including Preparatory) numbered 820 and the Girls' School 260 (as estimated). Clerk, R. L. Franks. Office, 60, Aldersgate Street.

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £100 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. Head Master, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. Secretary, Mr. A. J. Austin.

Clifton College, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, the Earl of Ducie being President, and the Bishop of Hereford Chairman of the Council, and consists of Classical, Modern and Military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 600. Head Master, J. E. King, M.A. Secretary, W. D. L. Macpherson. Motto, *Spiritus intus alit*.

Dulwich College (part of the foundation of Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by Edward Alleyn, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I. Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils, 634. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £5,000 per annum. £1,000 may be annually allotted among "boys proceeding to a place of higher education," and £500 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open ex-

amination. **Master**, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; **School Secretary**, Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A. **Motto**, *Detur Gloria soli Deo*.

Epsom College, Established in 1855 as a Public School with a Royal Medical Foundation. School accommodation for about 250 boys; and Preparatory for 100 boys under fifteen. Nine medical scholarships at the Hospital Schools in London, and 11 other scholarships to the Universities, etc. The foundation provides for 50 foundation scholars and 50 pensioners. Additional buildings and laboratories have been recently added. **Head Master**, Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.; **Secretary**, J. Bernard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W. **Bursar**, W. S. Crossley; 15 assistant masters.

Eton College. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of King's scholars or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college after competitive examination between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of **Oppidians**, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. Exhibitions and scholarships to both Universities, ranging from £60 for four years downwards. **Motto**, *Floreat Etona*. **Head Master**, Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A., B.D. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. Consult the *College Calendar*.

Felsted School. Founded in 1564. Classical, Modern, Engineering, and Army sides. Scholarships £70, £30, and £20; leaving Exhibitions £60 and £50. It has about 250 pupils. **Head Master**, Rev. Frank Stephenson, M.A. **Bursar**, E. B. Trow, LL.D., M.A., B.C.L.

Fettes College, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. **Head Master**, Rev. W. A. Heard, LL.D., F.R.S.L.

Glenalmond. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841. It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. **Warden**, Rev. Canon A. R. F. Hyslop, M.A.

Haileybury College, Hertford. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships, about twenty in number, competed for annually in November. Special fees for sons of clergy. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20). Pupils, 500. **Head Master**, F. B. Malim, M.A.

Harrow School. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Ten or eleven entrance scholarships, of the value of £100, £80, £60, and £35 a year, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age on the previous 1st of January. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. To one of these scholarships, and to one only, is added, at intervals, the Edward Stanhope Scholarship of £50. The Bowen Scholarship of £120 a year is given for proficiency in mathematics, French, history, geography, literature, and Latin. In years when it is not vacant a scholarship of less value is offered on the same terms. There are numerous Scholarships, from £100 downwards, to the Universities. Pupils, over 500. **Motto**, *Donorum Dei Dispensatio Fidelis*.

Lancing College, Sussex. Founded 1848. Pupils, 220. **Head Master**, Rev. H. T. Bowlby.

The Leys School, Cambridge. Founded in 1875, and incorporated '78. The founders were

chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. It has four houses ("hostels") containing about 40 boys each, a chapel, laboratories, art school, tepid swimming bath, gymnasium, and ample playing-fields. Boys may be received from 12 (more usually 13) years of age upwards. Fees 105 guineas, subject to rebate in certain cases. Entrance exhibitions or scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £60 (occasionally more) per annum, are offered for competition at the end of each term. A mission is supported by the old students in London. **Motto**, *"In fide fiducia"*. **Head Master**, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. **Bursar**, J. C. Isard, M.A.

Loretto School, Musselburgh, now contains about 136 boys. The **Head Master** is A. R. Smith, M.A.

Malvern College, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also two of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £37, four or more of £50, six or more of £30. Pupils, 500. **Head Master**, Rev. Sydney R. James, M.A. **Secretary**, E. B. Scallon, M.A.

Manchester Grammar School. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 200 foundationers (free) and about 600 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 24 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 32 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master**, J. L. Paton, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; **Receiver**, Owen W. Cox. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*.

Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant alternately. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 15 or 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 4 "Senior," £30; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 or 2 "House," £30; and 12 other Scholarships varying in value from £40 to £15 per annum, mostly open. Pupils, 630. **Master**, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.

Merchant Taylors' School, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White, (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company is the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and scholarships of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. Pupils 450; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. **Head Master**, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D., B.D. Sec., E. P. Hart, M.A. **Motto**, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*.

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School,

reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of £60, the "Hislop" of £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £60 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £60). Number of boys, 240. Motto, *Et virtutem, et musas*. The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 900 members. Head Master, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., D.Mus.

Radley College, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has about 250 scholars. Warden, Rev. T. Field, D.D.

Repton School, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 350; 28 assistant masters. Head Master, Rev. W. Temple, M.A.

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 12 Scholarships and Exhibitions tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held in March—Foundation, Senior and Junior. Head Master, Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.

Rugby School. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into foundationers and non-foundationers. Has, every July, 100r entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 8 leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 5 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 570; admission at the age of 12. Head Master, Rev. A. A. David, D.D. Motto, *Orando laborando*. There are two Home Missions, in London and Birmingham, in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register*.

St. Paul's School, London. Founded 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. Pupils 600. The governors give annually 9 exhibitions for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Motto, *Fide et literis*. Head Master, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 300 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; another of £30 is vacant every four years; pupils may also compete for Huish Exhibitions of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. Head Master, Nowell Charles Smith. Clerk to Governors, S. Bennett. Motto (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

Shrewsbury School. Founded by King Ed-

ward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (of 60 acres) in '82. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 350. Head Master, Rev. Cyril A. Alington.

Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. Rector, the Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J. The Observatory attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. Preparatory school for 60 boys.

Tonbridge School was founded 1553, and was reorganised 1880. Governors: Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Entrance Scholarships in June—£100, £80, £40, £30. Sixteen leaving exhibitions of £75 for four years, of which 4 fall vacant annually, are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 436. Head Master, C. Lowry.

University College School, Frognal, Hampstead, established 1830. Pupils, 500. Motto, *Paulatin*. Head Master, H. J. Spenser, M.A., LL.D. Registrar, H. Hopkins.

Uppingham School. Archdeacon Johnson's School, founded 1584; reorganised 1875. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each at Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 440 boys in the School and 32 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower or Preparatory School. Head Master, Rev. H. W. McKenzie.

Wellington College (Berks) was incorporated by Royal Charter, Dec 13th, 1853. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased army officers, who are boarded and educated at an annual charge of £10. There are, as a rule, seven open scholarships annually, and a limited number of army officers' sons are educated at £99 a year. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 499. Motto, *"Heroum filii"*. Chairman of Governors, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. Master, W. W. Vaughan, M.A. Bursar, P. Sherston.

Westminster School, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. The Westminster Play, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge. Head Master, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. Motto, *Dat Deus incrementum*. Bursar, J. Tyson, B.A.

Winchester College, the oldest of the public schools, was founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, and opened March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for foundationers, who are elected by the governors after open competition. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. Head Master, M. J. Rendall. Motto, *Manners maketh man*.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Birkbeck College, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck, Dec. 2nd, 1823. The present buildings were opened in '85. The College is in close relationship with the University of London. The **Day and Evening Courses of Study** prepare for the examinations of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Economics, and Laws. There are well-equipped Physical, Chemical, Biological, Botanical, and Metallurgical Laboratories. **Principal**, G. Armitage-Smith, D.Lit., M.A.; **Secretary and Clerk to the Governing Body**, H. Wells Eames.

City of London College. Day and evening classes are held in the various branches of science, literature, art, and commerce, and modern and commercial day schools have been established. There are chemical and physical laboratories and art studios. **Principal**, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.; **Secretary**, David Savage, F.C.I.S.

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a nominal charge for admission. **Secretary**, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc. **Office**, 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

King's College, London. Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1903 all religious tests as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. By the King's College, London (Transfer) Act, 1908, important changes were made. The College (apart from the Theological Faculty, which remains under the Council), was incorporated in the University. This took place on Jan. 1st, 1910. The Hospital and Advanced Medical School were entirely separated from the College on Sept. 1st, 1909. The Women's Department at South Kensington became a separate college, under the name of King's College for Women. King's College School was removed to Wimbledon Common in 1897, but remained under the Council of King's College as its governing body until June 1911, when it became a separate corporation under its own governing body. The Strand School will be removed as soon as possible from the College buildings. The work of the College is carried on in six faculties— theology, arts, law, science, science (medical), and engineering. There are evening classes in most subjects. The College prepares for the degrees of the University of London. At King's College for Women there are courses in theology, arts, science, home science, and fine arts. During the academical year 1910-11 there were 234 students in theology, 475 in arts, 29 in laws, 375 in science and medical science,

and 154 in engineering. In addition to the above 800 students attended the Gilbert lectures on Banking, and 876 the special classes arranged for teachers by the London County Council. The total number of students for the session was 3,147. There were 339 students in all faculties at King's College for Women. **Principal and Dean of King's College**, Rev. Arthur C. Headlam, D.D.; **Secretary**, Walter Smith; **Warden of King's College for Women**, Miss H. D. Oakeley, M.A.

The City and Guilds of London Institute was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry, and received the grant of a Royal Charter from H.M. the late Queen Victoria. The Institute consists of Members elected by the contributing bodies in proportion to their subscriptions, a Council, and an Executive Committee. **Visitor**, H.M. the King; **Chairman of Council**, Lord Halsbury; **Chairman of the Executive Committee**, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; **Treasurer**, George Baker; **Hon. Sec.**, Sir John Watney; **Assist. Sec.**, A. L. Soper. **Temporary Offices**, 3, St. Helen's Place, E.C. The total income amounts to about £46,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—

(1) **The City and Guilds' (Engineering) College**, which forms the Engineering section of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is conducted by a Delegacy representing the Imperial College, the City and Guilds Institute, and the Goldsmiths' Company. See IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

(2) **The City and Guilds' Technical College**, Finsbury, is an intermediate college, with which have been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes and evening classes. It fulfils the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83.

(3) **The South London School of Technical Art**, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing and painting from the life, and house decoration.

(4) **The Department of Technology**, the object of which is to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, by annual examinations, and also by an organised system of inspection, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examinations are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects.

(5) **The Leather Trades' School**, in Bethnal Green Road, provides both day and evening classes for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture, conducted by a joint committee of the Institute, the Leather-sellers' and Cordwainers' Companies, and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

Manchester College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theo-

logy, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. Principal, Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.). D.D. (Glasgow), D.Theol. (Jena and Geneva).

Economics and Political Science, The London School of, was established in 1895 to provide special courses of training suited to the needs of business men, civil and municipal servants, journalists, etc.; it also makes provision, in connection with the British Library of Political Science, for research in economics and political science, by the provision of courses of lectures on methods of investigation, and by the award of studentships varying in value from £25 to £200. The School prepares students for the degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. London. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the School, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Secs., E. J. Gross, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge; P. E. Matheson, M.A., 74, High Street, Oxford.

Polytechnic, Regent Street. With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom the late Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in 1882 the old Polytechnic, in Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The curriculum embraces over 600 classes weekly in upwards of 100 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal-work, engineering, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, etc., etc. A **Young Women's Institute** has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and is as successful as the latter. The main portion of the Regent Street pre-

mises has just been rebuilt at a cost of about £90,000. Mr. J. E. K. Studd is President, Mr. R. Mitchell Director of Education, and the Secretary is Mr. Leonard H. Harris.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49. Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination (1) For teachers; (2) for pupils. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow. Visiting examiners are appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this country) of the Science and Art of Education; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. Offices, Bloomsbury Square. Organ, *Educational Times*. Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

Ruskin College, Oxford (Incorporated). Founded in 1899 in St. Giles'. The College, which is situated at the corner of Worcester Place and Walton Street, is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work, and the subjects taught bear principally upon social and industrial questions—viz. political economy, industrial history, history of social movements, citizenship, local government, sociology, and logic. The work is carried on in two ways—(1) by residence at the College, and (2) by means of a Correspondence School, which enables those who cannot leave their work to learn the same subjects through the post. The fees for residence at Ruskin College are £52 per annum, including board, lodging, and tuition. The fees for membership of the Correspondence School are 1s. entrance fee and 1s. per month. The College is under the control of a Council of representatives elected from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Co-operative Union, the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, Trade Unions, etc. Principal, Gilbert Slater, M.A. (Cambridge), D.Sc. (London); Vice-Principal and Secretary, Henry Allsopp, B.A. (Oxon.).

ETHICAL SOCIETIES.

Ethical Societies are associations for promoting ethical culture. Their objects are: (a) by purely natural and human means to help men to love, know, and do the right; (b) to emphasise the moral factor in all personal, social, political, national, and international relations; (c) to affirm that moral ideas and the moral life are independent of beliefs as to the ultimate nature of things and as to a life after death; (d) to assist in developing the science of ethics.

The following Societies are established in London: **South Place Ethical Society**, South Place Chapel, Finsbury, E.C.; **West London Ethical Society**, which meets at the Ethical Church, 46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W. Chairman, Dr. Stanton Coit; **South London Ethical Society**, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.; **Free Sunday Lectures** October to June inclusive, 7 p.m.; **St. Pancras Ethical Society**, Spencer Hall, 19, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W. (Secretary, J. N. Symington). Clubs for young men and women in connection with the above, meet on Wednesday and Tuesday evenings respectively, when Lectures and Dis-

cussions are held on Religious, Political, and general subjects. **Hampstead Ethical Institute**, Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage, Sundays, 11.15 a.m.; **Emerson Ethical Brotherhood**, Earls Hall, Earls Hall, Forest Gate, E.; **Harringay Ethical Society**, Fairfax Hall, Harringay, N.; **Greenwich Ethical Society**, Ethical Hall, Greenwich Road, S.E.; **Fulham Ethical Society**, Fulham Palace Road, Council School; **Holloway Ethical Society**, Grovedale Hall, Upper Holloway, N.; **Golders Green Ethical Society**, The Institute, Garden Suburb; **Hackney Ethical Society**, Morley Hall, Mare Street; **Kingston Ethical Society**, Fife Hall, Fife Road.

There are also Societies at Belfast (Hon. Sec., J. H. Gilliland, 40, St. Ives Gardens), Cheltenham (Dr. W. G. Earengley, Ashley Rise, Battledown), Norwich (W. J. Clarke, 5, St. Martin's Lane), Sheffield (R. H. Minshall, 16, Albany Road), Abertillery (W. Howells, 97, Oak Street), Hanley (Temperance Hall, Hanley), Merthyr, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., P. Phillips, Grove Cottage, Gwacodygarth, Merthyr), Manchester (207, Deansgate).

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

THE LONDON SCHOOLS.

The profession of medicine, from the education of the student to the conduct of the qualified practitioner, is controlled by the General Medical Council, a body which at present consists of 34 members, of whom 24 are representatives of the Universities and corporations empowered to grant qualifying diplomas, 5 are elected by members of the profession in the United Kingdom, and 5 are nominated by the Crown. A qualification for registration as a medical practitioner cannot be obtained in a shorter period than five years from the date of passing the commencement of the authorised course of study. The average period is nearly seven years. In counting the cost of entering the profession, the expenses of living for six or seven years must therefore be added to the amount of the fees for teaching and hospital privileges. These fees vary from less than £100 to £150. We give a list of the leading schools in London:

Charing Cross, Chandos Street, W.C.—Beds 150, in-patients 2,112, out-patients 21,883. Fees, 115 guineas in one sum, or in seasonal payments as follows: Entrance fee, 10 guineas, and 15 guineas each winter session and 10 guineas each summer session until qualified; for dental students 55 guineas, or 61 guineas payable in two instalments, of 31 guineas and 30 guineas respectively. The following hospital appointments are open to students: clinical pathologist and bacteriologist, salary £150 per annum; curator and pathologist (annual), £100; assistant anaesthetist, £60; medical and surgical and obstetrical registrars (annual), £40 each; resident medical officer (annual), £100, with board and residence. Six house physicians, 6 house surgeons, and 2 resident obstetric officers, appointed each year on the recommendation of the committee after competitive examinations, are provided with board and residence in the hospital. Scholarships are awarded annually to the value of £500, including two University scholarships, value 50 guineas and 40 guineas respectively, gold medal, Huxley, Livingstone, Travers, "Dr. Green," John H. Morgan, and Pereira Prizes. Dean, Frederick C. Wallis.

Guy's, London Bridge, S.E.—Beds 618, in-patients admitted 8,400, out-patients 130,499. Fee, 35 guineas per annum, including all charges for materials, lockers, etc.; and an entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years. A residential college for students is connected with the hospital by subway. It provides accommodation for 60 resident students, and contains a dining-hall, reading-rooms, library of general literature, and gymnasium for the use of the residents and of the members of the students' clubs. There are five entrance scholarships. All appointments are given to students without extra payment, and according to the merits of the candidates, as determined by a committee of the medical staff. Eight assistant house physicians, 8 house physicians, 24 assistant house surgeons, 8 house surgeons, and 2 ophthalmic house surgeons are appointed annually. School Secretary, S. H. Croucher.

King's College Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—Beds, 224. The medical school gives instruction in all the subjects of the final or qualifying examinations of the Universities

and examining bodies. Students either enter the school at the commencement of their career—paying a composition fee, in which case they carry out their earlier studies at King's College University of London—or they enter when they have passed the examination in anatomy and physiology. A feature of the hospital is the complete system of tutorial instruction in medicine, surgery, midwifery, and gynaecology. The hospital and medical school are now being rebuilt at Camberwell, and students who enter now will complete their studies at the new hospital. The new building will give exceptional opportunities for clinical and pathological study both as regards general medicine and surgery, and also as regards departments for special diseases. Appointments open to qualified students are: clinical assistants in each special department, house anaesthetists, house physicians, house surgeons, house accoucheurs (14 annually), senior tutors and registrars in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics; Sambroke medical and surgical registrars and tutors. The hospital is thoroughly equipped with X-ray and photographic departments, clinical pathological laboratories and work-rooms, pathological museum, department for tutorial instruction in bandaging, application of splints, etc. The athletic clubs, students' medical and other societies, common room, etc., are under the management of the Clubs and Societies Union. The union has the use of a large ground at Wormwood Scrubs. Fees: Course for the final examinations either for the M.B., B.S. of the University of London, or for the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), 70 guineas; composition fee for the whole University of London course, 140 guineas; composition fee for the whole Conjoint course (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), 135 guineas. Full particulars as to prizes, entrance and other scholarships, may be obtained on application to the Dean, Dr. J. Charlton Briscoe, or the Secretary, at the School.

London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.—The largest general hospital in England and the only general hospital for East London; 922 beds are in constant use, and no beds are closed. The practice is immense. In-patients last year, 15,257; out-patients, 222,822; accidents, 12,508; operations under anaesthesia, 16,588. Owing to the enormous number of patients, more appointments, salaried and resident, are open to students than at any other hospital. One hundred and thirty-seven of these qualified appointments are made annually, and all are free to students of the college. Holders of resident appointments have free board and rooms. Thirty-seven scholarships and prizes are given annually. Special classes are held for the University of London and other higher examinations. Special entries for medical and surgical practice can be made. Fees, 21 guineas on entrance and 30 guineas per annum. A reduction is made to the sons of members of the profession catering for the full course. The Dental School is an integral part of the college and hospital, and is fully equipped for the purposes of teaching. It possesses, in addition to the theatres, laboratories, and museums of the college, a special museum of dental

anatomy, laboratories for practical dental metallurgy, practical dental prosthesis (dental mechanics), operative dental prosthesis, as well as conservation rooms, extraction rooms, etc. For the convenience of students there is a large and well-furnished club with a dining-hall; in the grounds are tennis and fives courts. A students' hostel, situated on the hospital grounds, provides accommodation for a certain number of students. **Dean, William Wright, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.**

London School of Clinical Medicine.—This school is attached to the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich, a branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society, and is established to afford facilities for post-graduate medical education. There are 250 beds in the hospital, and every department of medicine and surgery is provided for. The laboratories are equipped with the latest modern requirements, and operative surgery forms a distinctive feature of the school work. **Secretary, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.**

London School of Dental Surgery, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C.—The approximate cost of education for the diploma in dental surgery is: 1st year, £52 10s.; 2nd year, £52 10s.; 3rd year, £38 4s.; 4th year, £31 10s., including attendance at a general and a dental hospital; plus £21 examination fees, £25 for instruments, and £10 for books. The new building of the Royal Dental Hospital, which was opened in 1901, is completely fitted with modern appliances, and the school portion of the building is thoroughly equipped for teaching purposes. The metallurgical laboratory is capable of accommodating a class of 60 students. Leading from this laboratory is a dark room for photomicrographic work and a room devoted to bacteriology. On the north side of this floor are the library and the histological laboratory; the latter is equipped for a class of over 50 students. The theatre has seating accommodation for 200, and possesses a projection lantern for the use of the various lecturers. In the teaching museum there is an excellent collection of specimens. There are a number of scholarships open to students. Fuller particulars may be obtained from the **Dean**.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.—Fees for University of London and Conjoint Colleges (England) students: £160 for the full course, or £170 in five instalments. Fees for other students, £140 in one sum, or £150 in four instalments. Courses are arranged for the Primary Fellowship Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for the students of the school. Students after qualification can hold at the Royal Free Hospital the posts of house physician, house surgeon, obstetric assistants, clinical assistants, anaesthetist and assistant anaesthetists, medical and surgical registrars, medical electrician, and museum curator; and at the Medical School the posts of demonstrators in the departments of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and museum curator. They can also hold posts at the new Hospital for Women, which is officered entirely by medical women. The school buildings have been rebuilt in recent years, and there are well-equipped laboratories. There are residential chambers at 8, Hunter Street, with accommodation for 17 students, and the secre-

tary can be consulted on the subject of other residences for students. There is a tennis club with a gravel court at the school, and there are hockey, boating, and other clubs. **Dean, Miss Julia Cock, M.D.; Secretary and Warden, Miss L. M. Brooks.**

London School of Tropical Medicine (University of London).—This school is under the auspices of his Majesty's Government, and is established in connection with the Albert Dock Hospital, a branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society. There are three sessions annually of three months each. A full curriculum is afforded for colonial medical officers, for officers in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Indian Medical Service, Navy, etc., and for private practitioners. The instruction is arranged so as to equip members of the medical profession who desire to practise in the tropics. About 150 students pass through the school annually. The Hon. Edward John Stanley Memorial Prize of £60 is awarded annually. Women graduates are received as students. **Secretary, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.**

Middlesex Hospital, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.—The hospital is situated at the top of Berners Street within easy access of the main railway stations, and about 5 minutes' walk from Oxford Circus. The hospital and medical school are fully equipped for the theoretical and practical teaching of all the subjects of the medical curriculum as required by the various Examining Bodies. The hospital contains 355 beds, including lying-in wards and special wards for children and for diseases of women. There is a wing devoted to cancer cases, which contains 47 beds in addition, and special research laboratories for the investigation of that disease. The bacteriological and chemical laboratories are recognised by the Examining Bodies for instruction for the public health diplomas. The electrical and X-ray department affords students opportunity for the study of these methods in the treatment of disease. There is an athletic ground within easy reach of the hospital in connection with the students' amalgamation clubs. Three entrance scholarships of £100, £50, and £25, open to general competition, and one of £50, open to students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, are offered for competition in September of each year. The Freer Lucas Scholarship, value £126, is awarded annually to students from Epsom College, and there is a scholarship value £50 awarded annually to students from New Zealand. There are also additional valuable scholarships and prizes open to students of the school amounting to over £300, and also valuable scholarships for the investigation of cancer. The composition fee for students taking the Conjoint diplomas (L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.) is 135 guineas, and for students taking the London University degrees, 145 guineas; for the Dental diploma, 54 guineas. **Dean, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D.**

St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, E.C.—Beds 750, in-patients 7,915, out-patients 130,280. Fees: For students commencing their medical studies 165 guineas in one sum or four annual instalments of 45 guineas each; for students who have completed one or two years of medical study proportionately lower composition fees are payable; for University students, 80 guineas in one sum or 85 guineas by instalments. Extensive new buildings materially enhance the advantages of the hospital for

medical study. The library and the chemical, physical, biological, and physiological laboratories have at their side a very large building, which includes club-rooms for the students union, a writing-room, and luncheon and dining halls, new quarters for the resident staff, and an out-patient department and accommodation for special departments of such large size as to be unsurpassed by any hospital in the kingdom. A second block of new buildings forms the pathological department, and includes large and well-equipped laboratories for clinical pathology, pathological histology, bacteriology, and chemical pathology. Within the precincts of the hospital there is a residential college for a large number of students. Ten house physicians and ten house surgeons are appointed annually. A resident midwifery assistant, an ophthalmic house surgeon, and a house surgeon for diseases of the throat, nose, and ear, are appointed every six months, and are provided with rooms, and receive a salary of £80 a year. Two assistant anaesthetists are appointed annually, and receive salaries of £120 and £100 a year respectively. An extern midwifery assistant is appointed every three months, and receives a salary of £80 a year. **Dean**, T. W. Shore, M.D.; **Warden**, R. B. Etherington-Smith, M.B., B.C., F.R.C.S.

St. George's Hospital.—Beds 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Fees, £31 10s. per annum; entrance fee 10 guineas. As the scientific and clinical parts of the medical student's curriculum are entirely separate, there is no longer any object in conducting the scientific courses upon hospital premises. The entire teaching and laboratories are therefore now devoted to purely clinical subjects, as in other Universities, to the great advantage of students in their fourth and fifth years of study. Arrangements have been made with the University of London for students who enter during the first, second, or third year of the curriculum as students of St. George's to carry out the necessary courses of instruction at either University College or King's College. Students therefore have the unrivalled advantages of the lectures and practical classes of these colleges of the University during the preliminary and intermediate portions of their studies, and then complete their course, without payment of any entrance fee, in a school entirely devoted to clinical work. The St. George's Hospital Club, with smoking and luncheon rooms, on the hospital premises, is an amalgamation of the Hunterian Society, the "Gazette," and the Chess, Lawn Tennis, Boxing, Hockey, Rifle, and Golf Clubs. The St. George's Hospital Club contributes also to the Æsculapian Rugby Football and the Æsculapian Cricket Club. Students have the advantage of a complete library of medical and scientific books. There are numerous scholarships, prizes, and exhibitions; two registrarships at £200 per annum; curatorships; house office open to qualified students without fee, and awarded according to merit. **Dean**, E. I. Spriggs, M.D.

St. Mary's, Paddington, W.—Beds 301, in-patients 4,318, out-patients and casualties 54,546. Fees: Complete course, £140; clinical course, £63. The medical school provides complete courses of instruction in preliminary scientific, intermediate, and final subjects for the medical degrees of the universities, and for the

diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The courses provided are recognised by the University of London as approved courses of instruction for internal students, the lecturers being "recognised teachers" of the University. There are separate lecture-rooms and laboratories for the study of biology, chemistry, physics, anatomy, physiology, and pathology. The department of therapeutic inoculation occupies a series of teaching and research laboratories, and is under the personal supervision of Sir Almroth Wright, F.R.S. The library contains about 3,000 volumes. The museum is situated in a separate block of buildings, between the hospital and medical school, which contains also the pathological and bacteriological laboratories. Five entrance scholarships are offered for competition annually in September. **Secretary**, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

St. Thomas', Albert Embankment, S.E.—Beds 561, in-patients 7,221, out-patients 20,735; attendances 232,876. Annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years. The hospital, the first to be built in accordance with modern ideas, consists of a series of blocks separate from each other, but connected by corridors open to the air on all sides. Between the blocks are grassy quadrangles, and along the whole front is a broad terrace overlooking the river and overshadowed by trees, to which both patients and students have free access. Six of the blocks are devoted to the use of patients; one other includes the treasurer's residence and the St. Thomas's Home for paying patients; one constitutes the medical school. The school buildings, isolated by a large quadrangle from the hospital, stand at its southern extremity, between the river and the gardens of Lambeth Palace. They are very commodious, and every effort has been made to provide accommodation completely fulfilling modern requirements. A number of scholarships, prizes, and salaried appointments are open to students. **Secretary**, G. Q. Roberts.

University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.—Beds 305, in-patients 4,189, out-patients 54,098; attendances 146,585; fees, 80 guineas; term, 3 years. The medical school is accommodated in a new building erected for the purpose, close to the hospital and opposite University College. Although primarily intended for students who have passed the early examinations, the school is open to students who have still the whole of their medical studies before them. It possesses a large library, and has set aside for its medical society four rooms for reading and recreation. University College Hall, Ealing, provides collegiate residence for about 40 men students. **Dean**, Raymond Johnson, B.S., F.R.C.S.; **Secretary**, L. R. Thomas.

Westminster Hospital, Caxton Street, S.W.—Over 200 beds. Fees for the full medical curriculum, 25 guineas per annum; dental students, in one payment on entrance, 50 guineas; term, 5 to 7 years. There are many appointments and scholarships open to students of the school. The library, museums, and laboratories are well equipped. There are athletic, football, cricket, tennis, swimming, and students' clubs. By an arrangement with King's College the hospital staff is left free from the teaching of any but the final subjects. **Dean**, Eric D. Macnamara, M.D.; **Secretary**, W. Fryer.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the *Girls' Public Day School Company* (since Jan. 1906 called "The Girls' Public Day School Trust"), which, with the *Church Day Schools Company*, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women.

Training Colleges.

The *Maria Grey Training College*, Salisbury Road, London, N.W., was founded by the Teachers' Training and Registration Society in '78 for the training of women teachers in Secondary Schools and Kindergartens (Principal, Miss Alice Woods). The Winkworth Hall of Residence for students in this College was opened in Sept. '99; fees, £50 per session. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must have sufficient academic qualification for admission.

The *Cambridge Training College for Women* was incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss Mary Hay Wood). This college is recognised by the Board of Education as a secondary training college. Fee for the year's course of thirty weeks, £65 to £75.

The *St. George's Training College*, for Women Teachers in Intermediate and Secondary Schools, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss E. Stevenson, B.A., Classical Tripos), was opened in '86. No student is admitted to the college in preparation for any teachers' examination unless she holds some recognised qualifying certificate. Fees, including the University class of Education, 26 guineas per annum. The St. George's High School for Girls is in connection with the college.

The *London Day Training College* (L.C.C.) is attached to the University of London, and was inaugurated Oct. 7th, 1902, to provide for duly qualified persons of either sex engaged in or intending to enter the teaching profession, or who are making a special study of the theory, history, and practice of education (Principal, Prof. Adams, M.A., B.Sc. Glasgow, Professor of Education in the University of London; Vice-Principals, T. P. Nunn, M.A., D.Sc. Lond.; Miss M. Punnett, B.A. Lond.). The college building is in Southampton Row, W.C., with accommodation for 350 students. The college is now a School of the University of London in pedagogy.

The following colleges for women "Two-Year Students" are also maintained by the L.C.C.: *The Avery Hill Training College*, Eltham. Principal, Miss E. M. Julian, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Sciences Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 320. *The Clapham Training College*, Cedars Road, Clapham. Principal, Miss L. Brackenbury, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Science Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 250. *The Graystoke Place Day Training College*, Breams Bldgs., E.C. Principal, Mr. W. I. Goode, M.A. (London), Hon. M.A. (Victoria). Accommodation, 144. *The Fulham Training College* (London County Council),

Finlay Street, Fulham, S.W. Principal, Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A. (St. Andrews). Accommodation, 200. *The Moorfields Training College* (London County Council), Finsbury Street, Moorfields, E.C. Principal, Mrs. S. J. Bannister, LL.A. Accommodation, 175.

The Training Department of *Goldsmiths' College*, New Cross, S.E. (Warden, W. Loring, M.A.), has accommodation for 515 students (men and women). The course ordinarily taken extends over two years, a final examination, conducted by the University of London, taking the place of the Certificate Examination of the Board of Education. Selected students are prepared for the Pass Degree in Arts of the University. Students nominated by the Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Croydon Education Committees are admitted free. Other students pay £20 per annum (including dinner on five days of the week). Hostels for women students are provided by the Kent and Surrey County Councils, and by the National Society, and hostels will shortly be opened by the University itself for both men and women students who are unable to live at home.

A training college was opened in 1902 at *Cherwell Hall, Oxford* (Principal, Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.). There is accommodation for about 50 students. Fees for teaching, board and residence, 65 to 78 guineas per annum.

Colleges at Cambridge.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At *Cambridge* the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

Girton College (Mistress, Miss E. E. Constance Jones) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in '73, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers 159 students, with eight resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, assistant vice-mistress, bursar and registrar, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance examinations are held at the College in the months of March and June, and scholarship examinations in March. Fee, £1. Students can attend University and Intercollegiate lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of all charges) are £105 per annum.

Newnham College, Cambridge (Principal, Miss Stephen), was incorporated in 1880. The South, now called "Old" Hall, was opened in '75. The North, now called "Sidgwick" Hall, followed in '80, Clough Hall in '88, the Pfeiffer building in '93, and Kennedy buildings in 1906; a new Hall (Peile Hall) was opened in Oct. 1910. The college accommodates 220 students, a Principal, 4 vice-principals, and 17 resident lecturers and fellows. Various examinations qualify for admission. Entrance scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £30 to £35 per term. Women are admitted by

the Council as out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bonâ-fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £12 per term. Application for admission and all inquiries should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge.

Recognised Societies of Women Students at Oxford.

At Oxford all the examinations for degrees in Arts and Music are open to women, but no degrees are conferred. Women are not admitted to membership of the University, but the students of five recognised societies are entered on the register kept by the Delegacy for Women Students, and are styled "registered women students." The Delegacy is composed of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, nine members of the University, and nine women. It is charged with the duty of arranging for the admission of women to University examinations, of approving lodgings and hostels, and of making regulations as to the examinations which shall qualify women for admission to University examinations in Arts and Music. It is also responsible for the government of the Society of Oxford Home-Students (see below.) The names of successful candidates appear in the *University Gazette*, and the class-lists also in the Calendar.

The subjects of the Honours Examinations are theology, classics, mathematics, ancient history and philosophy, modern history, natural science, Oriental languages, English language and literature, and modern languages. Address of the Secretary to the Delegacy, Clarendon Building, Oxford.

The University Diplomas in geography, education, economic and political science, anthropology, classical archaeology, rural economy, ophthalmology, and public health are open to women. For information as to the course of practical training for the diploma in education, apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, 22, St. John Street, Oxford.

Lady Margaret Hall (Principal, Miss H. Jex-Blake; Vice-Principal, Miss Lodge), was founded in '79, and recognised by the University in 1910. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 70 students and a resident staff of 5. Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Scholarships are offered each March. Inclusive charges about £102 per annum.

Somerville College (Principal, Miss Penrose, M.A.; Vice-Principal, Hon. A. M. Bruce, M.A.), founded in '79, incorporated in '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in '94, recognised by the University 1910, has 87 students, 4 resident tutors, a librarian and a domestic bursar. There is an entrance examination, and students are also expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. In all cases two languages and Mathematics are required. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and

teaching, vary from £84 to £105 per annum, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers a diploma on all students who have taken a B.A. course with Honours under the conditions required from members of the University, and a certificate on those who have resided 3 years and have taken an Honours examination. Scholarships and exhibitions are competed for annually in March or April. All scholars are expected to work for the Honours examinations of the University of Oxford. A Research Fellowship of not less than £120 for 3 years has been awarded from time to time by the College.

St. Hugh's College (Principal, Miss Moberly; Vice-Principal, Miss Jourdain), founded as St. Hugh's Hall in '86, recognised by the University in 1910, and name changed to "College" in 1911. The fees for board, lodging, and tuition are £70 and £95 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for admission to University Examinations, and can be obtained on application to the Principal. The College is intended for members of the Church of England. Scholarships are competed for annually in March. There is a staff of 7 tutors, resident and non-resident.

St. Hilda's Hall (Principal, Miss Burrows), recognised by the University in 1910, was founded in '93 by the late Miss D. Beale, LL.D., Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, and enlarged in '95 and in 1909, and incorporated '98, for old Cheltonians and others who may desire to obtain a University education. Forty students are now in residence. The Hall fees are £75, and tuition £26 5s. a year. Open scholarships of £50 and £30 are offered in April, 1912.

Society of Oxford Home Students (Principal, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5, South Park Road, Oxford), founded 1879, recognised by the University 1910, provides a University education for women living in their own homes or boarding in Oxford. Regulations as to residence, etc., can be obtained from the Principal. Expenses vary according to board and subject of study, but are generally lower than those of the other societies. Students can be admitted for one term. There is no entrance examination, but students are required to supply satisfactory references and to obtain the permission of the Principal before arranging for residence. St. Frideswide's, Cherwell Edge, Oxford, is a hostel for Roman Catholic home-students, approved by the Delegacy.

Arrangements for the admission of women to lectures in Oxford are under the management of the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, consisting of representatives of the recognised societies of women students and others interested in education (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, Clarendon Building, Oxford).

Colleges in and near London.

The Royal Holloway College, Egham (postal address, Englefield Green), opened in '87, prepares for the London degrees in science and arts. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in June, September and December, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in June. All Scholars must read for Honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are

about 160 students, 18 resident women lecturers, and 12 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £100 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Non-resident students must in general reside with their parents or guardians. Fee £12 a term. They must make special application for admission, and are required to pass an entrance examination. The college is a recognised "School" of the London University, and has 19 "recognised teachers." Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins. Secretary, Miss A. Martin Leake.

Bedford College for Women, York Place, London, W., founded '49 (Principal, Miss Tuke, M.A.), offers scholarships, and prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science. It is a "school" of the University. The final courses in Chemistry and Physiology are recognised as qualifying for the first M.B. Students may enter for separate classes, or for: (1) a University course in Arts or Science; (2) a General course; (3) a Professional Training in Teaching (Head, Miss Mary Morton, M.A.); (4) a course of Scientific Instruction in Hygiene; (5) the Art School (Mr. George Thomson). Fees for board and residence from 58 to 73 guineas per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from 27 guineas to 46½ guineas a session. Students are not received into residence under eighteen. Special facilities are given to foreign students. There are more than 300 resident and non-resident students.

King's College for Women, Kensington Square, W. (Warden, Miss H. D. Oakeley, M.A.). The courses prepare for the examinations of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts and Science, for the Archbishop's Diploma in Theology, the University Certificate in Religious Knowledge, and the King's College Diploma and Certificate in Home Science and Economics. There is an Art School with classes for drawing from the antique, from life, and from still life, inspected by the Hon. Visitor, Mr. David Murray, R.A., and others. Instruction in music is given.

Westfield College, Hampstead, founded in '82 for the preparation of women students for the degrees of the University of London. A School of the University in the Faculty of Arts. Fifty-nine resident students received, each having two rooms. Candidates for admission must pass an entrance examination if they have not already passed the Matriculation or some equivalent. Entrance scholarships of from £40 to £50 a year for 3 years are offered at an examination held in May each year. Fees for board, residence and tuition, £105 per annum. Mistress, Miss Maynard; Secretary, Miss S. M. Smee.

Students of University College, London, of the Slade School of Art, and of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside, under collegiate regulations, at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square. (Founded '82. Incorporated '86. Principal, Miss Lindell, M.A.) A Pfeiffer Fellowship and Scholarship, tenable at the Hall, are awarded each year. There is accommodation for 37 students.

Women are admitted on the same terms as men at University of London, University College (Gower Street), in the Faculty of Arts (including the Slade School of Fine Art and the

Department of Economics), in the Faculty of Science, and in the Faculty of Laws. A Hall of Residence for women students is provided at Byng Place. Applications for admission to the College should be addressed to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Morison.

The London School of Economics, Clare Market, W.C., provides teaching, and prepares women for examination in economics and political science, including commerce and industry. Fees £10 10s. per session.

The School of Sociology and Social Economics, 63, 64, Denison House, 206, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. F. Hill), provides lectures and courses of training in both practice and theory. Fees for complete course, £12 12s. per session, £5 per term.

The St. Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W., on the foundation of Dean Colet (Trustees, the Worshipful Company of Mercers), was opened in Jan. 1904 (High-Mistress, Miss Gray). Tuition fees, payable in advance, £7 per term.

St. Leonards School, St. Andrews; Roedean School, Brighton; and Wycombe Abbey, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools.

Cheltenham Ladies' College, established 1854, incorporated 1880, has three divisions—Div. I., consisting of the higher classes for those preparing for the London B.A. and B.Sc. and other University Examinations, and elder pupils requiring a good all-round education; Div. II., properly the School, for pupils from about 12 to 15; and Div. III., the Junior School. Tuition fees from 12 to 24 guineas a year. There are 14 boarding-houses, also St. Hilda's College, a residence for senior students. Boarding fees from 30 to 93 guineas a year. The College also comprises a Kindergarten and departments for the training of teachers, for foreign students, for music and art, and for home science. Lady Principal, Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A.

Provincial University Facilities.

Victoria University, Manchester, confers its degrees upon women. Miss Phæbe Sheavyn, M.A., D.Lit., is Warden of the Ashburne House Hall of Residence, and is Tutor for women students in the University. Fees for board and residence 12 to 20 guineas per term. The Victoria Church Hostel for women students in the University Training College was opened Oct. 1904. Warden, Miss Alleyne, B.Lit.

The University of Liverpool's charter provides that all courses shall be open to women. The University Hall, Fairfield, Liverpool (Warden, Miss Dorothy Chapman) is the official residence of the women students. Fees for board and residence from £35 per annum. This hall is recognised as a hostel for day training college students.

In the University of Leeds (charter 1904) all classes and laboratories are open to women. Fees for complete course of instruction from £15 to £31 per annum. Apply to the Registrar. A hostel has been opened for women students, and the University also issues a list of lodgings which have satisfied its inspection.

The University of Birmingham grants degrees to women. There is a Hall of residence for 58 Women Students:—University House, Edgbaston Park Road. Warden, Miss S. M. Fry; Sub-Warden, Miss B. Orange.

The University of Durham grants degrees to

women, except in Divinity. There is a women's hall of residence (Principal, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, The Women's Hostel, Palace Green). Scholarships for women students are offered in June of each year. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Secretary, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of Science, Medicine, and Engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to women students.

The University of Sheffield grants degrees, without distinction of sex, in the faculties of Arts, Science, Technology, Medicine, and Law. There is a University Hostel for Women. The Tutor for Women is Miss M. J. Sorby.

Ireland and Scotland.

In Ireland the University of Dublin opens its degrees and teaching to women. Students are prepared at **Alexandra College** for the University of Dublin. Exhibitions and scholarships of the value of £400 are awarded. **Lady Principal**, Miss H. M. White, LL.D.

Trinity College, Dublin, in 1904 opened all its degrees, teaching, and prizes in Arts and Medicine to women. In 1907 they were also admitted to the lectures, examinations and degrees in Law. A special wing has been built for women in the Medical School, and special rooms are set apart for their use in the College. A hall of residence (Trinity Hall), in the suburb of Rathmines, of which Miss Cunningham, M.A., is Warden, has been provided, and has been extended so as to accommodate 60 students. The women students are under the supervision of the Lady Registrar (Miss Lucy Gwynn).

In **Scotland** the classes of the University of **St. Andrews**, both professorial and tutorial, in Arts, Divinity, Science, and Medicine, are open to women students, and the University confers all degrees upon them. The diploma of LL.A. is also granted to them. **University Hall** (Warden, Miss M. E. Dobson, M.A., B.Sc.), opened by the University Sept. '96, is now being extended to accommodate 65 students. Fees for board and residence during the academic year of three terms, £45 to £75. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. The Faculties in Arts, Science, and Medicine of the **University of Aberdeen** are open to women, but no hostel is provided.

At **Edinburgh University** degrees are given to women in Arts, Law, Science, and Medicine. Women are admitted to the Arts and Law classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. The Divinity classes are also open to women. Degrees are given to women in Science and Medicine, but most of the medical classes are not open to them. **Masson Hall**, 31, George Square, Edinburgh, was opened in '97 for the accommodation of women students (Warden, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A.). The **Muir Hall of Residence**, 12, George Square, Edinburgh (Lady Superintendent, Miss Robertson), is open for students of all the faculties.

Queen Margaret College, Glasgow (Mistress, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A.), by incorporation in '93 is now the Women's Department of the University of Glasgow as a non-residential College for Women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Theology.

Queen Margaret Hall (Lady Superintendent, Miss Spens), with an average of 34 students, provides a residence for students attending **Queen Margaret College**. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Terms for board and residence from £32 to £40 per College year.

Wales.

In **South Wales** the classes of **University College, Cardiff**, in arts, science, and medicine are open to women students, and the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., M.A., D.Sc. of the University of Wales are conferred upon them. Students can take the first two or three years of a medical course and proceed to the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc. There are Secondary, Elementary, and Kindergarten Training Departments. Entrance scholarships of the value of £25 and under are competed for annually. The **Aberdare Hall of Residence** for women students (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt), accommodates 60 students. Terms for board and residence £32 to £42 10s. per annum. College fees in Arts £12, in Science £16 per annum.

The **University College of North Wales (Bangor)** gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for degrees and for the medical preliminaries of various Universities. There is a University Hostel for Women Students (Warden, Miss Ethel Steel, M.A.). Open entrance scholarships (from £40 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, prepares for graduation in the faculties of arts, science, and law in the University of Wales, and includes among its courses most of the subjects required for the degrees of the University of London. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. The Women's Hostel (Alexandra Hall, Warden, Miss E. A. Fewings) has rooms for 200 students.

Medical Training.

Women are admitted to the medical degrees or diplomas of the following bodies: (1) all the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, with the exception of Oxford and Cambridge; (2) the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England; (3) the Societies of Apothecaries of London; (4) the conjoint Colleges of Scotland and Ireland. There are medical schools for women only in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast. Most of the provincial medical schools admit women. The oldest and largest medical school for women is the **London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women**, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C., which has accommodation for 200 students. The School was entirely rebuilt and equipped in 1900 at a cost of £35,000. President, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.; Dean, Miss Cock, M.D.; Secretary and Warden, Miss Brooks. A complete course of study for medical degrees and diplomas is arranged, and the practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for students of the school. Scholarships amounting to £200 per annum are awarded. Students can reside in the school chambers at the school, or in residences for university women students in the neighbourhood. A considerable number of resident appointments are open to medical women in London.

THE CHURCHES AND THEIR WORK.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN 1911.

The impetus given to the cause of Foreign Missions by the World Missionary Conference held at Edinburgh in June 1910 (see last year's ANNUAL, p. 545) lasted well into the following year, and every missionary society felt it. The reports and documents submitted to the Conference, and afterwards issued by its officials, had a wide circulation, and the missionary experiences and ideals which they contain have been studied carefully by all interested in the subject. In spite of the fact that some missionary societies have had to report a decrease in their funds during the year, there was a marked increase of missionary interest and activity. The thousand missionaries who attended the Conference returned to their several fields of work impressed with the need of unity amongst Christian missions and the possibility of attaining it. It seems possible that the solution of this problem may be wrought out on the mission field, since all Protestant missionaries seem agreed that the denominational differences which divide them at home ought not to be perpetuated abroad, and must not be taught to converts from heathenism. There is evidence also that some of these converts are emerging from the state of submissive pupilage—especially in China, Japan, and India—and are asking why they should stand aloof from their fellow-Christians of the same race who have been converted through the work of other missionary societies. It seems probable that as the native Churches grow in power they will deal with the matter themselves and find a speedy solution.

In regard to Church Union at home and in the Colonies there are many signs of real progress. The remarkable union movement in Canada, embracing Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Methodists, is still proceeding unchecked, and appears certain of a happy consummation. The chief principles of union have been accepted by each of the three denominations, and many details settled. In New Zealand, where an attempt in 1896 to unite the Methodists into one society was defeated through the refusal of the Primitive Methodists to join, a union movement has been started on the initiative of the Primitives themselves. A joint committee has drawn up a basis of union, and this is now being submitted to circuit meetings and congregations. The new constitution is democratic enough to command the assent of the Primitive Methodists, but they have agreed to forgo their preference for the proportion of two laymen to one minister in the higher courts of the Church, and to accept the proposal that the lay and clerical elements should be equally represented. If Primitive Methodism in England were to make a similar concession, no bar to union would remain between it and the United Methodist Church.

Of the various union movements, however, none is of so great interest and importance as Scottish Church union, to achieve which is the aim of a large representative committee appointed by the Assemblies of the Established and United Free Churches. That committee has already come to an agreement on such vital points as doctrine, government, and worship. But the crux was reached when it proceeded to deal with the relations of Church

and State, and it was generally anticipated that on this point agreement could not be achieved. The Established Church has long accepted the principle that "being instituted by the State, the competency of all its acts must be subject to the determination of the law," and the United Free Church has been constituted in opposition to that principle. The representatives of the Established Church on the Union Committee have unanimously concluded that the difficulty caused by such divergence of belief is removable, and that, in the circumstances of the present day and for the sake of reunion, the Church of Scotland is prepared to seek and recognise the expediency of procuring the recognition of powers of separate action, which would be a practical satisfaction of the conception of spiritual freedom entertained by the United Free Church, and would at the same time be quite compatible with the historic position of the Church of Scotland. They suggest that by an Act of Parliament the Established Church might be placed in such a position of liberty from the authority of the State in matters spiritual as would satisfy the views of the United Free Church. They condemn the principle that the State may alter the Church's confession and constitution, or that the State may restrain the Church from altering them, and that the Church as a spiritual body is bound in either case to conform to the action of the State. In regard to these proposals, it is not too much to say that, as coming from the Established Church, they are revolutionary in character, and amount to an acceptance of the Free Church contention for spiritual freedom. The report of the committee, submitted to both Assemblies, was favourably received by both, and remitted for a year "to the serious and prayerful consideration of their faithful people." This means that the Church leaders are afraid to take the next step to union unless they are sure that the people in both Churches are with them. If the people give unmistakable evidence of their desire for union, it may be accomplished in the course of a very few years.

In England the Coronation of H.M. George V. led to a good deal of union of Church and Dissent in Coronation services, in many of which Nonconformist ministers took part; but when the Bishop of Hereford invited Nonconformists to partake of the Holy Communion in his cathedral, even although they were unconfirmed or unbaptized, he raised a storm of clerical protest. Although visited by the disapproval of his fellow-bishops and of his cathedral chapter, the Bishop (who is accustomed to find himself in a minority on ecclesiastical matters) adhered to his proposal and carried it out.

Both Convocations of the Church of England considered the question of Prayer Book revision, and (especially in the southern province) made considerable progress with the preparation of a revision scheme; but the Houses of Laymen in both provinces decided that revision was not desirable at the present time. In regard to the scheme of revision which is passing through the Convocations, it may be said that it proposes a large number of trifling alterations in the services, many of which

are of doubtful value and some of an irritating character. There are unfortunately few expert liturgical scholars in the Convocations, and their absence accounts for many of the proposed changes. The Convocation of Canterbury dealt with the exchange of benefices, and agreed to establish a central office in London to facilitate arrangements between clergymen desiring an exchange. At present the arrangements are made by private agents. An attempt to fix an age-limit for clergy at 70 years was defeated, though a motion was carried declaring that a clergyman should retire when no longer able to perform the duties of his cure.

The National Free Church Council met at Portsmouth in March, and was attended by 2,000 delegates. The devotional and religious spirit of the gathering was in happy contrast to some held in recent years, and seemed a return to the earlier aims of the organisation. The Wesleyan Conference, which met at Cardiff, dealt with the vexed question of Church membership, and came nearer to a solution. The condition of membership of the Wesleyan Methodist Society is attendance at the weekly class-meeting; but there are large numbers, especially of the educated class, who do not attend, and yet are permitted to retain their membership. After considerable discussion a committee was appointed to draw up a document declaring that membership is open to all who desire to be saved from their sins through faith in Christ; that if such persons are baptized, and accepted by the minister and class-leaders, their names may be entered on the roll of members, and they will be expected to attend the class-meeting. No person's name may be removed from the roll of membership solely on the ground of irregular attendance at the class-meeting, but such irregular attendance must be dealt with, and if possible amended, by the officials of the society. The United Methodist Conference had a field-day on the question of the future of its two colleges at Victoria Park and Rammoor. After heated debate it was agreed by a majority that neither of the colleges can be adapted for the permanent needs of the denomination, and that the Conference authorises the sale of either or both as opportunity may serve. The Congregational Union Autumn Meeting was remarkable for the reappearance on the platform of the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple. For several years past he has, for supposed heterodoxy, been ostracised by the Union officials, but, although his views are unchanged, this policy has now been abandoned. The Sustentation Fund scheme has made such progress that a minimum salary of £100 has this year for the first time been secured to all Congregationalist ministers in England. The second quinquennial meeting of the Baptist World Alliance was held at Philadelphia in June, and was attended by 3,000 delegates from all parts of the world. Remarkable evidence was given of the progress of Baptist principles on the Continent of Europe, and notably in Russia, in spite of the opposition of the Government. The quinquennial Methodist Ecumenical Conference was held at Toronto, and was attended by delegates representing every section of Methodism throughout the world.

For at least five years there has been a steady decline in the number of communicants

belonging to the great Nonconformist denominations, and this has led to inquiry into the cause of the declension. As a result it has been ascertained that not more than 20 per cent. of the children educated in Sunday schools attach themselves to church after they are grown up. Many proposals have been made to deal with the leakage, one being to adopt something of the nature of Confirmation; but there seems general approval of a proposal to form a League of Worshipping Children. The idea is, not that the children should have separate services for themselves, as is too often the case to-day, but that they should be encouraged and required to attend the ordinary and regular services of the Church, and that these services should be so arranged as to appeal—at least in part—to children. It is believed that in this way children will be induced to attend church, and so form a habit of regular attendance which they will not desire to break when they grow older. The Church of England has not had to face any decrease of members, but for several years there has been a great decline in the number of candidates for ordination. This year, however, the decline has been arrested, and the number ordained has been the highest for fifteen years.

In the beginning of the year a remarkable correspondence was sent to the press referring to the jurisdiction of Bishop and Chancellor in the Church of England. The Bishop of London declines to issue marriage licences to persons who have been divorced, but his Chancellor (Dr. Tristram) issues such licences, and does so in the Bishop's name. When the Bishop asked for an explanation, his Chancellor replied that he felt bound to issue the licences, as if he refused he "might be compelled by mandamus," as such licences were asked as a right and not a favour. To this the Bishop replied that he did not believe a mandamus would be granted if applied for, and that as a licence was in essence a form of dispensation, it could not possibly be claimed as a right. The Chancellor asserted that the Bishop had no power to interfere with him, any more than the King had power to interfere with the judgments of a judge whom he had appointed. The Bishop declined to admit the truth of the analogy, and denied that he could by any form of patent so completely delegate his powers as to debar himself from their personal exercise. He further informed the Chancellor that he would do his utmost to prevent licences of the kind in dispute from being granted under cover of his name and without his consent, and that those who issued and those who acted upon such licences were doing so in disregard of his wishes and in defiance of his authority. In deference to the Bishop's wishes the Chancellor promised to issue no further licences without the Bishop's direct approval, but he continued to maintain his independence of the Bishop. The incident draws attention to one of the most curious anomalies in the Church of England, and it has raised the whole question of how far Diocesan Chancellors are needed in the Church to-day.

The dedication of the magnificent chapel of Lancing School in July has drawn attention to the Woodard Schools. Over fifty years ago Canon Woodard, then an unknown country parson, conceived the idea of establishing a number of schools for the middle-classes on

public-school lines and in an atmosphere of definite Churchmanship. The chapel was to be the centre of the school life and the heart of the corporate body. Now two-thirds of England are covered with a grouped system of Woodard Schools, which have been so well managed that, although without any endowments, they yield an annual profit, which is expended on the buildings. The ideas of the founder continue to be carried out, and every boy and girl in the schools is prepared for Confirmation and instructed by the resident chaplain.

Amongst theological tendencies of the year none has been more noteworthy than a revival of interest in **Mysticism**. Christian mysticism starts from the conception of Christ as uniting in His person God and man. Its value has been expounded by modern theologians such as Moberly, Du Bose, Inge, Rufus Jones, and Von Hügel. There is now manifest a revived interest in mysticism outside the narrow circle of professed theologians, and it is evident that this interest is deepening and is affecting Christians of all denominations. Those who are students of the subject are bringing to bear upon it some of the conclusions of modern psychology. For example, the old view that personality is an ultimate unit and incapable of further analysis is no longer accepted as an axiom, and it is believed by some that the sub-conscious mind is the meeting-ground of spirit with spirit. Dr. Sanday has gone so far as to maintain that this subliminal consciousness was the seat of Deity in the personality of Christ, and to urge that here is a key to problems regarded as beyond solution.

Recent developments in **Philosophy** are also attracting considerable attention, and in particular the works of **Eucken** and **Bergson**. The former occupies a new point of view, as he not only breaks with materialism but is also opposed to intellectualism of every kind. He offers a philosophy of the spiritual life, and maintains that it is the spiritual element in man which marks his pre-eminence in the world and gives meaning and value to history and life. He insists upon the reality of the struggle between flesh and spirit, and says that civilisation and culture require to be redeemed by the regenerating power of religion before they can minister to the needs of the spirit. Although Eucken does not commit himself to any orthodox Christian belief, he has refused to be associated with the liberal theology which prevails in Germany. On the practical side, Eucken's philosophy is opposed to quietism, and calls for positive, joyous, and abundant action. Bergson's lectures in October at University College, London, on the nature of the soul, attracted much attention. Unlike Eucken, Bergson works along the lines of evolution, but he is emphatic in maintaining the dominance of the soul over the body.

No theological production of the year has attracted so much attention as "**Miracles in the New Testament**," by the Rev. J. M. Thompson, Dean of Divinity in Magdalen College, Oxford. He is a believing and reverent theologian, but he holds the conviction that Christianity must be commended to the modern world by methods that are strictly scientific and do not admit of any assumptions. He concludes that on critical grounds there is no evidence that Christ ever performed a miracle, and that incidents requiring a miraculous interpretation are the accretion of a later age. Taking

St. Mark as the primitive gospel, Mr. Thompson tries to recover the first impression which a reader would have apart from all later comment. While using methods far removed from those sanctioned by orthodoxy, he finds it possible to use orthodox language, and concludes by saying that "though no miracles accompanied Christ's entry into, or presence in, or departure from, the world; though He did not think or speak or act otherwise than as a man; though He yields nothing to historical analysis but human elements; yet in Jesus Christ God is incarnate—discovered and worshipped as God alone can be by the insight of faith." The publication of the book has evoked a strong protest from Dr. Gore; and Dr. Talbot (Bishop of Winchester and Visitor of Magdalen College) felt compelled to withdraw Mr. Thompson's licence to exercise the cure of souls. In November Mr. Thompson sent to the press an interesting correspondence between the Bishop of London and himself. The Bishop in his charge, delivered on Oct. 12th, had said that it was impossible for any self-respecting Church to pass without notice a denial of the resurrection of Christ from the dead by one who was appointed a teacher of youth in this very subject. Mr. Thompson assured the Bishop that he did not deny the resurrection of Christ, and claimed that any Christian might believe it without implying the resuscitation of the dead body which was laid in the grave. The Bishop, in reply, declined to admit that the resurrection of Christ from the dead on the third day can mean anything except the resuscitation of His dead body. Mr. Thompson's views are symptomatic of opinions common enough in Germany, but not found in England amongst persons holding high positions in orthodox communions.

The **Church Congress**, which met at Stoke in October, was not so largely attended as in some other years, but was of great interest. Especially noteworthy was the interest displayed in all social questions, and the patience of the members in listening to views and proposals that must have come to many of them with a shock. The same thing was found also in the various Nonconformist Conferences, where purely spiritual affairs had a quiet and somewhat languid attention, but references to such matters as "the right to work," or a living wage, or healthier conditions of labour, at once aroused interest and even excitement.

The report of the **Archbishops' Committee on Church Finance** is an important document, and likely to inaugurate a new epoch in the Church of England. It recognises seven essential departments of Church finance—viz. maintenance of ministry, training of candidates for the ministry, clergy pensions, clergy widows' and orphans' fund, church buildings, education, central and diocesan organisation. The diocese is recognized as the unit of Church life, and diocesan committees are to take charge of the various departments of finance. It should be their care to estimate diocesan needs, and to apportion the amount on a well-defined basis to the various parishes. Unfortunately the committee is unable to suggest any means of bringing recalcitrant incumbents and churchwardens into line, but they are hopeful that, if their scheme is adopted, such cases will be few in number, and may be dealt with by the "latent authority" of diocesan conferences.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England, properly so called, owes her foundation to **St. Augustins**, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great in 596. St. Augustine was made the first Archbishop of Canterbury in 597—the 1300th anniversary of which event and of the foundation of the Anglican Church was celebrated during '97. But the greater part of England was converted to the Christian faith by a Celtic Mission from Iona under St. Aidan, who came to Northumbria in 635. The Roman and Celtic Missions were united at the Synod of Whitby in 664.

By the Anglican Church is meant collectively that group of autonomous churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of England. They are the following: The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa, which are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England, though some (e.g. the Churches of Australia and South Africa) are more closely connected with the See of Canterbury than others. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are 28 missionary bishops, representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and 10 representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Reformed Episcopal Church of America and the Free Church of England are not recognised as authentic branches of the Anglican Church. The American Church possesses 107 bishops in 92 dioceses and 29 missionary jurisdictions, and 5,390 other clergy. It has 840,000 communicants and upwards of 1,700,000 baptised members. Its income amounts to \$16,500,000. See *Irish and Scottish Episcopal Churches* on p. 541.

India and the Colonies of the British Empire possess 120 Bishops of the Anglican Church, while two are appointed for Europe. In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character. One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and the general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the South African and Scottish Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the Colonies, and in the United States the balance is almost equal between the High and Broad Church parties.

Government.

The government of the Church of England in England and Wales is carried on by Bishops, of whom there are thirty-seven (two of them Archbishops), including the new Sees of Birmingham and Southwark created in 1904. The Bishops superintend the work in each diocese, and are aided in the episcopal work of confirmations, consecration of churches and burial-grounds by suffragans, or assistant Bishops, of whom there are thirty-seven. The Bishops

are appointed by the King, in virtue of his supremacy, their appointment being ratified by the Church, by their election by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the diocese, in pursuance of a *congé d'élire* sent to them by the Crown. The suffragans are appointed by the Bishops themselves with the approval of the Crown. The whole of England is divided into parishes of various sizes; for the inhabitants of each parish there is appointed a parish priest whose duty it is to minister to them. A certain number of parishes grouped together form a Rural Deanery; they in their turn added together form an Archdeaconry; a Diocese, over which the Bishop presides, is made up of two or more Archdeacons. The Archdeacon—the *oculus episcopi*—assisted by the Rural Deans, reports as to the state of the livings. There are also in the diocese laymen who hold ecclesiastical appointments to control the temporal and legal business. There are two Vicars-General, one for each province (though Sir Charles A. Cripps, K.C., K.C.V.O., holds both offices himself), chancellors (usually barristers), registrars, surveyors, architects, etc. Each parish has at least two churchwardens to look after the temporal affairs connected with the Church. There is in all Rural Deaneries a Chapter composed of the clergy, in most a Ruridecanal Conference, composed of priests and elected laymen, and in each diocese a Diocesan Conference in which Church questions are discussed and diocesan business transacted.

The Cathedral in each diocese is the seat—the "*Cathedra*"—of the Bishop, but he has no voice in the government of the Cathedral, which is vested in the Chapter, of which the Dean is the head. The Deans and Canons are appointed by the Crown; the Minor Canons, who sing the daily Offices, and the various officers of the Cathedral, are appointed by the Chapter. There are two Deaneries which are called *Peouliers*—Westminster and Windsor—the Abbey and St. George's Chapel being outside the jurisdiction of the Bishops of the diocese in which they are severally situated. There are a few Deans in name only, such as the Dean of Battle—a survival of the title of the Abbot of Battle Abbey; there is also the Dean of the Chapels Royal (the Bishop of London), and the Dean of the Closet—but their offices are connected with the Royal Household. The dioceses, roughly speaking, are conterminous with the counties of which the chief town is the See, though there are important exceptions. All the dioceses of England and Wales (except those of York, Durham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Wakefield, Chester, and Sodor and Man, which form the Province of York) are in the Province of Canterbury.

Bishops and Deans.

On the next page is a list of the territorial prelates of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income. The table, it will be seen, includes the Suffragans appointed for each see; and the names of the Deans. For biographies of the Bishops see under the alphabetical heading of each in *PARLIAMENT* (pp. 28-66), where also it is shown which of the Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

BISHOPS AND DEANS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

See.	Bishop.	Ap- pointed.	Income.	Bishop Suffragan and Title.	Dean.
Canterbury	Davidson(Abp)	1903	£ 15,000	Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover. Dr. H. H. Pereira, Bp. of Croydon.	Henry Wace, D.D.
York	Lang (Abp) ..	1908	10,000	Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Beverley. Dr. Kempthorne, Bp. of Hull. Dr. J. N. Quirk, Bp. of Sheffield.	A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.
London ..	Winnington-Ingram ..	1901	10,000	Dr. H. Luke Paget, Bp. of Stepney. Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington. Dr. W. W. Perrin, Bp. of Willesden.	W. R. Inge, D.D.
Durham ..	Moule	1901	8,000	J. P. Maud, Bp. of Kensington Dr. George Nickson, Bp. of Jarrow	G. W. Kitchin, D.D.
Winchester	Talbot	1911	6,500	Dr. J. H. G. Randolph, Bp. of Guildford. Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of Southampton.	W.M.Furneaux, M.A.
Bangor	Williams ..	1898	4,200		Griffith Roberts, M.A.
Bath & Wells	Kennion ..	1894	5,000	C. F. D. Salis, Bp. of Taunton	J. Armitage Robin-
Birmingham.	Wakefield ..	1911	3,500		None. [son, D.D.
Bristol	Browne	1897	2,800	Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst.	Francis Pigou, D.D.
Carlisle ..	Diggle	1905	4,500	Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness ..	W. Barker, M.A.
Chester ..	Jayne	1888	4,200		J. L. Darby, D.D.
Chichester..	Ridgeway ..	1907	4,200	Dr. L. H. Burrows, Bp. of Lewes.	J. J. Hannah, D.D.
Ely	Chase	1905	5,500	Dr. Harrison, Asst. Bp. ..	A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Exeter	Robertson ..	1903	4,200	Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton.	Bishop Earle, D.D.
Gloucester ..	Gibson	1905	4,300		H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D.
Hereford ..	Percival ..	1895	4,200	H. Mather, Asst. Bp. ..	Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D.
Lichfield ..	Legge	1891	4,200	Dr. Were, Bp. of Stafford ..	H. E. Savage, D.D.
Lincoln ..	Hicks	1910	4,500	Dr. W. MacCarthy, Bp. of Grantham ..	T. C. Fry, D.D.
Liverpool ..	Chavassee ..	1900	3,500		None.
Llandaff ..	Hughes	1905	4,200		W. H. Davey, M.A.
Manchester	Knox	1903	4,200	Dr. Thornton, Assist. Bp. .. Dr. H. Henn, Bp. of Burnley Dr. A. G. Rawstone, Bp. of Whalley.	Bishop J. E. C. Well- don, D.D.
Newcastle ..	Straton	1907	3,500		None.
Norwich ..	Pollock	1910	4,500	Dr. J. P. A. Bowers, Bp. of Thetford ..	H. C. Beeching, D. Litt.
Oxford	Gore	1911	5,000	Dr. Randall, Bp. of Reading ..	T. B. Strong, B.D.
Peterboro' ..	Carr-Glyn ..	1896	4,500	Dr. Clayton, Bp. of Leicester Dr. Mitchinson, Asst. Bp. .. Dr. Puleine, Bp. of Richmond	Arnold H. Page, M.A.
Ripon	Drury	1911	4,200	Dr. L. F. M. Bottomley Smith, Bp. of Knaresborough ..	Hon. W. H. Fre- mantle, D.D.
Rochester ..	Harmer	1905	3,100		E. Lane, M.A.
St. Albans ..	Jacob	1903	4,500	Dr. R. H. Whitcombe, Bp. of Colchester. Dr. Stevens, Bp. of Barking.	W. J. Lawrance D.D.
St. Asaph ..	Edwards ..	1889	4,200		S. Pryce, M.A.
St. David's ..	Owen	1897	4,500	Dr. J. Lloyd, Bp. of Swansea	J. A. Smith, M.A.
Salisbury ..	Ridgeway ..	1911	5,000		W. Page Roberts, None. {M.A.
Sodor & Man	(Vacant) ..		2,000		
Southwark ..	Burge	1911	3,500	Dr. J. C. Leeke, Bp. of Wool- wich. Dr. C. Hook, Bp. of King- ston-on-Thames.	None.
Southwell ..	Hoskyns ..	1904	3,000	C. T. Abraham, Bp. of Derby	None.
Truro	Stubbs	1906	3,000	Dr. J. R. Cornish, Bp. of St.	The Bishop.
Wakefield ..	Eden	1897	3,000		The Bishop.
Worcester ..	Yeatman- Biggs	1905	5,000		W. Moore Ede, D.D.

Deans of Collegiate Churches. { Westminster, Bishop H. E. Ryle, D.D.
Windsor, Very Rev. Dr. Eliot.

Convocation.

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as **Convocation**. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, **Letters of Business** are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

Province of Canterbury.—*Vicar-General*: Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.; *Registrar*: Harry W. Lee, Esq.; *Actuary*: H. R. E. Childers, Esq.; *Apparitor-General*: Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart.; *Clerk*: K. Munro, 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.; *Prolocutor*: The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

Province of York.—*Registrar and Notary*: H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer*: Canon G. M. Argles, York; *Synodal Sec.*: Canon H. Robinson, The Rectory, Badsworth, Pontefract; *Prolocutor*: The Bishop of Beverley.

Houses of Laymen.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. The representation originally consisted of a certain number of members elected by the various diocesan conferences, a fixed number being allotted to each diocese irrespective of population. Thus, London had 10 members; Rochester, 8; Winchester, Lichfield, St. Albans and Worcester, 6 each; and the remaining dioceses 4 each. The Archbishop also had the power of nominating 10 additional members. By the resolution of the Representative Church Council, which was confirmed by Convocation in Feb. 1906, the representation was altered, and the elections are now made with reference to the population of

each diocese, and on the principle of giving one representative for the first 100,000 or under of the population, and one more for every further complete 100,000, and any additional fraction of 100,000. London has now 36 members; Southwark, 21; St. Albans, 14; and the other dioceses varying numbers, from 13 in the case of Lichfield, down to 3 in the case of Bangor, Hereford, and St. Asaph.

There are now no ex-officio or nominated members, but the House may co-opt, on the proposal of the Chairman, not more than 3 members. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Province of Canterbury.—*Chairman*, Marquess of Salisbury; *Vice-Chairman*, Chancellor P. V. Smith, LL.D.; *Secretary*, Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

In '92 the first House of Laymen for the Province of York, containing 106 members, held its first meeting. The meetings are held at York, at least twice a year, or as often as may seem good to the Archbishop. See **Convocation** above.

Province of York.—*Chairman*, Viscount Cross, G.C.B.; *Vice-Chairmen*, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.P., and Viscount Halifax; *Hon. Sec.*, E. P. Charlewood, 19, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, London, S.W.; *Hon. Treasurer*, W. F. H. Thomson, York and East Riding Bank, York.

Representative Church Council.

The Representative Church Council consists of the two Houses of Convocation and the two Houses of Laymen meeting together as one body for consultative purposes. It is intended that all the members shall by-and-by be elected *ad hoc* by the clergy and laity. The Constitution adopted in Nov. 1905 places large powers in the hands of the laity, and practically puts them on an equal footing with the clergy. Care has been taken, however, that this shall not interfere with the inherent rights of the episcopate.

Statistics.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 23,000, of whom 14,750 are beneficed, and 7,770 are assistant curates. The funds contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by their executives for the year ending Easter 1910 show a decrease of £147,536 on the previous year. The respective amounts are:—

Home Missions (including funds for church extension), Universities and Public Schools Missions, General Home Mission Societies, Missions to Soldiers and Sailors, and Temperance work, £801,895.

Foreign Missions, £873,724.

Educational work (including diocesan inspection and support of training colleges, and societies for the circulation of literature and other agencies), £85,665.

The clergy (educational and charitable assistance), including funds for their widows and orphans, £302,654.

Philanthropic work, including industrial schools, penitentiaries and prevention homes, orphanages, nursing and convalescent homes, £658,005.

Funds locally raised and retained and administered by the clergy for parochial purposes and for the maintenance of assistant clergy,

with church collections and Easter offerings to supplement clerical incomes, £852,207.

For elementary education, general maintenance of elementary schools, annual contributions, £134,680.

School buildings (new or enlarged day and Sunday), £183,431.

Sunday schools, £181,355.

For the maintenance of church services, etc., £1,568,946.

For the support of the poor, £487,513.

For any other parochial purposes (religious or secular), £404,245.

For church buildings, fabric and fittings, £1,159,456.

Burial grounds, £29,534.

Endowment of benefices, £98,247.

Parsonage houses, £100,196.

The grand total amounts to £7,912,753, representing the voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ended Easter 1910. This sum is exclusive of contributions to societies supported by the co-operation of Churchmen and Nonconformists—*e.g.* the Bible Society.

Summary of Revenues from Church Property.

1. Episcopal Sees	£ 98,908
2. Cathedrals	192,460
3. Benefices	4,213,662
4. Ecclesiastical Commission	1,247,827
5. Queen Anne's Bounty not included in (3)	700
Total	<u>£5,753,557</u>

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a General Synod composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 208 of the clergy with 416 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. The three orders sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the Representative Church Body, composed of archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This

body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, 1910, amounted to £9,187,994, and are appropriated to the following purposes. Commutation capital, £352,073; Parochial sustentation, £5,784,493; Episcopal sustentation, £563,619; Glebes capital, £392,934; Miscellaneous capital, £2,065,038 (this includes over £300,000 for superannuation of the clergy); and there are besides balances due to parishes, etc., £29,835; total, £9,187,994. The annuities now only amount to about 90, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 or 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, about 1,300 incumbents, and 370 curates. The Church population in 1901 was 581,089. The incumbents are elected by Boards of Nomination, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. The average stipend of an incumbent is £230 with house, and of a curate £120. Bishops receive from £1,273 to £1,750, and the Archbishops £2,500, with houses free of rent. Secretary of the Representative Church Body: Anthony F. Maude, 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland has seven bishops—viz. the Primus, the Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D., Bishop of Brechin; the Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway; the Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D., Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness; the Right Rev. Rowland Ellis, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney; the Right Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles; the Right Rev. C. E. Plumb, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; and the Right Rev. George H. S. Walpole, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh. There are 404 churches and mission stations, 149 parsonages, 350 clergy, and 53,246 communicant members. Registrar and Lay Clerk to the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14, Young Street, Edinburgh.

The Representative Church Council, constituted in '76, is recognised as the organ of the Church in matters of finance, but cannot deal with questions of doctrine or worship, nor with matters of discipline, save to give effect to the canonical sentences of the Church. The Council consists of the bishops, deans, priests and deacons, trustees of the Council, chancellors, auditors, registrars of the dioceses, and the provincial accountant; the secretaries of diocesan councils, secretaries and treasurers of foreign mission boards, and a lay representative elected by the congregation from each incumbency and mission contributing to the council's funds. Each diocesan council may appoint 3 priests or deacons and 5 lay representatives. There are 698 members—340 clerical, 31 official and 327 laymen. Secretary and Treasurer, R. T. Norrie, C.A., 13, Queen Street, Edinburgh; Cashier, William Watt.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised: bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—i.e. it recognises the equality of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or laymen elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the **Kirk Session**, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, but they are also temporal and disciplinary. Over the Session is the **Presbytery**, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the **Synod**, composed of the presbyteries of a province; and over all is the **General Assembly**, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by its own warrant. The King's Commissioner is present at its sittings. When its business is concluded it is dissolved by its Moderator, who at the same time fixes the date when the next Assembly shall meet. The Royal Commissioner then also dissolves the Assembly in the name of the King, and appoints the next meeting to be held on the date fixed by the Moderator.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is to some extent prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and a few clergymen use the Eucharistion, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics.** ministers, 1,825; missionaries (including wives) 216; elders, 11,796; communicants, 711,211; parishes, 1,425; churches, 1,687; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £526,700, exclusive of bequests, tithes or tithe, and Government grants. There are 13 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India, Africa, and China. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free

Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria and King Edward in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral.

Moderator for 1911, The Right Rev. Principal Stewart, D.D., St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's.
Lord High Commissioner, The Right Hon. Lord Glenconner.

Principal Clerk, The Very Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., Edinburgh.

Deputy Clerk, The Very Rev. J. Gillespie, LL.D., Mouswald.

Procurator, Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., LL.D., Sheriff of Perth.

Agent, Alan L. Menzies, W.S., 54, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Offices of the Church, 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members.

Statistics.—Churches, 1,600; ministers (including 16 professors), 1,733; missionaries, 351; native agents, 4,360; elders, 17,016; deacons and managers, 18,976; communicants, 506,693; in foreign field, 53,398; Continental stations, 25; income, £1,142,038.

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in determining her own affairs. The conflict with the civil courts related to the right to veto a presentation to a parish when the majority of the people opposed it, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The result was the **Disruption** on May 18th, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church, surrendering all State support in order to possess "spiritual independence."

The United Presbyterian Church was constituted in '47 by the Union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The **Secession Church** owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom. It was from the first an evangelical and missionary church, and at the time of the union in '47 it had increased to 384 congregations. The **Relief Church** at its union with the Secession numbered 113 congregations.

Moderator, Rev. James Wells, D.D., Glasgow;
Principal Clerks, Rev. A. Henderson, D.D., Crieff, Rev. C. Jerdan, M.A., L.L.B., Greenock;
Clerk Depute, R. R. Simpson, W.S., 10, Albyn Place, Edinburgh.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—i.e. opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in '43), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and eventually in Aug. 1904 judgment was pronounced in favour of the Free Church. The effect of the decision was that the whole of the funds and heritable property of the Free Church vested in the non-uniting minority; and as they were clearly unable to occupy all the churches or administer the funds, a Royal Commission was appointed on Dec. 17th, 1904, to inquire into the matter. Following on the Commissioners' report an Act of Parliament was passed in 1905, under which an Executive Commission was set up which has allocated the property, etc., as between the two Churches.

The Church consists of 5 synods, 12 presbyteries, and 1 Mission presbytery, 87 ministers, and 180 congregations. **Moderator**, Rev. Prof. W. Menzies Alexander, B.D., B.Sc., M.D.; **Clerk**, Rev. Prof. J. K. Cameron. **Free Church Offices**, The Mound, Edinburgh; telegraphic address, Citadel.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Before the union in '76 of the Free Church with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, there were in existence two bodies bearing the title of Reformed Presbyterians, and usually distinguished as the "Majority" and "Minority," a division having arisen in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in '63. The "Minority" has stood separate from all other denominations since that date, and still holds intact the doctrines and principles of the second Reformation, such as the Infallibility of the Scriptures, Confession of Faith and Catechisms, Presbyterianism, the perpetual obligation of Covenants, and dissent from the civil constitution of the country.—**Statistics for Scotland**: Presbyteries, 2; churches, 10; ministers, 8; elders, 60; communicants, 1,000; income, £2,237. **Moderator**, Rev. J. McDonald, B.D., Airdrie. **Statistics for Ireland**: Presbyteries, 4; churches, 40; professors, 3; ministers, 34; missionaries, 6; elders, 183; communicants, 3,825; income, £6,000. **Moderator**, Rev. S. R. McNeilly, B.A., Lisburn, Belfast.

UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH,

popularly known as "Auld Lichts." This Church was constituted in 1842, and represents the Seceders who, on doctrinal grounds, left the Established Church with Ebenezer Erskine in 1733.—**Statistics**: Presbyteries, 5; churches, 28; ministers, 20; elders, 148; communicants, 3,161; income, £5,863. **Moderator**, 1911-12, Rev. John McNeel, Seoni, C.P., India; **Synod Clerk**, Rev. James Young, 28, Bellevue Crescent, Ayr; **Synod Treasurer**, John Kyle, Pollokshaws.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '47. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 284 have been established within the last 111 years.—**Statistics**. The Church consists of 354 fully organised congregations and 10 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 179,523 persons. Several churches are in course of rebuilding, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 371, with 27 ordained and 15 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 4 missionary teachers and 37 lady missionaries, 4 of whom are fully qualified doctors. There are also 15 licentiates, and about 18 theological students preparing for the ministry. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in Oct. '99. **Moderator**, 1911-12, Rev. R. M. Thornton, D.D.; **General Secretary**, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A.; **Financial Secretary**, John Leggat; **Foreign Missions Secretary**, Rev. William Dale. **Offices of the Church**, 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. **Publications Office**, 21, Warwick Lane, E.C., T. French Downie (Manager).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regnum donum*, an annual bounty of £1,200, which was afterwards increased from time to time. By the Irish Church Act of '69 they lost the *regnum donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.—**Statistics**: Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 505; ministers, 651; elders, 2,300; missionaries, 36; communicants, 105,962; income, £304,760. **Moderator**, Rev. John Macmillan, D.D., Belfast; **Assembly Clerk**, Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

1. Wesleyan Methodist.

John Wesley and his younger brother Charles, together with George Whitefield, when studying at Oxford University, formed a society which came to be called the Methodists. In 1739 Whitefield took to preaching in the open air, and at his instigation Wesley followed suit. That same year the first Methodist chapel was opened. Three years later the movement was extended to Newcastle and Lincolnshire, and under the energetic and persevering advocacy of the Wesleys it gained a large number of adherents. A year afterwards rules were drawn up for the members of this newly formed denomination, and the movement rapidly spread throughout England and gained a firm foothold in Ireland and Scotland. The Methodists were subjected to much persecution at this time, and John Wesley, who is said to have travelled about 5,000 miles a year, often went in peril of his life.

President of Conference, 1911-12, Rev. Henry Haigh (1912-13, Rev. Luke Wiseman, B.A.); Secretary, Rev. Simpson Johnson. Offices, 25-35, City Road, London, E.C.

Statistics: Great Britain, churches, 8,668; members, 514,637; ministers, 2,478; Sunday scholars, 976,752.

2. United Methodists.

This denomination, which was constituted in 1907, is the outcome of the amalgamation of three Methodist Churches—the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christian Church, and the United Methodist Free Church. The first of these churches was the result of a movement headed by Alexander Kilham which sought to place the governing power of the people called Methodists in the hands of the members instead of in those of the ministers. Kilham was expelled from the Methodists, and he and the 5,000 men who followed him formed the New Connexion. The Bible Christians were originally the followers of one William O'Bryan, a local preacher whose energetic methods were declared irregular. This Church was formed in 1816 and became very popular in the western counties. The United Methodist Free Church consisted of several Methodist Societies which combined in the year 1857.

President of Conference, 1911-12, Rev. G. Packer (1912-13, Rev. John Luke); Secretary, Rev. J. Baxter. Publishing House, 12, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.

Statistic: Churches, 3,039; members, 181,512; ministers, 899; Sunday scholars, 313,401.

3. Calvinistic Methodist.

While the Wesleys and Whitefield were forming the Methodist movement in England, Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and others were prosecuting a similar movement in Wales. The first Methodist Association meeting was held in 1743 at Watford, Glamorgan-shire, and from this time to the end of the century the word "Methodist" only was used to denote this Church. When, however, the Wesleyan Methodists began operations in Wales, a distinctive name became necessary, and therefore the term-prefix "Calvinistic" was adopted. This society is principally confined to Wales, but branches exist in England, America and Australia.

Secretaries, Rev. J. Gwynnor Davies, Barmouth, and Rev. W. S. Jones, M.A., Llanfyllin.

Statistics: Churches, 1,449; sitting accommodation, 579,897; members, 184,588; Sunday scholars, 189,308; ministers, 976.

4. Primitive Methodist.

The Primitive Methodist Church is an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist. It was founded through the agency of two Wesleyan local preachers, Bourne and Clowes, and its first Conference was held at Hull in 1820. The separate Church, however, really came into existence some ten years before this date. The idea of Bourne and Clowes and their associates was that the Wesleyan Methodists had departed somewhat from the fundamental methods of their founders, and they endeavoured to compel the people to come in by means of camp and other open-air meetings. The whole movement was a "growth" rather than a "secession," and the underlying principles of the Primitive Methodists are still similar to those of the Wesleys.

President of Conference, 1911-12, Rev. E. Dalton (1912-13, Rev. Thomas Jackson); Secretary, William Barker. Offices, Holborn Hall, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

Statistics: Churches, 5,129; members, 211,691; ministers, 1,197; Sunday scholars, 466,848.

5. Wesleyan Reform.

When various Methodist bodies decided to form themselves into the United Methodist Free Churches, a goodly number of people refused to join, and the outcome of this was the Wesleyan Reform Union.

Statistics: Churches, 107; members, 8,196; ministers, 22; Sunday scholars, 22,310.

6. Independent Methodist.

The Independent Methodists are an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and membership is chiefly confined to the North of England. The constitution is democratic and the ministers are mostly unpaid.

Statistics: Churches, 145; members, 8,770; ministers, 404; Sunday scholars, 27,204.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Separatist or Independent Church began as far back as the reign of Queen Mary, but the first Separatist body known to history is that of which one Richard Fitz was the minister. It is recorded that the members were thrown into prison about the year 1567. Later the Independents, Barrow, Greenwood, and Penry, were thrown into prison for denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign. A few years afterwards an Independent Church was formed at Gainsborough, and another at Scrooby, and some of the members of this latter Church crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower* and founded Plymouth colony. By the Act of Uniformity, following the Restoration, the position of the Independents was made almost impossible, and members and ministers suffered persecution until the passing of the Toleration Act. Throughout their history the Congregationalists have been strenuous advocates of civil and religious liberty.

Chairman Congregational Union, 1911-12, Gerard N. Ford (1912-13, Principal W. F. Adeney, M.A., D.D.); Secretary, Rev. R. J. Wells. Offices, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 4,721; members, 493,583; ministers, 3,163; Sunday scholars, 706,041.

THE BAPTISTS.

It has been claimed that the Lollards were really Baptists, and there are expressions in the writings of some of the Reformers which appear to favour Baptist views. Most, if not all, the Baptists who suffered death for their faith during the Reformation period were immigrants from the Low Countries. Doubtless there were Englishmen as early as the reign of Henry VIII. who held that the immersion of believers only is taught in the New Testament. The strongest presumptive evidence of these early English Baptists is to be found in the Statute Book and in the Articles of the Established Church. It is an attested fact that a few years after the Elizabethan Settlement in 1578 there were a number of Baptist communities in London. Under the Commonwealth and the Protectorate the Baptists rapidly increased in numbers, and from that time onward they never ceased to take an active part in every struggle for the extension of religious freedom. For a long time there were two main bodies of Baptists—the Particular or Calvinistic, and the General or Arminian. When some of the General Baptist Churches drifted into Arianism, those General Baptists who continued to hold evangelical views formed the New Connexion of General Baptists. The Particular Baptists formed the Baptist Union in 1813, but General Baptist Churches were admitted to membership in 1835. At the final meeting of the General Baptist Association of the New Connexion in 1891 a resolution to amalgamate completely with other Baptist Churches was passed, and the Churches connected therewith joined the various county associations.

President of the Baptist Union, 1911-12, Principal W. Edwards, B.A., D.D.; **Secretary,** Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. **Offices,** Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 3,080; members, 418,680; pastors, 2,132; Sunday scholars, 576,448.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is Methodist in its origin, its founder, General Booth, having been for fifteen years a Methodist New Connexion minister. In 1865 he established the Christian Mission in the East End of London, and about 1878 the Mission became known as the Salvation Army, military methods and titles being adopted to a certain extent. The authority of the General is absolute, and he has the power, under the Army's constitution, to nominate his successor.

Commander-in-Chief, General Booth; **Chief of the Staff,** W. Bramwell Booth. **Headquarters,** 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Corps and outposts, 8,574; sitting accommodation, 508,590; officers and cadets, 16,244. (It is estimated that there are 115,000 "soldiers" in Great Britain and Ireland.)

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

As its name implies, the Unitarian body is one which does not accept the doctrine of the Trinity. There are other orthodox doctrines to which it does not subscribe, such, for instance, as the deity of Christ and the infallibility of the Bible. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association consists of a number of people whose aim it is to promote the doctrines

of the Unitarians, but further than this it does not directly represent the Unitarian Churches. **Offices,** Essex House, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, whose members are sometimes called Quakers, was founded by George Fox in the Commonwealth period. Fox repeatedly travelled the length and breadth of the country as an itinerant preacher, and his followers, who were the most advanced Nonconformists of their time, suffered terrible persecutions, especially in the reign of Charles II. Theologically the Quakers were in the main evangelical, but they held pronounced views on the unlawfulness of oaths, of military duty, and of a professional ministry. For a long time they preserved a distinctive simplicity of speech and dress, and it was required of members that they should not marry out of the Society. Although the Society of Friends can hardly be regarded as a propagandist body, it sustains active missions in some of the poorer districts of London, and it has been the pioneer of the Adult School Movement. **Headquarters,** 136, Bishopgate Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Members, 19,348; Sunday scholars, 27,937.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

Selina Countess of Huntingdon appointed Whitefield as her chaplain in 1748, and afterwards erected a number of chapels in which the liturgy of the Church of England was used, though the preachers were not usually ordained clergymen. Not a few of these chapels have become distinctly Congregational, but a number still remain faithful to their original traditions. **Offices,** 41, Holborn Hall, London, W.C.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 16,000; members, 2,300; Sunday scholars, 4,500; ministers, 27.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

This church is "that branch of the visible body of Christ which took a separate form at Litz in Bohemia in 1457, which was crushed in its first form by Roman influence as the result of the Thirty Years' War and was renewed in 1722 in Saxony." It thenceforward extended its influence as an international missionary body and now has congregations in all parts of the world. This Church maintains that the Holy Scriptures are the only rule of faith and life, but on individual points and doctrine no detailed standard is allowed.

Statistics: British province, sitting accommodation, 10,000; members, 3,782; Sunday scholars, 5,738; ministers, 34.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST.

The Churches of Christ are Churches pleading for the union of all Christians by an unqualified return to primitive Christianity in all its simplicity and purity, and the acceptance of the New Testament as the sole and absolute authority in all matters of faith and practice. They hold that in the Kingdom of God there are no such distinctions as "clergy" and "laity," but that all Christians are priests unto God. They avoid the use of all clerical titles, and advocate the adoption of scriptural names only for the people of God.

General Secretary, Mr. J. Flischer, 4, Heslington Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 25,000; members, 14,837; Sunday scholars, 1,773.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ originated in Western Pennsylvania, U.S.A., in 1809, under the leadership of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Presbyterian ministers. From America the movement spread to this country, where one Church was organised as early as 1821. As an outcome of the efforts of several American evangelists who came to this country in the seventies of the last century the "Christian Association" was constituted "an association of Churches of Christ federated for mutual helpfulness; aggressive evangelistic work, and for the promotion of unity among the followers of Jesus Christ."

President of the Association, F. Coop, Southport; Secretary, Leslie Morgan, B.A., Priory Road, Hornsey, London, N.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 7,250; members, 1,840; ministers, 15; Sunday scholars, 2,580.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This body, whose first convocation was held in 1864, is Episcopal and Protestant, "free to go into any parish and preach the Gospel, free to use a revised Prayer-Book, free to associate the laity with the clergy in the government of the Church, and free to hold communion with other Christians."

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 8,140; members, 1,352; ministers, 24; Sunday scholars, 4,196.

THE P.S.A. BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT.

One of the most remarkable religious movements of this generation is the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Brotherhood. This essentially democratic concern has embraced a great concourse of men. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, but the great majority of the meetings are held in churches. The P.S.A. Brotherhood was started by Mr. John Blackham, of West Bromwich, in 1875, and now numbers some 2,000 societies with a membership of nearly half a million. The aim of the movement is "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhoods of mutual help, and to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ."

The Secretary of the National Council of P.S.A.'s is Eben Gould, M.A., Grantham.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

In 1881 Dr. F. E. Clark, "Father Endeavour Clark," founded a movement in America for the purpose of promoting an earnest Christian life among young people. It immediately sprang into popularity and rapidly spread, until at the present time there are branches all over the world to the number of over 70,000 with a membership of over 4,000,000. The other object of the Society is to increase mutual acquaintance amongst the youth of the Churches. Each society is attached to a particular Church, and its efforts are devoted to strengthening that Church.

The Secretary of the Christian Endeavour Union of this country is Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, Williston, Leytonstone, London.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, which provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the Sovereign, with five others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—e.g., the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the common fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 7,000 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,257,000 per annum. The gross income from Estates for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1910, amounted to £1,672,300, and the outgoings to £238,600. The net rental of £1,433,700, together with the income of £435,600 from invested

funds, made the total net revenue carried to the Common Fund £1,869,000.

The amount appropriated to fresh augmentations to be made in the year 1911 was £400,000. A scheme for the administration of a Pension Fund for facilitating the retirement of aged or infirm clergy holding poor benefices was framed in 1907. In 1908-10 the Commissioners carried out a special scheme of raising to £200 per annum the income from all sources of Benefices, which at the Census of 1901 had populations of 500 or more. Besides those named above the Commissioners are: Earls Brownlow, Portsmouth, and Beauchamp, Viscount Halifax, Viscount St. Aldwyn, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., H. Hobhouse, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., C. N. Nicholson, M.P., and A. H. A. Morton. Sec., S. E. Downing. Office, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

The following are the principal payments and appropriations out of the Fund:—

Annual payments to about 7,000 benefices	£ 881,000
Payments to the Bishops in respect of incomes from Bishops' estates	101,000
Payments to chapters, vicars choral, etc.	151,000
Grants to meet benefactions and erect parsonage houses	120,000
Capital set aside to meet new annual charges	350,000
	<u>£1,603,000</u>

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

A Bill for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales is one of the chief items of the Government programme for 1912. The first Bill with this object was introduced in 1895 by Mr. Asquith, when Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's last administration. The Bill passed the second reading, and was in the Committee stage when the Parliament came to an end.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then Prime Minister, in a letter to Sir S. T. Evans, M.P., March 12th, 1906, said: "I adhere to the statement made by me before the election to the Welsh members through Alfred Thomas and Lloyd George, that Welsh disestablishment remains an integral part of the legislative programme of the Liberal Party and will be dealt with at the first available opportunity."

The Bill of 1909.

In pursuance of a pledge made on July 23rd, 1908, to a deputation of Welsh M.P.'s, Mr. Asquith, on April 21st, 1909, introduced another Bill for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in Wales. The Bill of 1909 proposed that on Jan. 1st, 1911, all ecclesiastical corporations in the four Welsh dioceses should be dissolved. From that date no Welsh bishop would sit in the House of Lords; consequently the spiritual peers in that assembly would be reduced from 26 to 22. The ecclesiastical law would cease to exist in Wales as law, but the law, articles, rules and ordinances of the Church would operate by agreement. Full power was given to hold synods and conventions, and to form a Church representative body for the purpose of dealing with the government, doctrines, and property of the Church after disestablishment. The part of the Bill dealing with disendowment proposed to create three bodies for the purposes of administration. In the first place there were to be Welsh Commissioners, whose functions would continue till Dec. 1915. Secondly, there was to be constituted a council for Wales, or central authority, consisting of members appointed by the councils of counties and county boroughs and of boroughs and urban districts of the required *minimum* population. Thirdly, there was to be a Church representative body which the disestablished Church would have power to create, and which the King might by charter incorporate with power to hold land. Of the ecclesiastical property which did not pass into the hands of the representative Church body, parochial property was to be applied according to schemes made by the county council for the erection or support of hospitals, dispensaries, or convalescent homes; for the provision of trained nurses for the sick poor; for the provision of public halls, institutes, and libraries; for technical and higher education; and for charitable or eleemosynary purposes for which provision was not made out of public funds. Every scheme was to provide that one-tenth—a new form of tithe—was to be paid to the Council of Wales. This tenth and all other property in their hands would be expended in defraying the cost of the Act and upon higher education. It was obvious when the Bill was introduced that the state of Parliamentary business made its passage almost impossible. It was not even carried to a second reading, being withdrawn in June, with a pledge on the part of the Government that it

should be the first measure introduced in the next session. The Constitutional crisis of 1910-11 prevented the fulfilment of this undertaking; but Mr. Asquith has promised his supporters that Welsh Disestablishment shall share with Home Rule the chief energies of the Government in 1912.

Report of the Royal Commission.

In June 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed "To inquire into the origin, nature, amount, and application of the temporalities, endowments, and other properties of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and into the provision made and work done by the churches of all denominations in Wales and Monmouthshire for the spiritual welfare of the people, and the extent to which the people avail themselves of such provision, and to report thereon." The Commissioners were Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams (Chairman), Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir John Williams, Sir Francis Edwards, Archdeacon Evans, Mr. S. T. Evans, the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Mr. J. E. Greaves, and Professor Jones. Eleven months later Mr. Evans, Dr. Fairbairn, and Professor Jones resigned, after an ineffectual attempt to win the Chairman's consent to include in the inquiry the historic legal origin of Church property. This the Chairman held to be too controversial and not contemplated in the terms appointing the Commission. His ruling was supported by the Government, and Sir David Jones, Mr. J. H. Davies, and the Rev. J. M. Gibbon were appointed instead of those who had resigned. The Commission held 134 sittings, of which 93 were open to the public, examined 135 witnesses, and considered many volumes of statistics and returns. The Report (issued Nov. 1st, 1910) comprised nine volumes, including the minutes of evidence, statistics, and appendices. The report itself was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Greaves without reservation, but Lord Hugh Cecil and Archdeacon Evans appended a long memorandum, Mr. Davies and the Rev. J. M. Gibbon each drew up a memorandum, and another memorandum, prepared by Sir John Williams, was signed by Sir F. Edwards, Sir David Jones, and the Rev. J. M. Gibbon. Following these memoranda came a remarkable letter from the Chairman to the Secretary of the Commission, pointing out that the criticisms in the memoranda of Mr. Davies and Sir John Williams are based on suggestions not put to the witnesses nor presented to the Commissioners, and that grave injustice might be done unless the belated criticisms in these memoranda were themselves criticised. The Chairman therefore requested that a protest from Archdeacon Evans should be printed after the memoranda, and this was done in the form of a "Note," which contains a trenchant criticism of the methods and statistics of Mr. Davies and Sir John Williams. These two Commissioners in their memoranda refer pointedly to the conduct of the Chairman, and say: "He has throughout acted in an arbitrary and overbearing manner, both in his personal relations to individual Commissioners and in his conduct as Chairman of the public and private meetings of the Commission."

It is difficult to summarise the results of a Commission whose members differed so em-

phatically, and which amassed such huge statistics.

(1) One undoubted result has been to show that there is phenomenal religious activity in Wales, and that (in the less-populous parts especially) there is a great deal of overlapping, and far more churches and chapels than there are people to fill them. In the absence of a Government religious census it is necessary to take the figures furnished by each denomination, and these show the number of communicants to be: Church of England, 193,081; Congregationalist, 175,147; Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian, 170,617; Baptist, 143,835; Wesleyan Methodist, 40,811; small Protestant denominations, 19,870. These figures indicate that about one-half of the population of Wales is Nonconformist, and about one-third adheres to the Church of England. The accuracy of the latter estimate is assured by the fact that one-third of the children born in Wales are baptised in church, and that one-third of the marriages in Wales are solemnised in church.

(2) Another result about which there is no question is the great progress made by the Church of England since the year 1831. Churches and mission rooms have increased from 1,040 to 1,867; parsonage houses from 370 to 820; resident clergy from 727 to 1,537; and Sunday services from 1,348 to 3,729. The progress of the Nonconformist bodies during part of the same period has been even more remarkable, but since 1905, the year of the Welsh Revival, there has been a persistent decline in membership, the totals for 1908 being 26,097 less than those for 1905. The Nonconformist progress has been accompanied by the accumulation of large chapel debts, which in the case of the Calvinistic Methodists amounted to £668,429 in 1908.

(3) Linguistic conditions are having a profound effect on the religious life of Wales. Everywhere the knowledge of English is spreading, and Welsh is being less used. The Church of England provides services in Welsh where Welsh only is spoken, but the Nonconformists provide services in Welsh wherever the language is understood. Part of the Nonconformist decline is due to the fact that large numbers of young people cannot follow the Welsh services in the chapels.

(4) Sunday school work is more developed in Wales than in England, and one notable feature of Welsh Nonconformity is the large number of adults who attend Sunday schools, amounting to 281,857 in 1905.

(5) The old controversies on election, predestination, church government, and baptism, which raged amongst Welsh Nonconformists during the first half of the last century, have completely died down, and the four leading denominations are now substantially the same in doctrine. The distinctive dogmas of each denomination are falling steadily into the background.

(6) Owing to its parochial system the Church of England is evenly distributed throughout the whole of Wales, while the Nonconformist denominations vary greatly in strength in different parts of the country, the Calvinistic Methodists being the strongest body in the north and the Baptists in the south.

(7) The dividing line between Wales and England is not observed by any religious body in Wales. All are in vital union with their brethren in England.

(8) The liberality of Churchmen and Nonconformists in Wales is remarkable. In 1905-6 (one year) the former gave about £190,000 for local church purposes, and the latter £426,597.

(9) The Nonconformists possess no endowments except for their colleges. The endowments of the Church of England yielded in 1906 £215,506, of which £110,760 was from tithe, £35,854 from land, and the remainder from other sources. The total amount of income from endowments derived from English sources was £68,865 in 1906. As these endowments are not sufficient to provide adequate maintenance for the clergy, they have to be largely supplemented by voluntary gifts.

The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control exists for the purpose of obtaining the abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability or confer privilege on religious and ecclesiastical grounds; the discontinuance of all payments from public funds, and of all compulsory exactions, for religious purposes; the liberation from State control of the Churches established by law in England and Wales and Scotland; and concurrently therewith, after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, the application of the national property now held in trust for those Churches to other and strictly national purposes. The Society's present operations are educational, parliamentary, electoral, and legal. It holds numerous meetings, and by lantern-slide and other lectures carries on a vigorous propaganda in all parts of the country. It circulates large numbers of publications. Its monthly organ is *The Liberator*. The Liberation Society's chief office is 16, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, David Caird.

The Central Church Committee for Defence and Instruction is the organisation on the other side. Its object is to give instruction to the people in town and country in all matters connected with the history of the Church; to combine men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance and support of the Established Church; and generally to encourage the co-operation of the clergy and laity for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. No question touching doctrine is entertained at its meetings. Secretary, T. Martin Tilby, Church House, Westminster.

NATIONAL FREE CHURCH COUNCIL.

The National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches owes its inception to the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, of the West London Wesleyan Mission. The idea was first mooted in 1895, but it was not until three years later that the first Congress met at Manchester. The objects of the Council are to facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches, to assist in the organisation of local councils, to encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches, and to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. At the present time there are over 1,050 councils in the organisation.

President, 1911-12, Rev. Chas. Brown (1912-13, Rev. Thomas Mitchell); Secretary, Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A. Offices, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792, the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society at the commencement of the last century, and the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.

Baptist Missionary Society. Received on behalf of the Society during 1910-11, £87,701. Operations are carried on in Bengal, Chittagong Hill Tracts, South Lushai Hills, Orissa and North India, Ceylon, China, Africa (on the Lower and Upper Congo), and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1910-11 summarised (excluding Jamaica and the West Indies, now independent of the Society) show the following results: missionaries, 188; missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 163; stations and sub-stations, 1,130; evangelists, 644; baptised, 2,116; number of members, 21,199; day-school teachers, 1,252; Sabbath-school teachers, 806; day-scholars, 23,066; Sabbath-scholars, 14,999. **Mission House**, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C. **Treasurer**, Edward Robinson, Esq., J.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, A. H. Baynes, Esq., J.P.; **Gen. Secretary**, Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A.; **Home Secretary**, Rev. J. B. Myers; **Organising Secretary**, Rev. J. Cornish.

The **Church Missionary Society**, which was founded in 1799, labours in West Africa, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Uganda, Palestine, India, Egypt, Turkish Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, North-west America, and British Columbia. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 567; missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 10,556; native adherents baptised, 347,390; catechumens, 41,679; native communicants, 110,220; schools, 2,897; scholars, 183,721. **Hon. Clerical Secretary**, the Rev. Cyril Bardsley, M.A. **Mission House**, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. (See Advt.)

The **London Missionary Society** was established in 1795. It is now maintained chiefly by Congregationalists. Income received in year 1910-11, £196,858 (including £40,831 from mission stations). Mission operations carried on in China, India, Madagascar, South Africa, Central Africa, Polynesia, and Papua. A general summary shows that the Society has 293 European missionaries and 6,668 native agents; 84,145 Church members and 309,654 native adherents, while they conduct 1,777 native schools, with 79,570 scholars. **Mission House**, 16, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of the. Established 1817. There are over 307 stations. The annual expenditure is about £95,000, of which nearly two-thirds is raised in the Foreign field. The converts number over 108,000; day schools over 280, with over 25,000 scholars; 130 Sunday schools, with 20,000 scholars. **Secretaries**, Rev. W. Wetton Cox and Mr. A. Anderson. Office, 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions. Founded 1847. Total income, 1910 (not including £4,000 raised on the mission field), £38,768; expenditure, £35,997. Operations are carried on in China, Formosa, Singapore, at Rampore Boalia and Naogaon in Bengal, and (a mission to the Jews) at Aleppo, in Syria, and in London. (Jewish Mission: income £2,380, expenditure £1,845, not included in Foreign Mission figures.) Forty-seven European missionaries are engaged, of whom 15 are medical and 5 are lay teachers, besides 36 lady missionaries, of whom 4 are fully qualified lady doctors, besides 47 native pastors, 317 native evangelists and teachers, and 369 native students in colleges and hospitals. There were 11,000 communicants at the end of 1910, being an increase of 340 during the year; and there were 7,682 baptised children. **Secretary**, Rev. Wm. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. The total receipts of this Society for the year ending Mar. 31st, 1910, were as follows: General Fund, £13,143 1s. 5d.; African Fund, £9,109 8s. 9d.; making a total of £22,252 10s. 2d. **Secretary**, Rev. Arthur T. Guttery, 18, Ridge Road, Hornsey, N. **Treasurer**, Sir W. P. Hartley.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) is the oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 848 ordained missionaries, including 9 bishops; and of these 318 are labouring in Asia, 258 in Africa, 28 in Australasia and the Pacific, 147 in North America, 68 in the West Indies and South America, 29 (chaplains) in Europe and 99 Lay missionaries. There are nearly 271 women missionaries at work in Asia and Africa, and 122 laymen missionaries. In the Society's colleges there are about 3,200 students; and 3,000 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions; 71,500 children are receiving instruction in the Mission schools in Asia and Africa. The income for 1909 was £209,480. Office, 15, Tufton St., Westminster. **Secretary**, Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Founded by David Livingstone, and commenced in 1861 by Bishop Mackenzie; now consists of 134 English members and 454 trained native teachers. There are five chief centres of work—at Zanzibar, Usambar, Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and Northern Rhodesia. **Sec.**, Rev. D. Travers. Office, 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. The total sum received in 1910 from the Home districts amounted to £125,357, Ireland £4,118, Foreign districts £30,910, Mission House receipts £7,178, special with miscellaneous receipts £24,503, together making a total of £190,061. The expenditure for 1910 was £193,997, in addition to £3,784, the debt of 1909, resulting

in a deficiency of £7,720 on current account at the close of 1910. The Foreign Missions of the Society fall under three heads: (1) Missions originated by the Society, but now entirely independent and under the direction of Colonial Conferences, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands; (2) Missions now under the immediate direction of local Conferences, but still aided by the Society, in Ireland, France, and South Africa; (3) Missions still under the immediate direction of the British Conference, in Europe, Ceylon, India, China,

South and West Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. The summary of the year (not including affiliated Conferences) gives the following results: Churches, 1,635; other regular preaching-places, 2,401; missionaries, 350; ordained native ministers, 301; other paid agents, 4,833; unpaid agents, 12,955; full Church members, 122,961; on trial for Church membership, 29,865; scholars, Sunday, 117,552, Elementary Day, 116,147; in colleges, high schools, and training institutions, 8,088. Centenary Hall, 24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Additional Curates Society. Established 1,837. Helps to maintain more than 1,300 missionary clergy in poor and populous parishes in England and Wales. No party considerations influence the appropriation of the grants, in order to maintain which a sum of over £55,000 in voluntary contributions is needed each year. Expenditure, 1910, £62,453. Secretary, Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Bible Society, The British and Foreign. was established in 1804, and by 1911 had issued over 229,000,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 432 languages and dialects. Expenditure 1910-11 £249,994. The Society has thirty agents in foreign countries, under whom there is a staff of 1,100 colporteurs. Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., and J. H. Ritson, M.A.

Central Church Committee for Defence and Instruction (£6,356), Sec., T. M. Tilby. Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the then Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Nonconformists, to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. President, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sec., Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A. Offices, 34, Craven Street, W.C.

Church Army. A working man's Church mission to working men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the archbishops and bishops. There are upwards of 800 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. A sum of £250,000 is required annually. The **Evangelistic Department** (Sec., Mr. Davey) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are 67 mission and colportage vans working all the year round in different dioceses. Parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission sisters. Suitable candidates are trained free. Evangelists' Training Home, 59, Bryanston Street, W.; Publication Department, 14, Edgware Road; Mission Sisters' Training Home, 61, Bryanston Street, W.; Printing Works, Oxford; Training Home Mission Hall, Cumberland Mews, W.; Church Army West-end Church, Upper Berkeley Street, W. The **Social Department** tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society by labour, rescue, and lodging-homes, of which there are nearly a hundred and twenty in London and the provinces; by the farm colony at Hempstead, Essex, and by emigration. Headquarters, 55,

Bryanston Street, London, W.; Hon. Chief Secretary, Prebendary Carlile. About 400,000 cases of men, women, and boys dealt with yearly; over 50 per cent. of all received turn out well. There are Boys' Homes, Girls' Homes, First Offenders' Homes, and Inebriate Homes. The Society is certified and registered by the Home Office as a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for the Convict Prisons and a variety of other branches. The Church Army also conducts "The King's Labour Tents" and "The Queen's Labour Depôts." (See Advt.)

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The Association has formed a Protestant electoral organisation in more than half the Parliamentary boroughs and divisions in England. Organ, *The Church Intelligencer*. Chairman, Capt. Cobham; Secretary, J. W. D. Barron. Offices, 13 and 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (incorporated 1910). There are 446 local Sunday-school Associations. The Institute provides educational appliances for teachers and scholars, conducts a yearly examination of Sunday-school teachers, trains and assists in the work of teaching, and assists the clergy of poor parishes with grants of publications and material. Secretary, Rev. H. Dawson, M.A.; Offices, 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster. Originated early in '86. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. There are spacious halls for the meetings of both Houses of Convocation, and for the Representative Church Council. Fifty-three Church Societies have their offices in the building, and there are five committee rooms, a small hall, and a great hall capable of accommodating 1,350 persons, which was opened Feb. 11th, '96. The west block contains the **Henry Hoare Memorial Hall**, the meeting-place of the House of Laymen. There are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, offices, etc., for the use of members. Membership of the Corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Associates pay 5s. a year. Life membership, £10 10s. Secretary, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Churchmen's Union. Founded '98, to work for such changes in the formularies and practices of the Church of England as from time to time are made necessary by the needs and knowledge of the day, and to encourage friendly relations between the Church of England and all other Christian bodies. The membership embraces most of the Broad Churchmen within the Anglican Communion. **Organising Secretary,** Rev. W. Manning, M.A., The Rectory, Chipping Barnet, Hertfordshire. **President,** Sir C. Thomas Dyke-Acland, Bart., Taunton.

Church Pastoral Aid Society. The oldest Home Missionary Society in the Church of England. Makes grants to provide curates, scripture readers, and lady workers in the largest and poorest parishes in all dioceses of England and Wales. Number of workers now supported, 1,174. Income, 1911, £68,889. **Sec.,** Rev. T. C. Chapman. **Offices,** Falcon Court, Fleet Street, E.C. (See Advt.)

Church Reform League. Established '95. Its foundation principle is that Church reform should be carried out by the Church herself through her own assemblies. **General Sec.,** Alfred Holdsworth, Esq. **Office,** Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Dissenting Deputies. These are laymen, and represent Churches—Presbyterian, Independent, or Baptist, in or near London—by whom they are elected. This body came into existence in Nov. 1732, in connection with the Test and Corporation Acts, and still exists, to protect the rights of Dissenters. It had not the privilege of access to the throne, but under recent arrangements shares the privileges of the "Three Denominations." **Chairman,** J. Massie; **Vice-Chairman,** Evan Spicer, J.P.; **Sec.,** A. J. Shephard, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

English Church Union. Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, to maintain religious education in elementary schools, and to resist any attempts to seize the endowments of the Church for secular purposes. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning Spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment. **Organ,** *The Church Union Gazette.* **President,** Visct. Halifax. **Sec.,** H. W. Hill. **Offices,** 31, Russell Square, W.C.

Evangelical Alliance. Founded 1846, to enable Evangelical Christians of different Churches, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel; for the defence of religious liberty and various enterprises of direct gospel work, etc. **A Week of Universal Prayer** is observed during the first complete week of January each year throughout the whole world. **General Sec.,** H. Martyn Gooch. **Office,** 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Evangelical Continental Society. Founded in 1845. Its object is to aid existing native Evangelical Churches and Missions in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russian Poland, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and the

city of Vienna; and it is the only Congregational Society at work on the Continent. **Sec.,** Rev. George H. Giddins. **Offices,** 11, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Free Church Boys' Camps (intended for boys at the great public schools and grammar schools, and conducted by University men). **Gen. Sec.,** A. H. Griffiths, Swan House, Tetworth, Oxon.

Lord's Day Observance Society, 18, Buckingham St., W.C. **Sec.,** Rev. J. M. Fredennick.

Metropolitan Free Church Federation. Exists for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on spiritual, moral, and social questions affecting Greater London. **President,** Rev. Richard Roberts; **Treasurers,** Sir R. W. Perks and Montagu Holmes, Esq. **Secretary,** Rev. William Thomas. **Office,** 28A, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. Formed at the Fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, held at Nottingham in March 1896. The denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Free Episcopal Church of England, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being: (1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches; (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils; (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches; (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches; (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. The sixteenth Annual Council was held at Portsmouth in 1911, and the Council this year (1912) is to be held at Cheltenham in March. About 1,000 councils and 50 district federations are represented at these annual meetings. The organs of the movement are the *Free Church Chronicle* and *The Free Churchman*, both published monthly, and the *Free Church Year-Book*, published annually, in April. **President, 1911-12,** Rev. Charles Brown, D.D.; **President-elect, 1912-13,** Rev. Thomas Mitchell; **Treasurers,** Mr. George Cadbury, Mr. T. R. Ferens, M.P., Sir J. C. Compton Rickett, M.P.; **Hon. Sec.,** Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A. **Office,** Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., London, E.C.

Nonconformist Choir Union. The objects of the Union are the "developing and improving the music of Nonconformist Church Services," and the "mutual co-operation of Nonconformist Church Choirs." **President,** E. Minshall. **Secretary,** Arthur Berridge, 24, Wallingford Avenue, N. Kensington, W.

Protestant Reformation Society. Established 1827. For the maintenance of the Religious Principles of the Reformation and of Church Missions to Roman Catholics in England. **Hon. Secretary,** Rev. F. B. Johnston, M.A. **Sec.,** Walter A. Limbrick, F.R.Hist.S. **Offices,** 57, Berners Street, London, W.

Queen Anne's Bounty was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England, and to assist the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed

by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1st can be considered during the current year. In 1910 the grants amounted to £22,478, in respect of 161 livings, and the benefactions received to £22,485. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £7,380,000. **Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu. Office, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster.**

Religious Tract Society, instituted 1799, incorporated 1899, has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. It has published in 272 languages and dialects. The managing committee is elected annually, and consists of 4 ministers, 8 laymen, and 6 permanent members, half the committee being members of the Established Church and half Nonconformists. **Offices, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 4, Bouverie Street, E.C.**

Simeon's Trust, The, was founded early in the past century by Charles Simeon, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's, and a very prominent leader among the Evangelical Churchmen of that time, for the purpose of acquiring Church patronage and exercising it in favour of the Evangelical clergy. The Trust is still being administered, the present trustees being Canon Girdlestone; Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, of St. Jude's, South Kensington; Canon Barnes-Lawrence, of Blackheath; Canon Stuart, of Canterbury, and Canon Denton Thompson.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Founded in 1698. It is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. It maintains a training college for schoolmistresses at Tottenham, and a training college for lay workers in the East of London. It devotes a portion of its funds to **Medical Missions** and the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. Money and book grants from April 1st, 1910, to March 31st, 1911, £34,566 2s. 8d. **Secs.,** Revs. George L. Gosling, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. **Chief Accountant, Mr. H. Edward Scott. Office, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.**

Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the. Founded in 1655 to relieve distressed ministers ejected from their preferments during the Rebellion; incorporated by Royal Charter 1678; assists necessitous clergymen, their widows and aged single daughters, and provides grants towards the education, apprenticeship and outfit of Clergy children. A donation of thirty guineas is the qualification of a Governor. Annual sum distributed about £26,000. **Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bt.; Office, Corporation House, Blomsbury Place, London, W.C.**

Sunday School Union. Founded in 1803. It aims at developing Sunday-school work in all its branches. It has two Extension Lecturers and three trained Lady Teachers engaged in promoting modern methods in organisation and in teaching; a Teachers' Training College, with examinations both for teachers and scholars. It arranges library grants at reduced rates to Sunday-schools; gives aid to village schools; supports convalescent and holiday homes for Sunday scholars; supports 22

Sunday-school missionaries on the continent of Europe; and has two young people's missionaries in India, and a Secretary in China for the China Sunday School Union; it issues varied literature for the Sunday-school. Its branches of work include the **International Bible Reading Association**, **Boys' Life Brigades** and **Girls' Life Brigades**, a young people's Home Missioner, the organisation of Primary Departments (*i.e.* among the infants and juniors), and the establishment of Sunday Institutes for senior scholars. **Organ, Sunday School Chronicle. General Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner; Hon. Secs., W. H. Groser, B.Sc., Frank Clements, Jas. S. Crowther, and Thomas G. Ackland, F.I.A. Head Offices, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (Publishing and Retail Depts.), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, E.C.**

Three Denominations, The, is the abbreviated designation of an association of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers resident in or near London. The full title is "The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations Resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." This association, which was first organised in 1727, enjoys the privilege of direct access to the throne and the kissing of hands. It is not a body which represents the Churches. It is composed solely of ministers, and admission must be through one or another of the three ministerial boards. **Chairman, 1911-12, Rev. Dr. Newton Marshall; Hon. Sec., Rev. F. W. Newland, M.A.; Permanent Clerk, J. Minshull, Memorial Hall, E.C.**

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour. Established in 1881 by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., Portland, Maine, U.S.A. In 1910 there were 70,000 societies (8,000 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 4,000,000. **Secretary, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin. Offices, Williston, Leytonstone, London, N.E.**

Young Men's Christian Associations. The work of these Associations was established in London in 1844, and is designed to promote the religious, social, intellectual, and physical well-being of young men. There are now 8,280 associations existing in more than 40 countries, with an enrolled membership of 821,209. **Headquarters of National Council: "George Williams House," 13, Russell Square, London, W.C. President of the National Council, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird. Treasurer, R. L. Barclay. Secs., W. H. Mills and F. Howe. Foreign Department: Chairman, W. H. Seagram; Treasurer, T. F. Victor Buxton, J.P.; Sec., Oliver H. McCowen, LL.B. Addresses: Headquarters, London, Central Association (founded 1844), "Central Y.M.C.A. House," Tottenham Court Road, W.; 346, Strand, W.C. President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird; Treasurer, F. A. Bevan, J.P., D.L.; Sec., Clarence Hooper, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. Over sixty other Associations in larger London. Birmingham, Dale End: Sec., Henry Whitwell. Manchester, Aytoun Street (temporarily): Sec., A. K. Yapp. American Headquarters: 124, East 28th Street, New York. Well-equipped Associations exist in all larger centres in the British Colonies.**

Young Women's Christian Association, has more than 500,000 members in all parts of the world. The British membership is 66,500, including nearly 14,000 in London. **Head Offices, 25 and 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W. The World's Y.W.O.A.,** organised for the development and extension of Y.W.C.A.s in all lands, also has its office at 26, George St.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1,300 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 264,500,000. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,758,000 (*i.e.* about 3,308,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 177,000,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 24 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland was last year 3,689, serving 2,468 parochial and district churches, situated in 1,115 parishes. The 25 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 1 archbishop (of Westminster, which has more suffragan sees than any other province in the world), with 15 suffragans and 3 auxiliaries; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The number of priests in England and Wales in 1911 was 4,302, with 2,167 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland 554, with 395 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States have about 14,618,761 Roman Catholics, 14 archbishops, and 97 bishops, about 17,084 priests, about 13,461 churches and chapels, and 1,270,131 pupils in Catholic schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,810,000 Roman Catholics, 41 archbishops and bishops, about 4,053 priests, and 3,350 churches, chapels, and stations.

The following is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom, with their respective sees:—

England and Wales.

Province of Westminster.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Bourne (Archbishop)	Westminster.
Rt. Rev. P. Fenton (Auxil.)	
" " J. Butt (Auxil.)	Northampton.
" " Fredk. W. Keating	
" " Robert Brindle	
" " William T. Cotter	
" " Peter Amigo	Southwark.

Province of Birmingham.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Edward Ilsey (Archbishop)	Birmingham.
Rt. Rev. George A. Burton	
" " Francis Mostyn	Clifton.
" " John C. Hedley, O.S.B.	
" " John Keily	Newport.
" " Hugh Singleton	Plymouth.
	Shrewsbury.

Province of Liverpool.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Thomas Whiteside (Archbishop)	Liverpool.
Rt. Rev. Richard Collins	
" " Richard Lacey	Hexham and Newcastle.
" " J. R. Cowgill	
" " Louis C. Casartelli	Middlesbrough.
" " John Vaughan (Auxil.)	
	Leeds.
	Salford.

Scotland.*

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. James A. Smith (Archbishop)	St. Andrews and Edinb.
Most Rev. John Maguire (Archbishop)	
Rt. Rev. Æneas Chisholm	Glasgow.
" " John Smith	Aberdeen.
" " Angus MacFarlane	Argyll and the Isles.
" " William Turner	Dunkeld.
	Galloway.

* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

Ireland.

Province of Armagh.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland	Armagh.
Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare	
" " P. McKenna	Ardagh and Clonmacnoise.
" " Charles McHugh	
" " John Tohill	Derry.
" " Henry O'Neill	
" " Patrick Finegan	Down and Connor.
" " Laurence Gaughran	
" " Patrick O'Donnell	Dromore.
	Kilmore.
	Meath.
	Raphoe.

Province of Dublin.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland	Dublin.
Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.)	
" " James Browne	Ferns.
" " Patrick Foley	
" " Abraham Brownrigg	Kildare and Leighlin.
	Ossory.

Province of Cashel.

Most Rev. Thomas Fennelly (Archbishop)	Cashel.
Rt. Rev. Robert Browne	
" " Thomas O'Callaghan	Cloyne.
" " John Mangan	
" " Michael Fogarty	Cork.
" " Edward O'Dwyer	
" " Denis Kelly	Kerry and Aghadoe.
" " Richard Sheehan	
	Killaloe.
	Limerick.
	Ross.
	Waterford.
	and Lismore.

Province of Tuam.

Most Rev. John Healy (Archbishop)	Tuam.
Rt. Rev. Patrick Morrisno	
" " Thomas Gilmartin	Achonry.
" " John Clancy	
" " Thomas O'Dea	Clonfert.
" " John Conmy	
	Elphin.
	Galway and Kilmacduagh.
	Killala.

THE JEWS.

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,215,805; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,378; Germany, 607,862; Roumania, 250,000; Turkey, 106,977; Holland, 103,988; France, 100,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 242,525; Italy, 44,037; Switzerland, 12,264; Servia, 5,729; Greece, 8,350; Denmark, 3,476; Sweden and Norway, 4,554; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8,213; Belgium, 15,000; Bulgaria, 37,653. Total in Europe, 8,850,083. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but Asia is estimated to contain 459,746; Africa, 351,750; the Americas, 2,182,701; and Australia, 17,403. There are probably about 11,861,386 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are now 100,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 140,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 80,300.

In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £81,255 15s. 9d. during 1910 in its various activities; a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. During 1910 the aggregate amount expended by the chief charitable organisations of the Jews in the metropolis was £138,018 10s. 11d. There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Synagogues); while sixteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.). Ministers for these are trained at the Jews' College (Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C.), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbinate, the office of which has been vacant since the death of the late Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler, C.V.O., in July 1911. The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Reform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3,000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (*Sephardim*) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more nu-

merous German and Polish Jews (*Ashkenazim*). A new movement, styled the Jewish Religious Union, was started in 1901, which provides services, largely in English, for those to whom the ordinary synagogue service does not appeal. The services were at first held in the West End only, but an East End Branch was established in Oct. 1903. A permanent synagogue has now been established at Hill's Place, Regent's Park, while the East End services are only held occasionally. As a religious term "Jew" has the very widest connotation, ranging from the retrogressive attitude of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced liberal thought of the Jews in some parts of America.

Jews have some special enactments connected with the form and registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the Jewish Board of Deputies (19, Finsbury Circus; Solicitor and Secretary, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.). The chief Jewish weekly is the *Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.). Editor, L. J. Greenberg.

Until comparatively recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world, and those of eastern Europe and parts of Africa and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "*Alliance Israélite Universelle*" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.; Secretary, M. Duparc), to remove.

The Zionist Movement, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews, (2) the opening of the door to Palestine, (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there, (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established, and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race. Zionist Congresses have been held since '97, with ever-increasing attendances. In England there are 15,000 Zionists enrolled in 75 associations, while the total number of members enrolled in the movement is 320,000. Sir Francis Montefiore is the Hon. President, and Mr. Joseph Cowen the President of the English Zionist Federation (Zion Hall, Fulbourne Street, E.).

Mr. I. Zangwill, who warmly advocated the acceptance of the British Government's offer of land in East Africa (which was declined by the Zionist Congress in 1905 as involving an abandonment of the aim of regaining Palestine), and others who hold the view that what is of first importance is to find a territory for Jewish Settlement wherever it can be obtained, relegating to a back place the National Movement, to which Palestine is universally deemed essential, formed the Jewish Territorial Organisation, to which many prominent Jews have rallied who are opposed to the purely Zionist Movement.

The Jewish Colonisation Association (Paris, 2, Rue Pasquier) is the trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world, and its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina.

CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The Index should be consulted for the names of societies classified in other pages of the ANNUAL.

Actors' Benevolent Fund (£7,224), C. I. Colton, Secretary, 8, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Additional Curates' Society (£49,039, not including legacies £3,937), Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.

After-Care Association for Assisting Poor Persons discharged recovered from Asylums for the Insane, H. Thornhill Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes (£15,137), J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Aged Poor Society and Almshouses (A.P.S. £1,700, Almshouses £552), J. H. Behan, Hon. Sec., 39, Gerrard St., Soho, W.

Alexandra Orphanage (see Orphan Working School).

Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard's (£421), Mrs. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater, W. The Homes are: one in Ossington St., three at The Grove, Hammer-smith, one at 32, Waltham Rd., W., and one at 20, Artesian Rd., Bayswater.

Architects' Benevolent Society (£1,100), Percival Curry, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Square.

Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society (£6,180), Col. S. D. Cleeve, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Artists' Benevolent Fund (£1,500), Percy Edsall, 64 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution, Douglas H. Gordon, Sec., 3, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families (£51), Mrs. Senior, 12, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.

Association, Incorporated, for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind (£2,443), Howard E. Mullins, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

Asylum for Fatherless Children (see Reedham Orphanage).

Baptist Union Publication Dept. (Baptist and Evangelistic Tract Section) (£208), Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A., 4, Southampton Row, W.C.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association (£232,474), Claude Wright, Gen. Sec., 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. (See advt.)

Benevolent Society of Bluss for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans (£1,450), G. W. Bates, 69, Alderagate Street, E.C.

Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society (£1,100), exclusive of the sums raised by district committees for special relief. Hon. Sec., Rev. Simpson Johnson; Sec. and Collector, H. C. Williams, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Irish residing in and about London and of their Children (£1,604), Lieut. L. Menzies, R.N., 61, Stamford St., S.E.

Biggs's Charity to Printers (£540), Joseph Mortimer, Grays Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

Blind Association, British and Foreign, for promoting the Education and Employment of the Blind. Incorporated 1902; founded 1868. Secretary-General, Great Portland St., W.

Blind, Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the, Upper Norwood, London. Established March 2nd, 1872. Patrons, Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Secondary School, a Technical School, a Training College, and an Academy of Music. The work is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Staibridge; Principal, Sir Francis J. Campbell, LL.D.; Lady Superintendent, Lady Campbell.

Blind, Royal School for the Indigent, Leatherhead. The object of the Institution is "to render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade." Principal, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. Factory and S. London depot, 246, 248, 250, Waterloo Road, S.E.; London Office, 1, St. George's Church, S.E.; Chief Office, Highlands Road, Leatherhead. (See advt.)

Booksellers' Provident Institution (£2,128), Philip Burrows, 6, Holborn Viaduct.

Boys' Home Industrial School (Incorporated Society) (£4,651), C. F. Roache, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

British and Foreign Sailors' Society (£30,455), Secs., Rev. E. W. Matthews and Rev. Alex. Jeffrey, Passmore Edwards' Sailors' Palace, 680, Commercial Rd., E.

British Home and Hospital for Incurables (Ordinary £9,939, Legacies £10,406), Edgar Penman, 72, Cheapside, E.C.

British Medical Benevolent Fund (Ordinary £5,407, Legacies £2,450), W. E. Sargant, M.R.C.S., 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

British Orphan Asylum (£5,380), Charles T. Hoskins, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. (See advt.)

Brixton Orphanage for 250 Fatherless Girls (£1,779), Miss Adeline H. Bird, Superintendent, 57, Harrington Rd., Brixton.

"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Quadrupeds and Birds useful to Man (£1,591), Superintendent, F. W. Twort, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., The Brown Institution, 149, Wandsworth Road, S.W.

Builders' Benevolent Institution (£2,106), Thos. Costigan, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingway, W.C.

Butchers' Charitable Institution (£5,923), T. W. Hall, Solicitor, 61, West Smithfield, E.C.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (£5,074), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Sq.

Cabmen's Shelter Fund (£1,714), Lt.-Col. Cecil Troughton, J.P., Hon. Sec.; Assist. Sec., R. H. Austin, 48, Dover St., W.

Charity Organisation Society (£22,439), C. S. Loch, D.C.L., Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution (£2,400), Edgar Kent, 2, Denman St., London Bridge Station.

Children's Aid Society (£4,932, including Legacies £30), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Children's Country Holidays Fund, The, organises holidays, never less than two weeks,

for poor city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement. The C.C.H.F. sends about 46,000 children annually. *Treasurer*, The Earl of Arran; *Secretary*, W. R. L. Blakiston; *Office*, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The, was established in 1882 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In 1910, 3,776 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 77,898 children. *Treasurer*, Walter Hazell, Esq., J.P.; *Secretary*, Mrs. Percival; *Office*, St. Peter's Schools, Onslow St., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

China Inland Mission (£74,985), F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

Christian Literature Society for India; founded 1858; *Income* £16,400; *issues for the year*, 1,862,269 volumes in twelve languages. *Rev. G. Patterson*, Sec., 35, John St., Bedford Row, W.C. (See advt.)

Church Association (£13,665), J. W. D. Barron, 13 and 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

Church Building Society (Incorporated) (£5,971), *Rev. T. T. Norgate*, 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church Extension Association (Incorporated), including Orphanages, and St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs (£37,622); Orphanages, Schools, Convalescent Homes, Workrooms, and Dispensaries are features of the work. *Miss F. Ashdown*, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Church Missionary Society (£403,610), *Rev. Cyril C. B. Bardsley*, M.A., *Hon. Sec.*; 14-16 and 18, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, p. 540.

Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (otherwise known as *Waifs and Strays*) (£113,488), now maintains annually 112 Homes, including 5 for Crippled Children, and over 4,200 children. Since its formation 16,300 children have been received, the majority free of all payment. *Rev. E. de M. Rudolf*, *Office*, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, S.E. (See advt.)

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£2,400), *Rev. H. Muir*, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association (£7,855), *Rev. Albert C. Kestin*, Sec., 56, Haymarket, S.W.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (Incorporated) (general fund £1,311), *Rev. H. Dawson*, M.A., 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

The **Church of England Temperance Society** (Incorporated), £48,594, has for its basis co-operation on equal terms between non-abstainers and abstainers. It aims at the suppression of intemperance and the reformation of the intemperate. Half a million children in Bands of Hope. Some of the methods:—The Police Court Mission working in 363 courts; the Racecourse Mission; the Missions to Hop-pickers; Homes for Inebriates of slender means; Labour-yards, Shelter Homes for lads and girls; Refreshment Tents at Agricultural Shows, etc. *Rev. Gerald A. Thompson*, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster. (See advt.)

Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, London Committee in Aid (£919). The *Misses Nugent*, *Hon. Secs.*, 29, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£61,940), *Rev.*

T. C. Chapman, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St., E.C. (See advt.)

Church Penitentiary Association (Incorporated) (£2,600), *Hon. Sec.*, *Rev. T. G. Cree*; *Sec.*, C. H. Baker, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Church Schoolmasters and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£6,661), *John West*, The National Society's House, 21, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

Church Training College for Lay Workers (£1,758), *Warden*, *Rev. C. J. Beresford*, M.A., 384-92, Commercial Rd., Stepney, E.

City of London Truss Society for relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom. Instituted 1807. *W. K. Taunton*, Sec., 35, Finsbury Sq., E.C.

Olgrey Orphan Corporation (£10,035 from voluntary sources), *Rev. W. C. Cluff*, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W. Boys' School, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury; Girls' School, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts; and Gwestfa, Manordilo, S. Wales.

Olgrey Seaside Rest, Margate (£1,450 from voluntary sources). Applications to the *Rev. Dr. Pryor*, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Margate. Subscriptions to *F. H. Jona* (London Corresponding Secretary), 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£46,334), *Sec.*, *Rev. J. D. Mullins*, M.A., Assistant Sec., *Rev. A. E. Thompson*, M.A., 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Colonial Missionary Society (Incorporated) (£5,516), *Rev. D. Burford Hooke*, D.D., 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£15,544), *Leonard Courtney*, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£16,882), *H. A. Evans*, F.C.I.S., 17, Cheapside, E.C.

Ongregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£4,224), *Rev. J. E. Flower*, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Ongregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£8,479), Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Ongregational Pastors' Widows' Fund (£1,350), Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Corporation of the Sons of the Olgrey. Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart., Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Country Towns Mission (£3,834), *G. H. Mawer*, Sec., 12, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls, *Miss J. M. Baylis*, Sec., Halliwick Bush Hill, Winchmore Hill, N.

Curates' Augmentation Fund (£9,772), *Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson*, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster. (See advt.)

Deaf and Dumb, Association for Oral Instruction of. Includes a Training College for Teachers and a School for Children. 11, Fitzroy Square, London, W. Director, *Geo. Sibley Haycock*.

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute (General Fund £1,404, Trust Fund Account £230), *W. Sly*, 32, Sackville St., W.

Earlswood Asylum, The National Training Home for Feeble-minded. *H. Howard*, 36, King William St., London Bridge, E.C.

East London Church Fund (£21,349), *Rev. H. A. E. Standfast*, M.A., 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

East London Fund for the Jews (£2,404), *Rev.*

H. Heathcote, 71, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C.

East London Industrial School (£5,343), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., 55, Clarendon Rd., Lewisham, Kent.

East London Nursing Society (£2,341), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, Charterhouse, E.C.

Female Mission to the Fallen (£5,138), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Field Lane Institution (otherwise known as Field Lane Refugees and Ragged Schools) (£6,971 including Legacies), estab. 1841, and supported by voluntary contributions. It includes Refuges for 70 men and women of good character, and Industrial Training Home for 130 Boys as bakers, shoemakers, tailors, gardeners, bandsmen, and carpenters. Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., President; F.A. Bevan, Esq., Treasurer; H. Bradbury Parker, Sec. Office, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England, including Women's Missionary Association (£34,000), Sec., Rev. W. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£6,021), Rev. A. R. Nunn-Rivers, 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind (interest on capital of £300,000), H. J. Wilson, Sec., 53, Victoria St., S.W.

George Yard Mission and School (£1,306), C. W. Holland, Superintendent, 87, High St., Whitechapel, E.

German Society of Benevolence (£3,800), H. Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury, E.C.

Gibraltar Mission to Seamen (£1,968) (Patron, H.M. the King), Rev. Canon A. T. Barnett, 15, Tufton St., Westminster, S.W.

Girls' Friendly Society, Miss Ethel Smith, 39, Victoria St., S.W. (Telephone 2521, Victoria. Telegrams, "August," London.)

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (estab. 1833) (£2,439), C. C. Brace, 72, Dean St., Soho, W.

"Gordon" Boys' Home, West End, Woking (The National Memorial), E. G. Markham, Sec., 5, York St., St. James's, S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (General Fund, £7,867; Annuity Fund, £14,328; Provident Fund, £9,154). Home, 47, Harley St., W.; Holiday House, Fairmount, Shanklin; Asylum, Chislehurst. Sec., A. Wesley Dennis; Office, 32, Sackville Street, W.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£2,618), S. W. Bowyer, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1,656), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7,940), R. L. Franks, Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 60, Aldersgate St., E.C.

Home Arts and Industries Association. Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association. An annual exhibition of the work done is held in the Royal Albert Hall (usually in May). Secretary, S. C. Hendrey. Office and studios, Royal Albert Hall.

Home of Rest for Horses (£4,713), J. Brabazon Morris, Westcroft Farm, Cricklewood, N.W.

Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorporated) (£19,167), Percy Roberts, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Homes for Working Boys in London (£7,688), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£10,172, inclusive of inmates' payments), Founder and Director, John Shrimpton, 3, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women (£1,461), C. M. Hornibrook, 4, 5, and 6, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Home Teaching Society for the Blind (£1,452), Miss E. M. Bainbrigge, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

House-boy Brigade (£2,801), Superintendent, J. W. Budd, 146 and 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Houseless Poor Asylum (£1,530), Colin F. Campbell, 130, Edgware Rd., W.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (Expenditure £1,207), Secs., George Cowell, F.R.C.S., and John Rigby Murray, 1, Greek St., Soho Sq., W.

Incorporated Free and Open Church Association (£334), Ronald E. Bill, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (General Fund £1,883, Samaritan Fund £1,560). W. F. Hamilton, 8, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Association, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., A. J. S. Maddison.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£13,380), Sec. and Supt., Commr. H. C. Martin, R.N., 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington (Income £901, Expenditure £909: this is made up of subscriptions, donations, dividends, rents, and patients' payments.) Mrs. G. Howse, Hon. Sec., 187, High St., Stoke Newington.

Invalid Children's Aid Association (London), Incorporated (£6,800), M. Munro, 69, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£1,874), Captain R. Barclay, 7A, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. (See advt.)

Italian Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Poor (£4,962, Expenditure £4,918), A. Dubinet, Sec., 2, Parton St., Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Kyrle Society, The, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, and was formed in 1876. Its work is apportioned between four branches, which undertake, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. There are provincial societies at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Warrington. Hon. Sec., J. B. Hodge. Office, 192, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

League of Charity included in Church Extension Association (q.v.), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Pk. Rd.

Liberator Relief Fund (£5,206), Sec., Rev. John Harrison, 41, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C. (See Advt.)

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (subscriptions £5,536), Charles J. Weston, 28, New Bridge St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£3,603), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St., E.C.

Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-men, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution and Cottage Homes, J. W. Stuttle; Offices, 43, Finsbury Sq., E.C.; Cottage Homes, Mill Hill, N.W.

CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

- London Aged Christian Society (£1,420), W. J. Pethybridge, Hon. Sec., 32, Sackville St., W.
- London City Mission (£52,244), Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Rev. Martin Anstey, M.A., B.D., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.
- London Diocesan Home Mission (£4,647), Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, LL.D., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.
- London Diocesan Penitentiary, House of Mercy, North Hill, Highgate, N.
- London Domestic Mission Society (£1,226), Hon. Sec., Rev. H. Gow, B.A., 3, Keats Grove, Hampstead.
- London Female Guardian Society (£2,980), W. Edwin Page, 191, High St., Stoke Newington, N.
- London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution (£4,135), W. J. Taylor, 209, Euston Rd.
- London Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund (£5,492, including £223 os. 10d. Legacies), C. W. Deakin, Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.
- London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£6,407), Thos. R. E. Ross, 106, Cheapside, E.C.
- London Master Bakers' Peneion and Almshouse Society (£4,174), A. Kestin, "Isledon," Hampden Hill.
- London Medical Mission (£2,084), Sec. and Superintendent, Dr. Sewell S. McFarlane, F.R.G.S., 45, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.
- London Mendicity Society (£1,331), W. Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.
- London Orphan Asylum (Watford) (£17,486), H. C. Armiger, 3, Crosby Sq., E.C. (See advt.)
- London Philanthropic Society (£4,500), A. C. Voules, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.
- London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews (£45,166), Sec., Rev. F. L. Denman, M.A.; Assist. Sec., Rev. E. L. Langston, M.A., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
- Marine Society (*Warspite* training-ship), trains boys of good character only for a sea life; has sent 66,070 boys to sea since its institution in 1756. Sec., Lieut. H. T. A. Bosanquet, R.N., Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (£2,899), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.
- Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£20,323), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.
- Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, Miss M. M. Dalglish, 66, Denison House, 295, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., Victoria, S.W.
- Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (£1,185), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association, Sec., A. F. Dickinson, 9 and 10, Pancras Lane, E.C.
- Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (£1,242), Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (See advt.)
- Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (Mansion House) (£71,550), Sir E. Hay Currie, 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
- Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor (£1,504), Rev. D. Craven, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.
- Metropolitan Prisoners' Aid Society, 44, Burton St., W.C. Sec., C. H. Chadwick.
- Mildmay Institutions, etc., Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (ordinary £17,600), Supt.-Capt., F. L. Tottenham, Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.
- Missions to Seamen (incorporated with Thames Church Mission) (£50,671), Sec., Stuart C. Knox; Assistant Sec., Wm. Edwards, 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.
- National Anti-Gambling League (£1,199), Hon. Sec., John Hawke, 13, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.
- National Association for the Establishment and Maintenance of Sanatoria for Workers suffering from Tuberculosis. The first Sanatorium, at Benenden, Kent, will accommodate 200 patients. Cost of maintenance of a bed for one year, £65. Chairman, Mr. C. H. Garland; Sec., Mr. H. Seagrave. Offices, Royal Oak House, 11, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.
- National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis.—The object of the Association is the collection and diffusion of information as to the spread, treatment, and prevention of consumption. During 1909 a Tuberculosis Exhibition was successfully organised, and was opened by the President of the Local Government Board in the Whitechapel Art Gallery, and has been touring in the United Kingdom ever since. Chairman of Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.; Hon. Sec., Dr. J. J. Perkins. Office, 20, Hanover Square, W.
- National Association of Grocers' Assistants' Benevolent Fund (£2,500), George Cowell, F.G.I., 24, Bedford St., W.C.
- National Benevolent Institution (£16,288), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C. (See advt.)
- National Blind Relief Society (£5,145). Non-voting Charity; candidates elected within a year. Rev. G. Puleir-Thompson, The Vicarage, 27, Tite St., Chelsea.
- National Council of Public Morals. Director, Rev. James Marchant, Holborn Hall, W.C.
- National Children's Home and Orphanage (£64,455); Principal, Rev. Arthur E. Gregory; Charles N. Barnes, Sec., Bonner Rd., London, E.
- National Committee for the Establishment of Self-supporting Sanatoria for the Treatment of Consumption among the working classes. Includes delegates from the chief friendly Societies and Trades Unions. Office, 19, South Molton Street, Bond Street, London, W.
- National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys (£3,128), Mr. E. Carlos Cooper, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington.
- National Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, Ham Common, Surrey (£2,486). Sec., George Randall.
- National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (Incorporated 1904) and *Arethusa* and *Chichester* Training-ships (£33,977). Joint Secs., H. Bristow Wallen and H. G. Copeland, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
- National Society for Epileptics (£9,260). Has a colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, with a number of detached houses (for men, women, and children respectively) on a large farm, and a special Home for Convalescents (males only at present). G. Penn Gaskell, 58 to 60, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.
- National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£86,709), Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen. Robt. J. Parr, Director, 40, Leicester Sq., W.C.
- National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor (£19,070), Talbot Baines, 19, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.
- National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Princess Louise Home (*children under 15*) (no votes required) (£2,817). Sec., Major E. C. Thomas, 32, Sackville St., W.

CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

Newspaper Press Fund. President, Lord Burnham, K.C.V.O.; Treasurer, Sir Edward Russell; Sec., J. P. C. Coast, Office, 11, Garrick Street, W.C.

Newvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£2,712). W. Wilkie Jones, Room 9, 15 and 16, Farringdon St., E.C.

Nightingale Fund for the Training of Nurses (£1,450 from interest on Invested Fund; admission of probationers, both free and on payment, minimum age 23). Apply to Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

Open-Air Mission (£3,774). F. Cockrem, 19, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Ordination Candidates Exhibition Fund, distributed about £4,000 in 1910 for the education of candidates for the Ministry of the Church of England. Canon Petit, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Orphanages of Meroy (including Orphanage of Meroy, Randolph Gardens, N.W., Victoria Orphanage, Paddington, and Lady Adelaide Home St. Michael's House, Hallam Hall Orphanage, Clevedon) (£4,383). Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage, Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Founded in 1758. Entirely maintains and educates 500 boys and girls. A Convalescent Home at Harold Road, Margate, contains provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. The institution is dependent upon voluntary contributions. Secretary, Alexander Grant; Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders (Boys) (£9,778). J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill.

Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, 38, Tavistock Place, W.C. (£11,857). Mandeville B. Phillips, Sec.; immediate assistance given in money and clothing to Clergymen or their widows, and orphan daughters in temporary distress. (See advt.)

Post Office Orphan Homes Institution (£5,574). W. R. Lovell, Sec., Eastern Central Office, General Post Office.

Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation (£10,700). Joseph Mortimer, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home for Homeless Men, Women and Children (£6,275). J. W. Gilbert, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks (annual income, £16,838; invested fund, £100,000). C. C. Greenwood, F.C.I.S., 98, Cheapside, E.C.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, John E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27 and 29, Moorgate St., E.C. **Provident Surgical Appliance Society** (£2,491). J. Slater Spencer, 12, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society (£49,070). Sir John Kirk, J.P., 32, John St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£77,954). A. E. Mills, M.A., 133, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W. **Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society** (£13,500 12s. 5d.). W. A. Woods, 167, Strand, W.C. **Reedham Orphanage** (£10,177). J. Rowland Edwards, 34, Walbrook, E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated) (£2,390). A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (£24,000). C. B. Shaw, Secretary and Acting Treasurer, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum (Bagshot) for Boys (£2,606, Legacies £224). William C. Brooks, F.C.A., 57, Gracechurch St., E.C. (See advt.)

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (Ordinary £8,676). J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St. (See advt.)

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£3,374). T. Cole, Sec., 419, Oxford St., W.

Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society (Schools Redhill). Office, 58, Gracechurch St.; Sec., Major A. Kenney Herbert.

Royal Blind Pension Society (£11,268). W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E.

Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, Herts (£9,414, including £5,022 Legacies). P. D. Graham, Bushey, Herts.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows (£3,000). Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer, 5, York St., St. James's Square, S.W.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£3,698). Bouverie Risk, 17, Buckingham St., Strand.

Royal Female Philanthropic Society (£933). H. S. Watkins, 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Manor Hall, Great Church Lane, Hammer-smith.

Royal General Theatrical Fund (£3,376). Chas. Cruikshanks, Sec., 115-116, Strand, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund. The principle of the Fund is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived, by enfeebled faculties or declining life, of the power of literary exertion. This assistance is extended at the death of an author to his widow and children, or mother, or sister; but in such cases one grant only can be made. The Fund has £59,871 invested, producing an income of £1,835, besides rents and other receipts. Patron, H.M. the King; President, Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G.; Sec., A. Llewelyn Roberts, B.A., 40, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons (£42,833). P. Colville Smith, M.A., P.G.D., 4, Freemason's Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (£47,858). J. M. McLeod, F.C.I.S., 21, Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£34,572). R. Percy Simpson, M.A., 21, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage (formerly Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum), Snarebrook (£7,602). F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£72,609). George F. Shee, M.A., 22, Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£41,912). Francis H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£3,774). R. H. Clark, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£1,446 13s. 11d.). H. Kestell-Cornish, Sec., Trafalgar Institute, Portsmouth.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood (£9,097). Sir F. J. Campbell, LL.D., Principal.

Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation (income, £39,866). Sec., Major E. A. Stanton, 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£7,500), Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., late R.E., 25, Suffolk St., Pall Mall, S.W.

Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Margate. Founded in 1792 in Old Kent Road, London. (£12,361). F. H. Madden, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

Royal School for the Indigent Blind, Highlands Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; founded 1799 (£14,823). Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A., Principal. (See advt.)

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officer's Daughters (£3,773), Miss K. E. Cope, St. Margaret's House, Twickenham.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£45,000), Edward G. Fairholme, Sec., 105, Jermyn St., St. James's. (See advt.)

Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£48,540), Henry Percy Hussey, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

St. Margaret's Home for Women and Girls, Mrs. Mary Stilt, 11 and 13, Finborough Rd., S.W.

St. Mary's Girls' Club, Union St., Southwark, S.E., and St. Mary's Home of Rest, Herne Bay (£574), Miss Olive Chichester, Union St., S.E.

Scripture Readers and Irish Society (£3,261), Rev. T. Keane, Sec. and Treasurer, 32, Sackville St., W., and 28, Molesworth St., Dublin.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2,175), Rev. G. J. Hill, Secretary, 255, Burdett Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children (£1,937), Sec., Mrs. Birt, Myrtle St., Liverpool.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£22,179), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Mrs. Smyly's Homes and Schools, Dublin, benefiting 1,000 children. Hon. Secs., The Misses Smyly, 21, Grattan St., Dublin.

Society for Irish Church Missions (£14,452), E. W. Allden (Financial), Rev. R. E. Waters, M.A., 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms (established 1859) (£386), John Wood, Hon. Sec., 21, Surrey St., Strand, W.C.

Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace (£2,794), Dr. W. Evans Darby, B.D., S.T.D., 47, New Broad St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£1,137), Rev. John M. Tredennick, M.A., 18, Buckingham St., Strand.

Society for the Relief of Distress (£1,463), Charles T. Bruce, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£3,500), E. J. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children. The Rescue Society was established in 1853, and incorporated in '86 for the reformation of openly immoral women and the guardianship and training of young girls exposed to danger. Maternity cases are also admitted. Six Homes are maintained, accommodating 185 inmates. The industrial earnings were £1,033 in 1910, or one-fourth of the total cost. Funds are greatly needed. Treasurer, W. G. Snowdon Gard, Esq.; Chairman of Committee, Mr. Edmund Ives; Sec., Mr. C. Stuart Thorpe. Offices, 205, Great Portland St., W.

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£4,064), A. Humphreys, F.C.I.S., 4, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart St., W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Sec., Capt. Wickham Legg, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The, Royal (£4,166), Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£9,144), Thos. Gill, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

South American Missionary Society (£39,297), Secs., Rev. J. M. Harris, M.A., Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M.A., 20, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Southwark Diocesan and South London Church Fund (£27,085), Clerical Sec., Rev. E. B. A. Hughes; Gen. Sec., Charles Clarke, 49, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£4,396), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Stockwell Orphanage (£19,343), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd., S.W. (See advt.)

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (about £750), Rev. N. A. Lash, M.A., Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sunday School Union (£17,198), Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Surgical Aid Society (£28,381), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C.

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs. An institution for the protection of stray dogs and cats. Private dogs and cats received as boarders and for quarantine. Guy H. Guillum Scott, 4, Battersen Park Road, S.W., and Hackbridge, Surrey.

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£9,659), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£3,169), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Square, W.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (£43,990), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., Secretary, 9, Dartmouth St., S.W.

Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Russell Hill, Purley (£20,667), G. F. Ridley, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Watercress and Flower Girls' Christian Mission (£19,736), Founder, J. A. Groom, "The Crippleage," Sekford St., Clerkenwell, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£1,385), President, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bart., P.C., K.C.V.O.; Richard Say, Sec., 61, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society (£28,863), Lord Kinnaird, Treasurer; Rev. A. R. Cavalier, Rev. Dr. Carter, Miss Ella Weatherley (Hon.), and Miss Liesching, Secretaries, King's Chambers, Portugal St., Kingsway, W.C.

Zenana Medical Mission College and Hospital for Women and Children, Dr. G. de G. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 9, Lupus St., Westminster, S.W.; Hospital being unendowed, all fees and payments go to maintain it.

Zenana Missionary Society (Church of England) (£52,168); Secretaries, Rev. C. H. Stileman, M.A. (Clerical), H. L. Hebbert (Lay), Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LONDON.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was founded in 1897, on the initiative of his late Majesty, who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. The total received by the Fund to the end of 1910, including gifts to capital, was £2,993,670. The awards have amounted to £1,288,916, and the invested funds amount to £1,767,621. Since '07 the total number of beds reopened as free beds has been over 400. Governors, H.H. the Duke of Teck, Viscount Iveagh, and the Speaker of the House of Commons; Hon. Treas., Lord Rothschild; Hon. Secs., Right Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bt., and Mr. Fredk. M. Fry; Sec., Mr. H. R. Maynard. Offices, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

The League of Mercy.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, '98, to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund, etc., by obtaining small subscriptions. It has contributed £153,000 to the London Hospitals, and made grants to Provincial Hospitals to the amount of £9,861. In connection with the League the "Order of Mercy" was instituted by his late Majesty as a reward for distinguished personal service. Grand President and Lady Grand President, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., H.R.H. Princess Alexander of Teck. Hon. Secretaries, The Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, M.D., Sir J. Harrison, M.V.O. Hon. Registrar for this Order, Mr. E. W. Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G. Secretary, Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., Offices, 29, Southampton St., Strand, London, W.C.

The Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund is a regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. The total collected in 1910 amounted to £33,498, and donations, etc., amounted to £1,196, the whole being divided amongst 218 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Sec., Mr. A. W. Davis.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was founded in 1872. The total sum collected during 1910-11 was £67,015. Secretary, Sir Edmund Hay Currie; address, Mansion House, E.C.

Hospitals and Dispensaries in London.

The following list comprises the most important, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (£6,628), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

Bisgraves Hospital for Children (£3,423), Thomas W. Gregg, Clapham Road, S.W.

Bethlem Royal Hospital for Mental Diseases (£31,000), A. H. Martin, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

British Lying-in Hospital (£2,718), A. C. Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre, W.C.

Cancer Hospital (Free). Incorporated under Royal Charter. No letters of admission required. F. W. Howell, Fulham Rd., S.W. Telegrams, Cancer, London; Telephone, 747 Western. (See advt.)

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (£1,922), Harry R. S. Druce, 238a, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Central London Throat and Ear Hospital (£4,630), Richard Kershaw, 330, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Charing Cross Hospital (£23,143, Ordinary £14,763, Extraordinary £8,380), Walter Alvey, Agar St., Strand, W.C. (See advt.)

Chelsea Hospital for Women (£5,656), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children (£2,753), H. Kemp Welch, Cheyne Hospital, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

City Dispensary (£925), G. Noble Farmer, 98, Cannon St., E.C.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (Victoria Park Hospital) (£12,172), George Watts, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, established 1750 (£6,005), R. A. Owthwaite, 102, City Rd., E.C.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (£7,442), W. M. Wilcox, East London Hospital, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (£7,000), H. C. Staniland Smith, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

Finsbury Dispensary (£1,147), W. H. Pratt, 6A, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

Foundling Hospital (£27,233), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St., W.C.

German Hospital (£12,397). Secretary, W. F. Cochrane, Dalston Lane, N.E.

Gathrine Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1,370). Assistant Secretary, James Atfield. Office, 147, Ladenhall St., E.C.

Great Northern Central Hospital (£19,371), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N.

Guy's Hospital (£60,294, and £19,533 Extraordinary). H. Williams, Clerk. Office, Counting House, St. Thomas St., Borough, S.E.

Hampstead General and North-West London Hospital, the general hospital for Hampstead and North-West London, In-patient Dept., Haverstock Hill, N.W., Out-patient Dept., Hamilton St., Camden Town, N.W. (£10,400), A. E. Thomas, Sec., Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (£28,055). Frederick Wood, Fulham Road, S.W.

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£1,189). Frederick Hayter, 52, Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (£5,100), W. Holt, The Hospital, Golden Sq., Regent St., W.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (Incorporated), (Ordinary £4,390), H. W. Burleigh, 4, Maida Vale, W.

Hospital for Sick Children (Ordinary income £15,647, Extraordinary income £14,666), Stewart Johnson, Great Ormond St., W.C.

Hospital for Women (£5,750). Visiting days, Sundays and Wednesdays 2 to 4 p.m., Alfred Hayward, 30, Soho Sq., W.

King's College Hospital (Ordinary £15,304, Extraordinary £2,620), Capt. H. S. Tunnard, Portugal St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. (See advt.)

Lock Hospital and Rescue Home (Female Hospital £4,722, Rescue Home £1,683, Male Hospital £2,607). Secretary, R. Edwin Eddison, 283, Harrow Road, Paddington, W.

London Fever Hospital, specially for infectious patients who can pay a small fee, Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., Islington, N.

London Homoeopathic Hospital (£8,577), Edwd. A. Attwood, F.C.I.S., Great Ormond St., W.C.

London Hospital (Ordinary and Extraordinary

income, £120,091, E. W. Morris, Sec., London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.

London Skin Hospital (£1,000), Sec., James E. Hole, 40, Fitzroy Sq., W.

London Temperance Hospital, for the medical and surgical treatment of patients without the use of alcohol as ordinarily prescribed (Ordinary income, £7,110), Secretary, A. W. Bodger, Hampstead Road, N.W.

Magdalen Hospital (£3,116), Rev. W. Watkins, Warden and Secretary, Streatham, S.W.

Metropolitan Dispensary (£687), H. C. Davis, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate, E.C.

Metropolitan Hospital (£15,174), J. C. Buchanan, Kingsland Rd., N.E. (See advt.)

Middlesex Hospital, W. (£21,848), F. Clare Melhado.

Middlesex Hospital Cancer Charity (£4,889), F. Clare Melhado.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead and Northwood (£18,884), William J. Morton, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart (Ordinary £2,926, Legacies £632). In-patients 143, out-patient attendances 23,813. E. C. Russell, 32, Soho Square.

National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (Ordinary £14,617, Extraordinary £2,330), with Convalescent Home, East Finchley. Treasurer, The Earl of Harrowby. Secretary, Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C. (See advt.)

North London or University College Hospital (Ordinary Income £23,183), J. Gerald F. Buckle, B.A., Secretary, Gower St., St. Pancras, W.C.

North-West London Hospital (amalgamated with the Hampstead General Hospital), A. Craske, The Hospital, Hamilton St., Camden Town, N.W.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W. (£4,990), Sec., W. H. Pearce.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents, East India Dock Road, E. (Ordinary Income £11,888, Ordinary Expenditure £9,404), Percy Rogers, B.A., Secretary and House Governor.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (£6,421), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd., N.W. (See advt.)

Queen's (late North-Eastern) Hospital for Children (£11,243), T. Glenton-Kerr, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E., and "Little Folks" Home, Bexhill-on-Sea.

Royal Dental Hospital of London (£7,003), J. Francis Pink, 32, Leicester Sq., W.C.

Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£3,384), Edwin Easton, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.

Royal Fries Hospital (Ordinary Income £11,074, Expenditure £17,715), Reginald R. Garratt, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of its various forms (£6,920), A. T. Mays, 231, City Rd., E.C. (See advt.)

Royal Hospital for Incurables (Putney) (£24,535, Legacies £12,923), Charles Cutting, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (See advt.)

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorefields Eye Hospital) (£19,353), R. J. Bland, City Rd.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principles, Ventnor, Isle of Wight (£12,470), Charles W. Cox, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital for all

Deformities or Malformations (General Fund £10,326, Building Fund £7,651), Arthur Morley, M.A., 234, Great Portland St., W.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate, for Surgical Tuberculosis (£9,858), A. Nash, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, The Sec., Waterloo Rd., S.E.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (Ordinary £3,127, Legacies £20), John H. Johnson, King William St., West Strand, W.C.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital (£76,271), Thos. Hayes, West Smithfield, E.C.

St. George's Hospital (Ordinary £24,410), Supt. and Res. Med. Officer, G. E. Friend, Sec. to House Committee, H. Wingrove, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£4,176), Geo. A. Arnaud, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C.

St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases (£4,798), W. H. Baird, Old St. (See advt.)

St. Mark's Hospital for Cancer, Fistula, and other Diseases of the Rectum (£4,640, Expenditure £4,700), A. W. Sowden, City Road, E.C.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home for Children of the Poor, Broadstairs (£4,962), Hon. Sec., Miss A. Brimble, St. Mary's Home, Stone Rd., Broadstairs.

St. Mary's Hospital (£36,340), T. Ryan, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and other Urinary Diseases (£4,080), Irwin H. Beattie, 27, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

St. Thomas's Hospital (Ordinary £62,013), G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon., St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Rd., S.E. (See advt.)

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women (£5,816), W. Guntrip King, 161-171, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Seamen's Hospital Society—Two Hospitals and Two Dispensaries (£23,000), P. I. Michelli, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.

Victoria Hospital for Children (£9,574), H. G. Evered, 17, Tite Street, Chelsea.

West London Hospital (£15,806), Secretary, A. Betteridge, Hammersmith Rd., W.

Westminster Hospital (£15,726), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Three commissioners are appointed who are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto," with certain large exceptions. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. C. A. Cook, C.B., Chief Commissioner; A. F. Leach and C. P. Allen, M.P. (unpaid). Secretary, H. W. T. Bowyear. Offices: Ryder Street, St. James's.

SOCIETIES, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND COMMERCIAL.

Accountants and Auditors, Incorporated, Society of, (A.D. 1885). President, Arthur Edward Green. **Secretary,** James Martin, 50, Gresham Street, Bank, London, E.C.

Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of. Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. President, Sir William Plender, F.C.A., 5, London Wall Buildings, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.; **Secretary,** Hon. George Colville; **Solicitors,** Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. Hall and Offices, Moorgate Place, E.C.

Accountants, Corporation of. Incorporated 1891. **Secretary,** James Martin, 190, West George Street, Glasgow. **London Agent,** M. W. Tossell, 90, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Actors' Association, 32, Regent Street, W. **Sec.,** D. Young.

Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland. Constituted 1856, incorporated 1868. President, Gordon Douglas; **Hon. Sec.,** Geo. C. Stenhouse; **Sec. R. M. Hunter;** **Assistant-Sec. and Librarian,** Wm. McLachlan. **Hall and Library,** 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Actuaries, Institute of, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C. President, Sir Gerald Hemmington Ryan; **Hon. Secs.,** W. P. Phelps, M.A.; Lewis Frederick Hovil; **Assistant-Sec.,** S. H. Jarvis.

Alliance Française, Fédération des Comités des Îles Britanniques. The President of the Federation is Prof. A. V. Salmon, 54, Western Elms Avenue, Reading. **Hon. Gen. Sec.,** M. F. Novion, 32, High Street, Croydon.

Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society. The Aborigines Protection Society and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which were founded respectively in 1837 and 1839, with aims very similar in character, of protecting and advancing the interests of enslaved and oppressed native races, were amalgamated in 1909, under the title of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. **Journal, The Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend;** President, Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.; **Secretary,** Travers Buxton, M.A. Office, 51, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

Apothecaries, Society of, Water Lane, Blackfriars. **Clerk,** A. M. Upton; **Sec. to Examiners,** Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P.

Architects, The Society of. Founded in 1884 and incorporated in '93; advocates the statutory examination and registration of all persons entering the profession of architecture; has over 1,000 members. Its examinations are held in April and October. **Office of Secretary,** 28, Bedford Square, W.C.

Architectural Association, The (London). Instruction is given by day and evening schools, the latter preparing for the intermediate and final examinations of the R.I.B.A. The **Royal Architectural Museum,** open daily to the public, free, is accommodated in the same building. Membership, 1,700; entrance fee, £2 2s.; annual subscription, £1 1s. **Sec.,** D. G. Driver, F.C.I.S., Office, 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

Art Masters, The National Society of. 13, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W. President, H. B. Carpenter; **Secretary,** Francis C. Ford, M.A.

Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom (Incorporated). There are thirteen provincial branches. Membership may be obtained by examination annually in March or April, or under the "Practice" qualification. President, John Marks, London. **Secretary,** Charles Harris. **Offices,** 34, Russell Square, W.C.

Bankers, Institute of. Founded in '79, it has in London, the provinces, in India and the Colonies over 8,300 adherents: viz. 373 Fellows, who are partners, directors, or managers of banks, over 2,400 Associates, consisting of officials of over 1,400 years' standing, and those who have passed the final examination, and over 6,000 ordinary members drawn from the juniors on bank staffs. Its organ is the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. The annual examinations for the certificate of the Institute are held in the spring in London and numerous provincial centres. In 1911 there were 3,923 candidates at 436 centres. **Offices,** 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. President, The Rt. Hon. Frederick Huth Jackson. **Secretary,** Ernest Sykes.

British Constitution Association. Instituted Nov. 1905, "to resist Socialism, to uphold the fundamental principles of the British Constitution—personal liberty and personal responsibility, and to limit the functions of governing bodies accordingly." **Hon. Sec.,** W. V. Cooper. **Office,** 20, Tothill Street, S.W.

British Iron Trade Association, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. President, Stanley Baldwin, M.P.; **Secretary,** C. J. Fairfax Scott, M.A.

British Medical Association. The Association numbers more than 25,000 members. There are 38 branches in the United Kingdom, and 34 Colonial branches. Annual subscription, 25s. **Organ, British Medical Journal,** Editor, Dawson Williams, M.D. **Financial Secretary,** Guy Elliston; **Medical Secretary,** J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S. **Offices:** 429, Strand, London, W.C.

Builders, Institute of, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingsway, W.C. **Sec.,** F. Costigan.

Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of. **Office,** 145, New Kent Road, S.E.

Chambers of Commerce Association of the United Kingdom. Formed 1860, incorporated '75. The Association holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces. The membership consists of 120 chambers of commerce. President, Lord Brassey; **Secretary,** Sir E. W. Fithian, J.P. **Offices,** Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Chartered Institute of Secretaries. Founded 1891. Royal charter granted 1902. Patron, His Majesty the King. Membership over 3,500. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates. Examinations for membership—preliminary (educational), intermediate (Associates), and final (Fellows)—are held in June and December. **Organ, The Secretary,** monthly. **Sec.,** Mr. Russell Day, B.A., LL.M. **Offices,** 65, London Wall, E.C.

China Association, The, is a society of merchants and others interested in the Far East, having for its objects the representation

of the interests of the British mercantile community in their relations with the Chinese and Japanese, and the promotion of trade and intercourse with China and Japan. Sec., H. C. Wilcox; Office, 159, Cannon Street, E.C.

Cold Storage and Ice Association. Founded in 1899 to promote the interests of its industry, on the lines of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and other engineering societies. Meetings are held to discuss scientific and other papers. President, Charles E. Brightman; Hon. Treasurer, M. T. Brown, B.Sc.; Secretary, J. Raymond; Office, 3, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee. Formed in October 1900, and has since continuously entertained Colonial and Indian troops who have visited this country. Its invested funds will shortly amount to £5,000, and will be held in the names of the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Grey, and Lord Cheylesmore. Vice-President, the Duke of Argyll; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Oliver Williams; Office, 116, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Commercial Travellers' Association (United Kingdom), Incorporated, was established in 1883, and has branches throughout the kingdom. In connection with it is the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society (Secretary, H. G. King. Offices, 104, High Holborn, W.C.). The Association is managed by an Executive Council, and holds an annual Conference. Monthly organ, *On the Road*. General Sec., Fred Coysh. Registered Office, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

County Councils Association. Secretary, G. M. Harris. Office, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

Dental Association, British, 19, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Sec., Norman G. Bennett.

Directors, Institute of. Founded 1903; Royal Charter 1906; membership over 1,300. Directors of or Trustees for Companies are eligible as Fellows (F.I.D.). President, Sir Felix Schuster, Baronet; Chairman of Council, The Hon. Lionel Holland; Sec., W. Arthur Addinsell, F.C.A. Office, 4, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance. Secretary, James A. Stacey; Offices, 21, New Bridge St., E.C.

Engineers, Junior Institution of. Pres., Commendatore G. Marconi, D.Sc., LL.D.; Sec., A. Clifford Swales, 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Fire Brigades Union, National. President, Lord Londesborough, K.C.V.O.; Hon. Sec., Augustus Hill, Union Bank Chambers, Bedford.

Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of, was founded in 1868, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in '98. The Council of the Corporation consists of 21 members, 6 of whom are nominated by the Central Association of Bankers, 6 by the London Chamber of Commerce, and 9 are co-opted by the Council as a whole. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. It keeps elaborate records regarding the economic and financial condition of the various States with whose debts it is called upon to deal. The Council appoints the British representative on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt. As a general rule the Council acts through the

various Bondholders' Committees associated with it. There are usually from fifteen to twenty separate Bondholders' Committees affiliated to the Corporation. The Council finds the Committees house-room, supplies them with skilled assistance, and advances such sums as may be required to defray the necessary expenses connected with the negotiations. The ordinary expenditure of the Corporation averages between £9,000 and £10,000 a year. The President receives £1,000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000. President, Lord Avebury; Vice-President, Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.; Secretary, J. P. Cooper; Office, 17, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Fruitarian Society. President, Dr. Josiah Oldfield, Harley Street, W.; Office, 169, Camberwell Road, S.E. Hon. Sec., Ernest Clifford.

Gas Engineers, Institution of (Incorporated), 39, Victoria Street, S.W. President, Robert G. Shadbolt; Sec., W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S.

General Medical Council. Controls the education and registration of the medical and dental professions. Acting Registrar for England—N. C. King; Scotland—J. Robertson, 54, George Square, Edinburgh; Ireland—R. J. E. Roe, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. President, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. Office, 299, Oxford Street, W.

Gymnastic Teachers' Institute, Incorporated. Founded 1897, incorporated 1907. Holds examinations and grants certificates (recognised by L.C.C. and other educational authorities) to teachers of Physical Education, and also Elementary School Teachers Drill Certificate. Hon. Sec., T. Williams, 79, Manor Park, Lee, S.E.

Highways Protection League (with which is incorporated the Road Union). Aims at retaining a speed limit for motor cars, enabling local authorities to impose lower limits in towns and villages, and diminishing dust, noise, etc. Secretary, L. H. Barnes, 7, Fig Tree Court, Temple, London, E.C.

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute, and certificates of competency are granted. Secretary, James Savidge. Office: 35-6, Northampton Square, E.C.

Howard Association, The (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with prison management, pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by this Association. Secretary, Thomas Holmes. Office, 43, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Humanitarian League, The, founded in 1891, proposes a thorough revision and more humane administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, urges the need of amending present social conditions, advocates the prohibition of vivisection, condemns cruel

sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. **Hon. Sec.,** Henry S. Salt. **Office,** 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Institute of International Law (*Institut de Droit International*), founded in '73. The first meeting was at Ghent in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe, the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904. **General Sec.,** M. Albéric Rolin, 99, Rue de Namur, Louvain, Belgium.

Irish Industries Association, Royal, for the promotion of Irish industries and the organisation of exhibitions and sales of Irish cottage-made work. **Offices,** 76, Grafton Street, Dublin; and 23, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London.

Journalists, The Institute of, established March 9th, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, founded in '84, and incorporated by royal charter in March '90. The objects of the Institute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession"; ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. In pursuance of its objects, amongst other matters, it has an Orphan Fund, a Provident Fund, and an Unemployment Fund. There are 2,500 members, organised in 120 districts, sub-districts, and local committees. The Annual Conference in 1911 was held in Dundee. **Geo. B. Hodgson**, of South Shields, was elected President for 1911-12. **Secretary,** Herbert Cornish. **Hall,** Tudor Street, London, E.C.

Land Nationalisation Society, established '81. It has for its object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. When the land has been valued the Society advocates that the ascertained value should be taken as the basis of the purchase price, and that the State or local authorities should have wide powers to acquire whatever land they consider would be advantageous to the community. It says that much of the land which comes into the market could then be profitably bought without the exercise of any compulsory powers, although these should be in reserve in case they may be necessary. Compensation should be paid in the shape either of redeemable land stock or terminable annuities. The Society's **Yellow Vans**

were started in 1890, and are sent out every summer. **President,** Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Secretary,** Joseph Hyder. **Offices,** 432, West Strand, London, W.C. **Law Association** (1817), 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C. **President,** Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. **Sec.,** E. E. Barron.

Law Society, The, was established in 1825, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 it was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by supplemental charters in '72 and 1903. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of 40 ordinary and 10 extraordinary members. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the Council. The members of the Society at present number over 9,000. Its buildings are situated in Chancery Lane, and comprise a handsome hall, a common room opened by King Edward in 1904, and a library of upwards of 51,000 volumes. The Society takes charge of the training, character, and interests of solicitors. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under statute, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking the names of the offenders off the Roll or suspending them from practice. The committee has never undertaken the duty of prosecuting offenders against the criminal law, and no such duty, expressor implied, is cast upon it by charter or statute. The committee, however, places any evidence it obtains at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor. **Secretary,** S. P. B. Bucknill; **Offices,** Bell Yard, W.C.

L'Entente Cordiale, founded in 1897, has about 500 members. Its objects are to maintain and perpetuate friendly social intercourse between the two nations. Two scholarships, enabling elementary scholars to spend a month in France, are offered for competition; and two scholarships are open to University students on condition that they go through a course at a French University. It also gives four Conferences in the spring and autumn, followed by afternoon tea, free to members. A ball is also arranged for some object of Anglo-French charity. **Chairman,** A. Barton Kent, 31, Marlborough Place, N.W.

Liberty and Property Defence League, The (motto "Self-help versus State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are about 220 Defence and Protection Societies, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. **Chairman,** Earl of Wenys. **Central offices,** 25, Victoria St., S.W.

London Municipal Society. The Society is established to maintain and promote the effective and economical working of the existing

system of London government, so that the City Corporation and the Metropolitan Boroughs may make the best possible use of their municipal privileges and powers, and that the important duties assigned to the London County Council may be performed to the utmost public advantage. It urges the necessity for adequate control of capital expenditure and for strict economy in general administration; advocates a uniform system of municipal accounts and an audit conducted by qualified and independent auditors, as recommended by the report of the Select Committee on Municipal Trading, 1903; holds that the primary duty of a municipal body is to perform services which are essential to the whole community, and cannot be provided with equal advantage by private enterprise; that a municipal body ought not to prejudice the efficient and economical performance of such services by undertaking trading enterprises which involve excessive demands upon the time of its members and the purse of the ratepayers; advocates the reform of the Municipal Franchise in order to secure votes for limited liability companies and other incorporated bodies paying rates; and opposes the growth of Municipal Socialism. **President**, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G.; **Chairman of Council**, Capt. H. M. Jessel; **Hon. Sec.**, Capt. G. S. C. Swinton, L.C.C.; **Sec.**, W. G. Towler.

London Reform Union. Inaugurated Oct. '92. A non-party organisation having connections in many of the Metropolitan parliamentary constituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The Union is in general agreement with the policy of the Progressive Party on the London County Council. It has instituted an annual "Citizen Sunday" in London, and does much educational work. **Chairman**, Harold Spender; **Treasurer**, Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; **Sec.**, F. W. Galton. **Offices**, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C. Telephone 1972 Central.

Marine Engineers, Institute of, 58, Romford Road, Stratford, E. **President**, Marquis of Graham, C.B.; **Hon. Sec.**, James Adamson.

Medical Defence Union. Established to promote honourable practice; to suppress unqualified medical practice; to defend members when attacked in cases involving professional principle; and to advise generally members on all professional medico-legal matters. **General Sec.**, A. G. Bateman, M.B. **Office**, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

Medical Education and Registration, General Council of, 209, Oxford Street. **President**, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D.; **Acting Registrar**, Norman C. King.

Medical Officers of Health, Society (Incorporated) of, 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C. **Secretary**, William A. Lawton.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces, disused burial grounds, churchyards, squares, and other vacant sites, the provision of seats and the planting of trees both in gardens and thoroughfares, the formation of public gymnasia and children's playgrounds, encouragement of outside window gardens in poor localities, and opposition to threatened encroachments upon, and to Bills in Parliament endangering, commons, open spaces, gardens, etc., are part of

the work of this society. Income in 1910, £2,372; expenditure £2,468. **Patrons**, H.M. the King and H.M. the Queen; **Chairman and Hon. Treasurer**, The Earl of Meath, K.P.; **Secretary**, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

National Canine Defence League, Sec., C. R. Johns. **Office**, 27, Regent St., S.W.

National Free Labour Association. Founded by W. Collison, May 1893, "for the purpose of aiding in the liberation of labour from injurious restrictions, and for securing to the industrious the full, fair, and free exercise of the right to work." There are District Offices at Manchester, Glasgow, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Leeds, and Cardiff. **General President**, J. Chandler; **General Sec. and Manager**, W. Collison. **Offices**, 5, Farringdon Avenue, E.C. Telephone, Post Office Central, 1981.

National Health Society, 53, Berners Street, W. Sec., Miss Lankester.

National League for Physical Education and Improvement. Founded in 1905 to check Infant Mortality, promote physical training of school children, and generally to assist efforts to benefit the health of the people. **Chairman of Executive Council**, Dr. W. Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster; **Chairman of London Branch Council**, Lord Alverstone. **Sec.**, Miss J. Halford; **Office**, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

National Vigilance Association, for the suppression of the "white slave traffic" and the repression of criminal vice and public immorality. National committees co-operate in every country in Europe, in the Argentine, Egypt, and South Africa, and in the United States of America. **Secretary**, W. A. Coote. **Office**, St. Mary's Chambers, 761A, Strand, W.C.

Naval Architects, Institution of, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. **Sec.**, R. W. Dana, M.A.

Nurses, Royal British Association, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of over 3,000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to grant a diploma in nursing after examination according to a given standard, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. **Secretary**, Isabel Macdonald. **Club Rooms, Library, and Offices**: 10, Orchard Street, London, W.

Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C. **Sec. and Registrar**, H. Howgrave Graham.

Pharmaceutical Society, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. **President**, Charles B. Allen; **Sec. and Registrar**, Richard Bremridge.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Founded 1822, has branches in most of the large towns of England, and is supported only by voluntary contributions. The Society obtains improvements in the law protecting animals, watches the administration of the existing laws, issues warnings against the committal of offences, employs over 180 officers to report on all cases of cruelty in the streets, etc., and publishes monthly the *Animal World* and *Band of Mercy*. **Patrons**, Their Majesties the King and Queen; **President**, H.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O.; **Chairman**, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; **Gen. Sec.**, E. G. Fairholme; **Office**, 105, Jermyn St., S.W.

Royal Society of St. George (English Patriotic Society), 241, Shaftesbury Avenue, Bloomsbury. **Patrons**, H.M. the King, H.M.

the Queen, H.M. Queen Alexandra; Founder and Hon. Sec., Howard Ruff.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd., Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society of England. Hon. Sec., Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League, Incorporated. Founded in 1906 (incorporated 1908) to see that the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, is enforced. President, Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.; Secretary, Mr. R. M. Leonard, 3, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Social and Political Education League. Founded 1877 by the late Sir John Seeley for the gratuitous delivery of lectures on social and political topics from a strictly non-partisan standpoint. Hon. Sec., Mr. R. E. Bax, 12, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. Application for lectures may be made by letter only to the Organising Sec., A. H. Reed, 23, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Social Service, The British Institute of, was established in 1904 to collect, classify, register, and disseminate information relating to all forms of social service and industrial betterment adaptable to the needs of the United Kingdom, and to promote the initiation and development in this country of the most beneficial and successful forms of social service. President, Earl of Meath; Chairman of Council, Earl of Lytton; Chairman of Executive Committee, Sir Edward O'Malley; Hon. Treasurer, Walter Hazell; Hon. Secretary, Percy Alden, M.A., M.P.; Quarterly Organ, *Progress, Civic, Social, Industrial*. Inquiries freely answered. Register for employment of voluntary social workers. Supported by contributions. Offices and Library, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

Sociological Society. Founded in 1903. Annual subscription is £1 1s.; life membership, £10 10s. Quarterly publication, *Sociological Review*. Hon. Sec., S. K. Ratcliffe, 21, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Sociology, The International Institute of, is an association founded, under the presidency of Lord Avebury, by the most eminent sociologists of different countries in '03. The General Secretary is Dr. René Worms, 115, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. The sixth international congress of Sociology was held in 1906 in London, in the hall of London University, and the subject was "Social Conflicts." The ninth will be held in 1912 in Rome, on the subject of "Social Progress." A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociologic study and research is given each month in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (price 20 fr. per annum), published in Paris (16, Rue Soufflot), and in the *American Journal of Sociology* (price 2s. 6d.), published by the University of Chicago Press. Since '06 there have been published (at 16, Rue Soufflot, Paris) 53 vols. of the *Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale*, written by sociologists of all countries.

State Children's Association (with which is incorporated the Boarding-out Association). Object, to obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected

children. Chairman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton; Hon. Treasurer, Francis Buxton; Hon. Sec., Mrs. S. A. Barnett; Gen. Sec., F. P. Philp; Office, 53, Victoria Street, S.W.

Sunday League, National, established 1855. Aims at promoting intellectual and elevating recreation on Sunday. The founder of the League was Mr. R. M. Morrell. President, Alderman Sir W. P. Treloar, J.P.; Sec., Henry Mills, J.P. Offices, 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.

Sunday Society. Established to maintain the opening of museums and galleries on Sundays. Hon. Sec., Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Fall Mall, S.W.

Surveyors' Institution, The, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor. The Institution has over 4,000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I. or Chartered Surveyor), professional associates (P.A.S.I. or Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 1s.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. President, W. Edgar Horne, M.P.; Secretary, Alexander Goddard. Offices, 12, Great George Street, Westminster.

Union Jack Industries League. To encourage the support of home and colonial industries. Members undertake to purchase British produce and manufactures in preference to foreign wherever possible. Hon. Secretary, Mountjoy Humphrey-Davy, 79, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

Water Engineers, Institution of. Incorporated 1911. President, Edward Sandeman, M.I.C.E.; Secretary and editor of Transactions, Percy Griffith, M.I.C.E., F.G.S. Offices, 54, Parliament Street, Westminster.

Weights and Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of. President, Sir Melville Beachcroft; Sec., R. Robertson, Watford.

West India Committee, The. Incorporated by Royal Charter. An association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, founded circa 1750. Sec., Algernon E. Aspinall, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

Women Journalists, Society of, 10, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson.

Women's Imperial Health Association. Object, to instruct the women of the Empire in elementary principles of hygiene and in the care and nurture of children by meetings, establishing local branches, health caravan tours, leaflets and literature, a central bureau of information, watching legislation, etc. Sec., Miss E. M. James, 3, Princes Street, Hanover Square, W.

Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, National Union of. Its objects are to promote the welfare of women, to focus and redistribute information likely to be of service to women workers, and to federate women's organisations. The governing body is the National Council of Women. A Conference is held annually, when subjects of special interest are discussed. Sec., Miss Norah E. Green; Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.

DIARY OF THE YEAR.

December 1910.

1. In the case of Griffith and another (owner and patentee of the "G.B." system of electric traction) against Sir John Benn the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs with £12,000 damages, and Mr. Justice Ridley gave judgment accordingly. The relative advantages of conduit and other systems of electric traction had become a bone of contention between the Municipal Reform and Progressive Parties on the London County Council, and it was alleged that Sir John Benn, the Progressive leader, had maliciously imputed failure to the defendant's system, with which the County Council had experimented. (See March 20th.)

2. The General Election began. (See p. 363.)

3. Three persons were killed and about fifty injured by a collision between two passenger trains at Willesden station. A train from Watford for Euston, while standing at a platform, was run into by another which had left Watford three minutes later.

— Mr. H. A. Franklin, a member of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, was sentenced at Bow Street to six months' imprisonment for attempting to strike Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, with a dog-whip in a corridor train while they were travelling from Bradford to London on Nov. 26th.

13. In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, the Hon. Alexandra Knollys obtained a verdict and judgment for £500 damages for libel from Mr. Bottomley, M.P., and the proprietors and printers of *John Bull*. It was falsely suggested in the libel that Miss Knollys had eloped, "some say with a noble lord, and others with a British officer," and that they had been followed across Europe by detectives.

— A lock-out in the shipyards ended after lasting for fifteen weeks and costing nearly £800,000.

16. A violent south-easterly gale did much damage on our coasts. Five men were drowned at Harwich by the sinking of the naval tender *Elfin* in collision with Submarine C 8.

— Late at night three policemen were shot dead and two severely wounded by Russian burglars in Exchange Alley, a court off Cutler Street, Houndsditch. Early in the month two small houses in this court, which backs on to Houndsditch, were rented by a man named Gardstein (otherwise Morountseff) and others; and, suspicious noises being heard, Sergeants Bentley and Tucker and Constables Choate, Bryant, and Woodhams, all of the City Police, went to one of these houses. On Bryant demanding admittance, many shots were fired from magazine pistols. Choate and Tucker were killed outright, Bentley died shortly after admission to hospital, and the other constables were badly wounded. All the assassins escaped, but a man subsequently identified as Gardstein was shortly afterwards seen being helped along by two companions in the direction of Whitechapel. An examination showed that elaborate preparations had been made, with the aid of an oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, to pierce through the back wall and into an iron safe on the premises of Mr. Harris, jeweller, of Houndsditch.

17. The body of Gardstein was discovered in a house in Grove Street, Commercial Road.

Dr. Scanlan had been called to the house in the early morning by two Russian women, and had found Gardstein suffering from a shot-wound in the back, which he said had been accidentally inflicted by a companion. He died before the arrival of the police. Investigations showed that the room was one of three which had been occupied by two Russians known as Fritz Svaars and "Peter the Painter"; and rewards for the apprehension of these and other suspected persons were offered. Several arrests were subsequently made.

21. An explosion in the Pretoria Coal-pit, near Bolton, resulted in the loss of 330 lives. The disaster occurred in the Yard Mine, which is the uppermost of three seams worked from the same shafts. Of 450 men in the top-level all but ten were brought up alive, but not a soul in the Yard Mine escaped, though brave attempts were made to reach them.

22. Mr. Cecil Grace made a successful aeroplane flight from Dover to Calais, but failed to reach the shore on the return journey, and was never again seen alive.

24. A Scotch express on the Midland main line ran into two light engines between Hawes Junction and Kirkby Stephen while going at top speed. All three engines were thrown off the line, and two coaches were telescoped. Some passengers were killed outright, and others, the train having caught fire, were burnt to death before they could be released from the woodwork which pinned them down. Including a baby, which was consumed in the flames, twelve persons were killed, and many injured.

— The s.s. *Mauretania* arrived home after a "record" double journey between England and New York, accomplished in 12 days, 4 hours, 39 minutes.

— The General Election was completed, the result being a majority of 126 for the Ministerialists, or two more than in the previous Parliament. (See p. 363.)

27. A room in Gold Street, Stepney, which had been occupied by Gardstein, the Houndsditch murderer, was traced by the police, and found to contain a large quantity of chemicals and materials used in the manufacture of explosives, as well as a powerful magazine pistol and hundreds of cartridges.

— The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in England from South Africa. (See p. 2.)

January.

1. At eight in the morning the body of Léon Bérion, a Russian, resident in Stepney, was found on Clapham Common. He had received terrible injuries to the head from a heavy instrument, and had been stabbed three times in the region of the heart.

3. Two men, believed to be Fritz Svaars and "Peter the Painter," wanted for the Houndsditch murders, were found by the police to be in hiding at No. 11, Sidney Street, Mile End Road. Before daybreak all the other occupants were quietly got out, and the house was surrounded by armed police. At dawn the police attracted the attention of the two men, who were known to be powerfully armed, by throwing stones at the windows of their room. A fusillade from magazine pistols was then fired from the windows, and Sergeant Leeson was shot through the chest, but not fatally. He was with great difficulty carried over a wall

into safety by his comrades, and taken to hospital. The besieged men continued to fire, and at half-past nine, in response to a request from the police, a detachment of Scots Guards were sent to the scene from the Tower. From the corners of Sidney Street, from windows opposite, and from the other points of vantage the police and soldiers fired into the windows of the besieged house, the men within from time to time returning the fire. Shortly after midday smoke was seen issuing from the top windows, and in a little while the house was on fire from top to bottom. As soon as it was clear that no danger was to be feared from the men within, the firemen, who were already in waiting, extinguished the flames, and the police entered the ruins. The charred bodies of two men were discovered. One, afterwards identified as Fritz Svaars, had been burnt to death, while the other had been killed by a rifle-shot. Evidence at the inquest proved that the second man was not "Peter the Painter," but one Josef (surname unknown), who, with Fritz and Gardstein, had been directly engaged in the Houndsditch crime. While searching the ruins Superintendent Canning, of the London Fire Brigade, received injuries from a fall of debris, from which he died some months later. Mr. Winston Churchill was present at the siege, but subsequently denied having interfered with the discretion of those in charge of the operations.

6. At the inquest on Beron, the victim of the Clapham Common murder, Dr. Freyberger deposed that there was an S shaped cut on each cheek. It was at first supposed that this was the mark of a secret society, and that the crime was an act of vengeance upon a supposed Anarchist spy, probably connected with the Houndsditch outrage. Two days later Stinie Morrison, a Russian Jew, whose real name was stated to be Alexander Petropavloff, was arrested in Whitechapel and charged with the murder.

— David Davies, "the old shepherd of Dartmoor," was released from prison at the order of the Home Secretary. He was undergoing a sentence of three years' penal servitude and seven years' detention as an habitual criminal on conviction of having broken open a church collecting-box and stolen two shillings. He had all his life been addicted to pilfering and housebreaking, but never to acts of violence. At Dartmoor prison he was employed as shepherd, and was stated to be "as quiet, docile, and harmless a person as could be conceived." In Oct. 1910 Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George visited the prison, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer subsequently, in a speech, reflected severely on the sentence which had been passed. The case gave rise to much controversy, Sir Alfred Wills (formerly Mr. Justice Wills) and others contending that the release was an error of judgment, and that the case was one for which preventive detention was the only course. Davies was provided with a situation in Denbighshire, but disappeared two days later. (See April 3rd.)

13. Sir J. Bethell, M.P. for Romford, was awarded £600 damages against Mr. A. W. Smith for having, during the election, circulated a libel to the effect that the plaintiff, while posing as a temperance advocate, owned land on which a number of public-houses stood.

16. Mrs. Horace West obtained a verdict for

£1,250 damages from her father-in-law, Sir Algernon West, for libel. Mrs. West had been separated from her husband in consequence, as she alleged, of his misconduct; and she accused the defendant of having represented to the Lord Chamberlain, Mrs. Asquith, and others that the fault was hers, the separation being necessitated by her extravagance, with the result that she no longer received invitations to Court, and lost much hospitality. Earl Spencer, when in the witness-box, declined on public grounds to state whether the defendant had made any representations to him as Lord Chamberlain.

19. Mr. Percy Simmons, the defeated Unionist candidate for St. George's-in-the-East, was awarded £5,000 damages in an action for libel against *Liberal Opinion*, which stated, among other things, that the plaintiff, as a member of the London County Council, had voted against the feeding of children. Mr. Simmons had already obtained £5,000 from the *Daily Chronicle* in respect of similar statements.

23. A train for Cardiff, with 200 passengers, was wrecked on the Taff Vale Railway, near Pontypridd Junction, by coming into collision with a stationary mineral train on the same metals. Eleven persons, including three delegates to the South Wales Miners' Federation, were killed.

30. The Duke of Connaught visited the Guildhall, and was presented with an address of congratulation on the success of his South African mission.

February.

3. Edward F. Mylius was convicted before the Lord Chief Justice of having published a criminal libel concerning the King, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The libel, which appeared in a republican leaflet called "The Liberator," printed in Paris, was to the effect that in 1890, while in the island of Malta, his Majesty, then Prince George of Wales, had entered into wedlock with a daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, and that he had afterwards abandoned her in order to marry the present Queen. An application by the prisoner that the King should be called as a witness on his behalf was refused, and he declined to proceed further with his defence. After sentence had been passed the Attorney-General read the following from a document under his Majesty's hand: "I am authorised by his Majesty to state publicly that he was never married except to the Queen, and that he never went through any ceremony of marriage except with the Queen. And further, that his Majesty would have attended to give evidence to this effect had he not received advice from the Law Officers of the Crown that it would be unconstitutional for him to do so."

— Mr. Justice Phillimore gave judgment in accordance with the verdict in a case in which Mr. K. Edmundson, formerly a sergeant-major in the Imperial Yeomanry, sued Mr. L. S. Amery, editor of the "Times History of the War in South Africa," for damages for libel. The alleged libel appeared in the Wolverhampton *Express and Star*, and accused the plaintiff of cowardice during the South African War. The jury, after a deliberation of more than two hours and a half, found for the defendant.

4. Mr. Charles Hutchinson, of Dalkeith,

entertained sixteen friends to supper, and, after drinking coffee, which was afterwards proved to have been poisoned, several of them became seriously ill. Mr. Hutchinson died early next morning, and one of his guests a few hours later. Mr. John Hutchinson, a son of the host, was one of the party, but was not affected; and a warrant was issued for his arrest in the following week, he having in the meantime disappeared.

6. The new Parliament was opened in State by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen. The four self-governing Dominions were for the first time represented by their High Commissioners.

7. Mr. Justice Grantham, at the opening of the Liverpool Assizes, made a long statement defending himself against attacks which he alleged had been made against him in the House of Commons by Mr. Swift McNeill and others, impugning his impartiality as one of the judges who tried the Yarmouth election petition. The Prime Minister, questioned in the House of Commons on the following day, strongly condemned the conduct of the judge in reflecting upon the proceedings of the House, and said the Government would consider the best way of dealing with what was, happily, a unique situation.

19. John Hutchinson, who was "wanted" on a charge of poisoning his father and a guest at Dalkeith on the 4th, was tracked to Guernsey by the police; but, immediately on his arrest, he committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

22. Judgment was given at the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Waratah*, which left Durban in July 1909, and was never heard of again. The Court found that she was lost in a violent storm on July 28th in that year, and that she was seaworthy and in good condition as regards structure. Absence of information as to the ship's behaviour on her maiden voyage, however, almost compelled the Court to draw a conclusion unfavourable to her behaviour then.

— First reading of the Parliament Bill carried in the House of Commons. (See p. 364.)

23. Mr. Richard Hazleton, Independent Nationalist, who at the General Election defeated Mr. T. Healy, K.C., was unseated on petition. Charges of widespread intimidation and other illegal practices had been made by the petitioner. (See p. 363.)

March.

1. The Prime Minister, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, announced that, in the hope and belief that the unanimous verdict of censure which had been passed upon Mr. Justice Grantham's speech at Liverpool on the 7th might prevent the repetition of an occurrence so inconsistent with the judicial character and the best traditions of the Bench, the Government did not propose to invite Parliament to take the extreme step of addressing the Crown for the removal of the judge.

— It was notified by the Director of the National Gallery that the Marquis of Lansdowne, having been offered a large price for his picture "The Mill," by Rembrandt, had offered its refusal to the Trustees, and had promised a donation of £5,000 towards its purchase for the nation for £100,000. The picture was exhibited for some weeks at the National Gallery, and a public fund was opened for its purchase. Much controversy ensued both as

to the value of the picture and on the question of the desirability of allowing great works of art to leave the country. Ultimately only a small sum was subscribed, and it was announced that "The Mill" had been sold to Mr. P. A. B. Widener, of Pennsylvania, for £100,000. (See p. 490.)

3. Lord Crewe, who was suffering from overwork, sustained a fall at Claridge's Hotel, resulting in concussion of the brain. (See p. 145.)

2. Second reading of the Parliament Bill carried in the House of Commons. (See p. 364.)

6. Stinie Morrison, described as a baker, aged twenty-nine, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Justice Darling for the murder of Léon Beron, whose body was found on Clapham Common on New Year's morning. Many of the witnesses for the prosecution were aliens, with an imperfect knowledge of English, and some of them gave their evidence at the magisterial investigation in a very unsatisfactory way. The prisoner was, however, positively identified by a cabman who drove him and a man resembling Beron from Sidney Street, Stepney, to Lavender Hill Gardens, Clapham, between two and three o'clock on the morning of Jan. 1st; another cabman swore to having driven a man closely resembling the prisoner from Clapham Common to Kennington Park between three and half-past, and a taxi-cab driver deposed that he took up the prisoner and another man near Kennington Park a few minutes later and drove them to Finsbury Park. Mr. Abinger, who defended, called Morrison himself and other witnesses to prove an alibi; and it was suggested, especially in view of the "S" marks cut on the face of the murdered man, that the crime might have been committed in revenge by Anarchists connected with the Houndsditch murders.

15. Stinie Morrison was found guilty of murder. He protested his innocence, and, after the closing formula of the death-sentence, "May God have mercy on your soul," exclaimed, "I decline such mercy. I do not believe there is a God in heaven." The case was subsequently taken to the Court of Criminal Appeal, which upheld the verdict.

20. The Court of Appeal reversed the verdict and judgment in the case of the "G.B." Stud Company v. Benn. (See Dec. 1st.)

25. It was announced that the King had appointed Lord Escher and the First Commissioner of Works to act as Trustees of a projected London Museum, and had placed the State Apartments at Kensington Palace at their disposal. An anonymous donor gave a sum sufficient to lay the foundations of a museum on the lines of the Musée Carnavalet in Paris. (See p. 491.)

27. The General Committee of the King Edward Memorial adopted a scheme submitted by the Executive Committee for the erection of a statue by Mr. B. McKennal, A.R.A., in St. James's Park, opposite Marlborough House, and the construction of a new bridge over the lake, with paved terraces, balustrades, vases, and stone seats. The scheme aroused much public opposition, on the ground that it would destroy the natural beauties of the park. (See p. 490.)

— Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury heard the case of Baron de Forest against

Henry Marcus Milner, comptroller to Lord Derby, an action for slander. Sir Edward Clarke, in opening the plaintiff's case, said in January last the plaintiff's wife, who was a sister of Lord Gerard, eloped with a young man named Ashton. The plaintiff, who had lived with his wife for some years on terms of "apparently complete and unbroken happiness," was overwhelmed with grief; but he had nevertheless been accused of having used his wife so brutally as practically to make it impossible for her to continue matrimonial residence with him. Lord Derby and two other witnesses were called, but their evidence failed to prove publication of the alleged slander, and Sir E. Clarke confessed himself unable to carry the case further. Judgment was entered for the defendant, and a similar case which had been commenced against Lady Gerard, the mother of the Baroness de Forest, was not proceeded with.

— Two children were crushed to death and fifteen were injured during a panic which followed a cry of "Fire" at the Middlesbrough Hippodrome Picture Palace.

28. A great meeting was held at the Albert Hall to commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the Authorised Version of the Bible. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister, and the American Ambassador were the principal speakers.

29. The Prince of Wales performed his first public ceremony by restoring to the Mayor and Corporation of Dartmouth a silver oar which they held formerly as a symbol of rights associated with the Bailiwick of the Water of Dartmouth.

31. The hearing of the Cheltenham Election Petition resulted in the unseating of Mr. Mathias, the Liberal Member. (See p. 363.)

April.

1. The decennial census was taken. A few militant suffragists attempted to render the returns unreliable by spending the night in furniture-vans and other hiding-places, or in the streets; but the number who succeeded in evading the police was negligible.

3. The "Dartmoor Shepherd" was arrested at Llanymynech on a charge of stealing four bottles of whisky from Moreton Hall, Shropshire. (See Jan. 6th and July 5th).

— Between Royal Oak and Westbourne Park Stations, on the Great Western Railway, a ballast-train, while being shunted on an adjacent line, fouled the main line and ran into a passenger train. One passenger was killed and one injured.

4. The Executive Committee of the King Edward Memorial, in view of the opposition raised, abandoned the scheme for the erection of a memorial in St. James's Park. (See March 27th).

6. The House of Lords unanimously dismissed the appeal of the Board of Education in the Swansea School case. The question involved was as to whether a local education authority had a right to pay smaller salaries to a non-provided than to a provided school. The Swansea authority had adopted this course, and had been upheld by the Board of Education; but the Court of Appeal decided that the Board had in so doing acted illegally, and the House of Lords confirmed this judgment.

— The Queen visited the Royal Borough

of Kensington, in which she was born, and received a loyal address.

— The sentence of death passed on Stinie Morrison, the Clapham Park murderer, was commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

8. Mr. Justice Lush heard a case brought by Mr. Churchill against Mr. T. B. Spencer, a Unionist speaker, for slander. Mr. Spencer had stated, in an election speech in Devonshire, that during the South African War Mr. Churchill "ran away and broke his parole." The defendant apologised, and expressed his appreciation of the generosity of the plaintiff, who did not press for damages.

11. An extraordinary scene occurred after the conclusion of the hearing of the Exeter Election Petition. At the election in December Mr. St. Maur, the Liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 4 over Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., who had previously held the seat for the Unionists. As a result of the petition, which was heard by Justices Ridley and Channell, Mr. Duke was declared elected. The decision largely turned on the question whether a number of votes which had been cast for Mr. St. Maur were valid. The Judges were in some measure divided in opinion, and the view of Mr. Justice Ridley, who held them to be invalid, prevailed, he being the senior Judge. After judgment had been given Mr. St. Maur, who was returning to London, addressed a crowd from the window of a corridor train in Exeter station, and said, "When you have been able to clear the country of unjust judges, then we shall meet again." Mr. Justice Ridley, who was in an adjoining compartment, and who had already been subjected to a hostile demonstration, stepped out, tapped Mr. St. Maur on the shoulder and protested. According to Mr. St. Maur's account of the incident, the Judge attempted to drag him away from the window.

15. The Portuguese liner *Lusitania*, bound from Delagoa Bay to Lisbon, with 700 passengers on board, struck on Bellow's Rock, near Capetown, and sank. Only three lives were lost.

— Nearly all the taxi-cab drivers in London took their cabs home on the occasion of a meeting to protest against the declared intention of the employers to make an additional charge for petrol or to increase fares. The employers eventually suspended action pending the decision of a Departmental Committee, which was considering the subject, and a strike was averted.

22. The Pacific mail steamer *Asia* went ashore on the Finga Rocks in the China Sea during a dense fog. Shortly afterwards a fleet of Chinese junks, carrying some 500 marauders, swarmed around the wreck and attempted to board her. They were beaten off by the officers, several shots being fired, and the crew then endeavoured to leave in boats. One boat, in charge of an engineer named Cozens, was pursued by a junk, and Cozens after shooting down several pirates, was overpowered, taken back to the wreck, and lashed to the deck till morning. He succeeded in escaping.

25. First public sitting of the Imperial Conference. (See p. 179.)

— Mr. Alfred William Carpenter, formerly managing director of the Charing Cross Bank, which failed in Oct. 1910, the deficiency being upward of a million and a half, appeared

at Bow Street on a charge of fraud. Mr. Bodkin, in his opening statement, said that Carpenter started in business in 1870 as a money-lender with less than £800 of borrowed capital, and in 1886 adopted the title of "The Charing Cross Bank." Carpenter was admitted to bail.

28. At a great meeting of citizens of London, held in the Guildhall, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour appeared together on the platform and delivered notable speeches in favour of President Taft's proposal for a general Treaty of Arbitration between the United States and the British Empire. (See p. 226.)

May.

1. Four prisoners charged with complicity in the murder of three policemen in Houndsditch on Dec. 16th, appeared before Mr. Justice Grantham at the Central Criminal Court. Zurka Dubof, painter, and Jacob Peters, printer, were indicted for murder, and were further charged, together with a woman named Nina Vassilleva, with having feloniously harboured and assisted George Gardstein, knowing him to have committed the murders. John Rosen, hairdresser, and the other three prisoners were charged with having conspired with Gardstein to break into Mr. Harris's jewellery shop and commit a robbery. Early in the hearing Mr. Bodkin, who prosecuted, accepted a suggestion of the Judge that the murder charges should be dropped; and subsequently the charges of harbouring were also withdrawn. His Lordship informed the jury that, having gone through the evidence, he was strongly of opinion that the three actual murderers were Gardstein, Svaars, and "Josef," who had all met their doom. In his view there was no evidence that the man called "Peter the Painter," whom the police had failed to arrest, was one of the murderers.

4. The Lebaudy airship purchased and presented to the British Army by means of a fund raised by the proprietors of the *Morning Post*, was totally wrecked on Farnborough Common after a short trial flight. (See p. 463.)

— National Insurance Bill introduced by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons. (See pp. 364, 365, 366, and 371.)

6. An aeroplane race from Brooklands to Brighton was won by Mr. Gustav Hamel, who completed the journey in 57 min. 10 sec.

7. A year having passed since the death of King Edward VII., the Court went out of mourning.

8. Lord Lansdowne introduced his House of Lords Reconstitution Bill. (See p. 364.)

9. Flames burst out on the stage of the Empire Theatre, Edinburgh, while "The Great Lafayette" was giving before a crowded house a performance of an illusion called "The Lion's Bride." The safety curtain was lowered, and, there being ample exits, the whole audience got safely out in about three minutes. The stage, however, which was filled with combustible materials used in the illusion, was so rapidly enveloped in flames that many of the performers were unable to escape. Eight bodies, including that of Lafayette himself, were found among the ruins. A mare, an African lion, and a dog belonging to Lafayette were also burnt, and it was believed that Lafayette lost his life in consequence of an effort to save the mare and the dog.

12. The King and Queen drove to the Crystal Palace to open the Festival of Empire. The occasion was regarded as the beginning of the Coronation festivities. Holidays were given to the school children in the boroughs through which their Majesties passed, and loyal addresses were presented; a musical festival in which 4,500 performers took part followed the formal ceremony; and the royal party, after making a tour of the exhibition, witnessed a parade of the 10,000 performers in costume who were a little later in the season to take part daily in the Pageant of London.

— End of the Houndsditch trials. The three male prisoners were acquitted, and the woman Vassilleva was convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to two years' imprisonment without hard labour.

— The German Emperor and Empress, with Princess Victoria Louise, arrived in England on a visit to the King and Queen.

16. The Queen Victoria Memorial in St. James's Park was unveiled by the King in the presence of the Queen, the German Emperor and Empress, many members of the Royal Family, and an immense concourse of people. An address was presented to his Majesty by Lord Esher, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and at the close of the ceremony the King conferred the honour of knighthood upon the sculptor, Mr. Thomas Brock, R. A.

15. Third reading of the Veto Bill carried in the House of Commons. (See p. 364.)

17. In honour of the German Emperor and Empress, a command performance of "Money" was given at Drury Lane by a "star" company of actors and actresses, including Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Alexandra Carlisle, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Sir John Hare, Sir Herbert Tree, and Sir Charles Wyndham. (See p. 496.)

22. The Court gave judgment in the East Cork Election Petition, unseating Capt. Donelan, the chief Nationalist Whip, on the ground of illegal practices by his agents. (See p. 363.)

23. The Imperial Conference was opened. (See p. 179.)

24. Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., and Lord Winter-ton gave a fancy dress ball at Claridge's Hotel at which many members of both parties in both Houses of Parliament were present, including the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. One guest came in a peer's robes bearing the number "499," in allusion to the suggested creation of 500 peers by the Government to ensure the passing of the Veto Bill. The incident gave rise to much comment.

29. Second reading of the Parliament Bill carried in the House of Lords. Second reading of the National Insurance Bill carried in the Commons. (See pp. 364, 365.)

— Lieut. Cecil Aylmer Cameron, R.F.A., and his wife Ruby were charged in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, with fraudulently attempting to obtain £6,500 insurance on a pearl necklace insured at Lloyd's. On Feb. 8th the male prisoner informed the police that his wife had been robbed of the necklace while looking in a shop window. It was alleged, however, by the prosecution that the necklace insured had been obtained by Mrs. Cameron on approbation from a firm of jewellers in Regent Street and afterwards returned, and that the story of the robbery was untrue. The trial lasted till June 3rd, when both prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

31. A violent thunderstorm occurred in London while the crowds were returning from the Derby at Epsom, which had been attended by the King and Queen. Five persons were killed and many injured by the lightning.

— The White Star liner *Titanic*, sister ship to the *Olympic*, these two being the largest vessels afloat, was successfully launched from Messrs. Harland and Wolff's yard at Belfast. (See p. 345.)

June.

1. Justices Ridley and Buckley gave judgment upon the Central Hull election petition, unseating Sir W. Seymour King. After leaving the court the Judges were hooted by a large crowd and lumps of coal were thrown at them. (See p. 363.)

7. The Marys' Coronation gift to the Queen, subscribed for by ladies bearing that Christian name, was presented to her Majesty by a deputation with Lady Mary Trefusis at its head. The sum subscribed was £13,700.

8. The first performance of the Pageant of London took place at the Festival of Empire, Crystal Palace, Prince Arthur of Connaught attending.

— The Birkbeck Bank suspended business, an official statement being issued to the effect that, owing to the depreciation of securities, including gilt-edged securities, the directors did not feel justified in continuing the business without reconstruction. They estimated that the excess of liabilities over assets would not exceed £375,000. With the assistance of the Bank of England arrangements were made for the immediate payment of ten shillings in the pound to all creditors and depositors.

14. The City Corporations Bill sanctioning the construction of the new St. Paul's Bridge was recommitted in the House of Commons, the scheme having aroused much opposition on æsthetic grounds. The objectors generally advocated the adoption of a more expensive scheme for a bridge of which the northern end would be immediately opposite the south entrance of the cathedral. (See p. 464.)

— A concerted signal for a general strike of seamen for higher wages and the establishment of a Conciliation Board was given simultaneously in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Glasgow, and elsewhere. The strike assumed serious proportions during the ensuing weeks, the dockers in many places joining the seamen. Riots and collisions with the police occurred at Hull, Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, and Glasgow. Some sailings of ships chartered for the Naval Review of June 24th had to be cancelled; and at Liverpool many Atlantic liners were delayed for several days owing to desertion of crews and shore-workers. Settlements were ultimately arrived at separately in different ports.

10. The Prince of Wales was invested with the insignia of the Garter by the King at Windsor. The ceremony, which was carried out with all its ancient features, was of a private character, few besides Knights of the Garter being present.

18. Grave rioting occurred at Cardiff in connection with the seamen's strike. A warehouse belonging to the Liverpool and Dublin Steamship Company was set on fire, and damaged to the extent of £12,000.

20. Justices Ridley and Bucknill gave judgment upon the North-west Ham Election Petition, unseating Mr. C. F. G. Masterman,

Under-Secretary, Home Office, on the ground of corrupt practices on the part of his agent, Mr. Davies. Mr. Masterman was personally exonerated from blame. (See p. 363.)

21. Their Majesties attended a great ball at the Albert Hall, at which all the dancers appeared as characters in Shakespeare's plays.

22. On this day King George V. and Queen Mary were crowned in Westminster Abbey. The processions from Buckingham Palace passed in three sections, each brilliant with State pomp and military escort. The first line of carriages contained the royal personages from the Continent, distinguished official representatives from other parts of the world, and royal guests. At an interval of half an hour the State landaus of the Royal Family of England followed, and at half-past ten appeared the mounted Commissioner of Police heralding a detachment of Horse Guards, King's Barge-master and watermen. State coaches bearing the great officers of the household were followed by a gorgeous array of aides-de-camp officers from every branch of the military and naval services. After the military were the King's Marshalman, Yeomen of the Guard, Equerries, the King's Hon. Indian Aides-de-camp, and an escort of Colonial and Indian cavalry preceding the State Coach in which sat the King and Queen proceeding to the Abbey amid the vociferous plaudits of miles of loyal subjects. In Westminster Abbey tiers upon tiers of seats had been erected, and it was estimated that the Coronation ceremony was witnessed by 8,000 persons. The royal procession entered the West Door at eleven o'clock. The Standards of South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and India were borne respectively by Lords Selborne, Plunket, Northcote, Aberdeen, and Curzon; those of Wales, Ireland, Scotland and England followed, and the Standard of Union was borne by the Duke of Wellington, and the Royal Standard by Lord Lansdowne. The Queen, with Regalia and train-bearers, and attended by the Mistress of the Robes, entered during the Anthem and chanting of "Vivat Vivat! Regina Maria!" by the Westminster scholars. The King, in like manner, advanced up the Nave in crimson robe of State, Collar of the Garter, Cap of Maintenance, and attended by great officers of State to the Chair of Estate. By the royal wish there was here a departure from precedent. His Majesty now leaving the Chair of Estate came forth and stood in front of the sacristy to be presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury for recognition by the people. His Majesty was, according to immemorial usage, acclaimed King of the Realm; the Regalia was laid upon the altar, and he knelt bareheaded, while the service proceeded. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York, and the sacred rites of Coronation followed. King George was crowned and enthroned, and the ceremony of homage was performed. With beating of drums and sounding of trumpets the acts of homage were ratified by shouts of "God save King George! Long Live King George! May the King live forever!"

The Queen was next anointed and crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the return to Buckingham Palace at three o'clock the King and Queen appeared at a balcony to acknowledge the plaudits of the multitude.

23. The King and Queen made a Royal Progress through the most densely populated thoroughfares of the metropolis. The Royal

Escort from Buckingham Palace consisted of Horse Guards, Indian and Colonial contingents, and the 10th Lancers, the guards of honour being from the Navy and Brigade of Guards. A procession of Colonial troops marched past the palace, Dominion and New Zealand Cavalry escorting the carriages of the Colonial premiers. The Indian procession was most splendid in colour and picturesque effect, and in it rode the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Patiala, and the Begum of Bhopal. The King and Queen rode in an open landau, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum riding with drawn sword at his Majesty's right hand. The route was by Piccadilly and Pall Mall. At Waterloo Place loyal addresses were presented by municipal bodies. A County Council address was presented in Trafalgar Square, and another in the Strand from the Metropolitan boroughs north of the Thames. At Temple Bar the City officially welcomed their Majesties, and the Lord Mayor presented to the King the Great Pearl Sword of the City, which his Majesty returned. The great bells of St. Paul's boomed out a greeting as the processions moved towards the Mansion House, by way of Cannon Street and Queen Victoria Street. London Bridge was crossed on the way to the Borough, where an address was presented from the South London Borough Councils. The return to Buckingham Palace was by Westminster Bridge Road, Parliament Street, Whitehall, and the Mall.

24. In glorious weather the Coronation celebrations culminated in a great naval review at Spithead. Assembled in the anchorage were more than 150 warships of the Home and Atlantic Fleets, under the command of Admiral Sir Arthur Moore and fifteen other flag officers, as well as many vessels sent by foreign Powers. They were arranged in seven columns, each nearly five miles long. At half-past two a Royal Salute was fired, and the Royal Procession started from Portsmouth on its progress through the lines. It was headed by four torpedo boats, which were followed by the Trinity House yacht, behind which came the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert* with the King and Queen on the bridge, his Majesty being attended by Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson, V.-C., First Sea Lord. In the evening their Majesties, from the Semaphore Tower in Portsmouth Dockyard, witnessed an illumination of the fleet. (See p. 194.)

26. The King held, in the Great Park at Windsor, a review of the Officers' Training Corps, in which 17,000 University undergraduates and public school boys took part. In the evening their Majesties attended a gala performance at the Covent Garden Opera House.

27. Over six thousand guests attended a garden party given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

— A gala performance, attended by the King and Queen and their foreign and Colonial guests, was given at His Majesty's Theatre. (See p. 496.)

29. The King and Queen went in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral and attended a Thanksgiving Service, and were afterwards entertained by the City Corporation in the Guildhall. The return journey was made by way of the City Road, the Angel, Islington, and Theobald's Road amid continuous demonstrations of loyalty.

30. Nearly a hundred thousand London school children were entertained by their Majesties at a great Coronation fête at the Crystal Palace. The King and Queen were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and Prince George.

— The Centenary of the birth of Thackeray was celebrated by the opening of an exhibition of Thackerayana at the Charterhouse, London, and the delivery of a eulogy by Lord Rosebery.

— A special jury in the Lord Chief Justice's Court awarded £50,000 as damages to Mrs. Frances Curtis in a suit against Mr. H. Bottomley, M.P., for fraudulent misrepresentations made to her late husband in connection with certain share transactions. Notice of appeal was given. In the case of Carter v. Bottomley and Hooley, which had reference to shares alleged to have been issued in duplicate, Mr. Bottomley consented to judgment against him for £17,250.

July.

5. At Shrewsbury Assizes the "Dartmoor Shepherd" was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for breaking and entering Moreton Hall, Weston Rhyn, and stealing whisky. Mr. Justice Lawrance said the prisoner had served 47 years' penal servitude, and would now have to serve an unexpired term.

8. The King and Queen arrived in Dublin on their Coronation visit to Ireland, and had a magnificent reception. During their stay their Majesties visited Trinity College and Maynooth College, attended a service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, held a review in Phoenix Park, and opened a Memorial Dispensary.

10. The Manchester shipping strike came to an end, the shipowners having made considerable concessions as regards wages and agreed to meet the men's representatives on disputes arising.

12. Their Majesties left Dublin and arrived at Holyhead.

— Arthur Newton, solicitor, had his licence suspended for twelve months by three Judges sitting in the King's Bench Division, for having in Nov. 1910, while acting as legal adviser to Crippen the murderer, aided and abetted Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., editor of *John Bull*, in disseminating false information in the form of a letter purporting to have been written by Dr. Crippen, then a convicted murderer, in prison. "The whole circumstances of the case," Mr. Justice Darling remarked, "are, to my mind, absolutely inconsistent with decent conduct on the part of those who took part in these proceedings. One of them happens to be a solicitor, and he must be punished. The others are not within the jurisdiction of this Court; though, to my mind, they deserve to be punished too."

13. In the square of the ancient Castle of Carnarvon, with stately ceremonial, the Prince of Wales was invested by the King, in the presence of the Queen, the great Welsh nobles, and thousands of spectators, with the robes and insignia of his Principality and the Earldom of Chester. The Prince, who on his arrival wore the uniform of a midshipman, to which naval rank he had been gazetted on Coronation Day, was escorted to the scene by a magnificent procession, of heraldic officers, the Arch-Druid, Druids, and officers of Gorsedd. Mr. Lloyd George, as Constable of the Castle, presented a massive key to the King, and his

Majesty invested the young Prince, now clad in a purple velvet surcoat, white breeches and stockings, with the symbols of his rank—purple and ermine mantle, sword, coronet, ring, and verge. At the close of the investiture the Prince repeated the homage which he had rendered at the Coronation, swearing to be his father's "liege man of life and limb and of earthly worship." The ceremony reached its climax with the presentation of the newly made Prince to the populace amid tumultuous enthusiasm.

— The Glasgow shipping strike ended, the owners making concessions as to wages, but refusing to recognise the men's union.

14. Their Majesties visited Bangor, where the King opened the new buildings of the University College of North Wales.

15. At Aberystwith the King laid the foundation-stone of the new National Library of Wales.

17. The King and Queen arrived in Edinburgh, and made a State Progress to Holyrood Castle. The events of their Majesties' stay included an inspection of the Royal Company of Archers, a state visit to Edinburgh Castle, the dedication of the Chapel of the Order of the Thistle in St. Giles's Cathedral and an investiture of knights, the laying of the memorial stones of Usher Hall, and the holding of a Court at Holyrood Palace.

20. The Parliament Bill, with amendments, passed its third reading in the Lords. (See p. 365.)

21. Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne received a letter from the Prime Minister announcing that the King had assented to the creation of new peers to pass the Parliament Bill. (See p. 365.)

23. The Prime Minister was shouted down in the House of Commons. (See p. 365.)

24. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour advised the peers to allow the Parliament Bill, as amended by the Commons, to pass. (See p. 365.)

25. Lord Halsbury was entertained at a dinner by the "No-survender" section of the Unionist Party. (See p. 365.)

— Mr. E. T. Hooley surrendered to a writ of attachment for contempt of Court in connection with bankruptcy proceedings against him, and was incarcerated at Brixton.

28. An express train from Llandudno to Birmingham ran into an empty stock train at Crewe. Thirty passengers received slight injuries.

29 Mr. Masterman, Under-Secretary, Home Office, who had been unseated for North-west Ham, was returned to Parliament at a by-election in South-west Bethnal Green. (See p. 107.)

— Mr. M. Archer-Shee announced that the Admiralty had paid £7,120 for costs and compensation for the dismissal of his son, aged 13, from the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in Oct. 1908, on charges of which he was subsequently declared innocent by the Solicitor-General.

31. The Court of Appeal, by a majority of two to one, dismissed the appeal of the defendant in the case of *Curtis v. Bottomley*. (See June 30th.)

— In a letter to the *Times* the Duke of Portland, the Archbishop of Westminster, and others urged the provision of a park for the East End on the site of Shadwell Fish-market, as a memorial to King Edward VII.

August.

5. Sir Albert Rolit, mediating in a serious strike at the London Docks, gave his decision in favour of the men; who, however, refused to return to work until the claims of other unions concerned had been satisfied.

7. Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, moved a vote of censure on the Government for their action in regard to the Parliament Bill, and it was defeated. (See p. 366.)

8 A similar vote of censure was carried in the House of Lords. The Commons simultaneously disposed of the Lords' amendments to the Bill. (See p. 366.)

9 The hottest day in London since scientific records began to be kept, the thermometer registering 97.1 degrees at Greenwich.

— The London Carmen's Trade Union, in conjunction with the National Transport Workers' Federation, declared a general strike of the London carrying trade. The difficulty of obtaining transport for perishable goods became so great that London appeared to be threatened with a food famine. Daily conferences were held between employers and men at the Board of Trade, Mr. (afterwards Sir) G. R. Askwith acting as mediator, and one by one the several disputes were adjusted. None of the men would resume work, however, until all sections had been satisfied.

— A fire broke out in the upper floors of the Carlton Hotel, Pall Mall, and Mr. Finnin, an American actor, was burnt to death. The damage was estimated at £30,000.

— The British steamer *Fifeshire*, from Australia, went ashore near Cape Guardafui. The passengers and crew left in boats, and one boat containing 24 persons was lost.

10. The Parliament Bill, as amended by the Commons, was carried in the House of Lords. (See p. 366.)

— Payment of members was carried in the House of Commons. (See pp. 67 and 366.)

11. At midnight the strike of London transport workers was declared to be at an end, and the Strike Committee issued a statement congratulating the men on their signal victory.

12. The Liverpool dockers having failed to carry out the terms agreed upon for a settlement of their strike, the local shipowners announced a lock-out of 25,000 men. Two days later the Transport Workers' Federation retaliated by calling out 75,000 workers.

13 Two hundred people, of whom 20 were policemen, were injured in strike riots in Liverpool. The riots continued at intervals during the next three days, and were only quelled by the help of the military.

14. The Radium Institute, established and equipped by the generosity of Lord Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel, was opened in Riding-house Street. (See p. 482.)

15. One man was killed and another fatally injured and two more were seriously wounded during the Liverpool riots, while the troops were repelling an attack on five prison-vans.

— At a joint congress of representatives of railwaymen's organisations in Liverpool a general railway strike was declared, to take effect in 24 hours unless in the meantime the Companies agreed to meet representatives of the men's unions and negotiate the settlement of matters in dispute.

18. The National Railway strike began. Great dislocation in the traffic was caused in the north and west of England, but in London

the Companies were able to maintain a fair service of trains

19. An attack was made by rioters in the afternoon on a train at Llanelly, and the soldiers were compelled to fire upon the mob. Two men were killed and several injured. At night the riots were renewed. The mob set fire to some good-sheds and trucks, one of which contained gunpowder and other explosives; and an explosion occurred, killing four persons and injuring several others, of whom one afterwards died.

— As a result of conferences at the Board of Trade in which the Prime Minister and Mr. Buxton took part, the railway strike was declared to be at an end, both sides having accepted an offer of the Government to appoint immediately a Royal Commission to investigate the working of the Railway Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme of 1907, and to report without loss of time as to what changes, if any, were desirable with a view to the prompt and satisfactory settlement of differences. (See p. 408.)

— Serious rioting occurred at Tredegar, Monmouthshire, and eighteen shops occupied by Jews were looted. Similar riots occurred during the next three days at several other places on the Welsh and Monmouthshire border. In nearly all cases the attacks were made upon Jewish houses.

23. The s.s. *Foam Queen* was seized by the Customs off Vickers' Jetty, Gravesend. A day or two later this seizure was followed by that of the s.s. *Arizona*, off Vicker's Wharf at Barrow. The vessels were laden with arms and ammunition, and it was supposed that they were prepared for an expedition to South America.

26. Ten persons, all members of the Consett Co-operative Choir, were killed in a motor char-à-banc accident near Medomsley, in the county of Durham. The brakes failed to act while the vehicle was descending a steep decline.

28. Phil Max Schulz, described as Ober-Lieutenant in the 13th Hussar Regiment of Germany, a resident of Frankfort, was charged at Plymouth Police Court with having, while living near Plymouth, endeavoured to incite Mr. H. S. Duff, a local solicitor, to commit an offence against the Official Secrets Act. Evidence was called to show that Schulz had approached Mr. Duff and Mr. G. C. Tarran, agent to a trading company, and asked them to supply him with information about the British Navy, stating that, if they were successful, they would be able to earn from £1,000 to £1,500 a year. The hearing was concluded next day, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

29. A verdict of "justifiable homicide" was returned at the inquest on the two men shot dead during the Llanelly riots on August 10th. Two days later a similar verdict was returned in respect of the two men killed at Liverpool on August 15th.

September.

2. One man was killed and seven persons were injured by the derailling and overturning of a London County Council tramcar at New Cross.

4. The Trade Union Congress was opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A resolution was proposed protesting against the policy of the Home Secretary in the "unwarrantable use of the military in the recent trade disputes";

but no division was taken upon it. A resolution in favour of establishing a citizen army officered entirely by selections from the rank and file was defeated by a large majority.

6. T. W. Burgess succeeded in swimming across the English Channel from the South Foreland to Cape Grisnez.

8. A "strike" of school children for more holidays, abolition of the cane, and payment of monitors took place at Liverpool. It was quickly suppressed, and the ringleader was caned. Similar strikes subsequently took place in London, Hull, Grimsby, Sheffield, and other places. The boys were soon brought to their senses.

9. An express "Royal Air Mail" from Hendon to Windsor was commenced under the sanction of the Postmaster-General, Mr. Gustav Hamel carrying the first aerial mail of the United Kingdom to Windsor Castle on a Bleriot monoplane. The journey was completed in ten minutes. (See p. 468.)

10. In Craithie Church his Majesty unveiled a Communion-table recently placed there in memory of his father.

11. On the second day of the Royal Air Mail an accident occurred to the third aeroplane which left Hendon, and the aviator, Charles Hubert, had both legs broken. The service was continued throughout the week, though a temporary stoppage occurred through Mr. Hamel refusing to make further flights until the payment of at least £500 to Mr. Hubert had been guaranteed by the Organising Committee. The request was acceded to. (See p. 468.)

12. Welcome rainfalls occurred in many parts of England after a drought which, with a few slight intermissions, had lasted for some three months.

15. About fifty members of the Eighty Club arrived in Dublin for a fortnight's tour in Ireland. They were fêted everywhere by the Nationalists and courteously received by the Unionists.

18. A general railway strike was declared in Ireland in consequence of two men at Kingsbridge Station having been dismissed for refusing to handle timber sent there by a merchant whose men were on strike. The strike was sanctioned by the Associated Society of Railway Servants, and there was talk of extending it to the rest of the United Kingdom. This course, however, was not adopted, and in Ireland the strike proved a failure, the railway companies having little difficulty in maintaining their full services.

19. While the White Star liner *Olympic*, bound for Cherbourg and New York, the largest vessel in service in the world, and H.M. Cruiser *Hawke* were steaming in the same direction in the Solent a collision occurred, and both vessels were much damaged, though happily there was no loss of life. The *Olympic's* passengers, including twenty millionaires, whose aggregate wealth is estimated at 500 million dollars, had to disembark and proceed to America by other vessels, the *Olympic* going to Belfast to be docked. The *Hawke's* stem was broken down to the water-line.

23. A great Anti-Home-Rule demonstration, at which Sir Edward Carson was the principal speaker, was held at Craigavon, near Belfast. He declared that under no circumstances would Ulster accept Home Rule, or acknowledge a Government which was not responsible to the Imperial Parliament. (See p. 384.)

24. The new naval airship, built for the Admiralty by Messrs. Vickers at Barrow-in-Furness, broke in the middle while being launched from her shed and became a wreck. Happily no loss of life or serious personal injury was suffered, though the gondola underneath the vessel was sunk and its occupants had to swim ashore. (See p. 469.)

25. A conference of delegates of the Ulster Unionist Council, the Unionist Clubs of Ireland, and the County Grand Orange Lodges passed a resolution solemnly pledging themselves not to acknowledge a Home Rule Government or obey its decrees. (See p. 384.)

— The famous mantel pieces of Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire, were removed by road to London, having become the property of an unknown purchaser after an attempt to raise a fund for their public purchase had failed. A report that the castle itself was to be demolished and re-erected in America aroused great indignation.

26. Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, grandson and heir of the famous statesmen, was returned to Parliament for the Kilmarnock Burghs at a by-election. (See p. 112.)

27. Mr. Justice Lush granted an injunction, at the instance of the Metropolitan Railway Company as freeholders of the Earl's Court Exhibition, restraining the Earl's Court Company from allowing a boxing match for the Championship of the World to take place on the following Monday at their Exhibition between the negro, Jack Johnson, and Bombardier Wells. Police-court proceedings, which had been commenced against the principals, were dropped on their giving an undertaking that the contest would not take place.

29. The new buildings of Oriel College, Oxford, erected by means of a bequest of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, were formally opened.

— Italy declared war against Turkey. (See p. 221.)

October.

1. A statue to the memory of Parnell was unveiled in Dublin by Mr. John Redmond.

2. Mrs. Weir, widow of the late manager of the Harecastle Collieries, her daughter Margaret, aged four, and a servant girl named Mary Hambleton, were found murdered in Mrs. Weir's house at Kids Grove, Staffordshire. A German named Karl Karmer was arrested a few days later and charged with the crime.

4. The Irish railway strike ended in a victory for the Companies, the men acknowledging defeat and accepting the masters' terms.

5. At Newcastle-on-Tyne a married woman, named Ingram, and her two little daughters were found dead with their throats cut. The husband, a harman, was arrested, and subsequently committed suicide in prison while awaiting trial.

6. The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess, left England to take up his appointment as Governor-General of Canada.

9. H.M.S. *King George V.*, the sixth and largest vessel of the "all big gun" type to be built at Portsmouth, was launched by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. (See p. 192.)

10. The formation of the Industrial Council for the Settlement of Labour Disputes was announced from the Board of Trade. (See p. 410.)

11. Beginning of an anti-dynastic rebellion in China. Hankow captured by the rebels. (See p. 246.)

12. At a Unionist meeting held in London it was resolved to form a club, called the Halsbury Club, "for the purpose of concentrating the energy and securing the co-operation of all their fellow-citizens who intend to restore a free Constitution to the United Kingdom." The Earl of Halsbury was elected President and the Earl of Selborne chairman of the committee. (See p. 367.)

16. Mrs. Elizabeth Coventry, wife of a captain in the army, was arrested and charged with causing the death of Charles Gilks, a labouring man, aged about fifty, whose body was found outside her house at Erdington with a wound on the chin and the neck broken. Mrs. Coventry subsequently stated that she had found the body of Gilks, whose daughter had once been employed by her as a servant, lying at the bottom of the stairs in her house, and that she had, "by a supernatural effort," dragged him out of the house and on to the footpath, leaving him there. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that Gilks had met his death from a fall following a blow, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show who struck the blow.

20. The Royal Commission appointed to investigate the working of the Railway Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme of 1907 (see Aug. 19th) issued their report. They recommended a number of amendments in the scheme, one of which provided for a partial "recognition" of the unions by the employers, the men being accorded the right to appoint as their secretary and advocate on a Conciliation Board "any suitable person, whether an employé of the company or not." (See p. 408.)

23. Mr. E. T. Hooley was charged at Clerkenwell Police Court with obtaining from George Leach Tweeddale a cheque for £2,000 by false pretences. It was alleged that the money was obtained as a deposit on the purchase for £6,000 of an estate called Thorney Hall, of which Mr. Hooley represented himself to be the owner, concealing the fact that there were charges on the estate.

— At a Mansion House meeting it was resolved to start a fund to acquire the Crystal Palace and its grounds for the public. Subscriptions amounting to £7,000 were announced.

24. Parliament reassembled after the recess, and the consideration of the National Insurance Bill in Committee was resumed.

26. The first meeting of the Industrial Council was held at the Board of Trade, and the first case, a dock dispute at Newport, was referred to their consideration.

27. In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Darling, a special jury awarded £350 damages to Mr. A. G. Peto, M.P. for East Wiltshire, for a libel alleged to have been published by Mr. Alfred Beesly, a retired solicitor and a local Liberal, during the General Election in December last. Towards the end of the contest a leaflet was issued in support of Mr. Peto in which Mr. Redmond was declared to have stated that "there is not an Irishman in America who would not rejoice to see a German army marching victoriously across England." It was admitted by the plaintiff that the leaflet had been issued under a misapprehension, and that Mr. Redmond had never made use of the language attributed to him; but it was contended that the defendant, in letters to a local newspaper denouncing the issue of the leaflet, had exceeded the limits of fair criticism.

28. The American boat express from London to Liverpool ran into a local train near Stafford, and three passengers were injured. A more serious accident was averted by the promptitude with which the brakes were applied.

29. Several wrecks occurred during a gale. A new dredger turned turtle off the coast of Scotland, and five men were drowned. The Glasgow steamer *Ravenhaugh* foundered south of Tyree Island, and the captain and nine others of the crew were drowned.

— Two new Roman Catholic ecclesiastical provinces were formed in England, the Bishops of Liverpool and Birmingham becoming Archbishops. (See p. 553.)

30. At Lancaster Assizes Edith Agnes Bingham, the daughter of the late court-keeper at Lancaster Castle, was acquitted on charges of murdering her brother James in August, her sister Margaret in July, and her father in the previous January, all by mixing weed-killer with their food. A necropsy having shown that James died from arsenic poisoning, the bodies of the sister and father had been exhumed. Mr. Justice Avory summed up strongly in the prisoner's favour, pointing out that there was no evidence which was inconsistent with the poison having been accidentally introduced into the food.

31. Some 700 London taxi-cab drivers struck work in resistance to a resolve of the proprietors to enforce their claim to 75 per cent. of the "extras" earned by the men over and above the amount registered on the taximeters for mileage run. Within two days about 6,000 ceased work, and London was left almost without taxi-cabs.

— After a lengthy trial in the Divorce Court Mr. George Sherwood Foster, an artist, obtained a decree *nisi* on the ground of his wife's misconduct with Mr. Thomas Beecham, composer. Countercharges had been made against Mr. Foster, but these were withdrawn, and the jury exonerated him.

November.

2. Robert Herbert Measures, aged 72, late managing director of Measures Brothers, Ltd., was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court by the Common Serjeant to seven months imprisonment in the second division for falsifying the Company's documents and notes with the object of inflating the value of the stock.

3. The jubilee of the establishment by Mr. Gladstone of the Post Office Savings Bank was celebrated at a *conversazione* given by the City Corporation at the Guildhall. The Postmaster-General announced the early issue to the public of money-boxes, or small safes, of which the keys would be kept at the post-office.

— Phil Max Schulz, the German spy, was sentenced at Exeter Assizes to 21 months' imprisonment in the second division for offences against the Official Secrets Act. (See Aug. 28th.)

4. After a four days' conference of the joint executives of the railway workers' unions it was announced that a ballot of all members would be taken to decide whether they would accept the scheme of the Royal Commission or at once for a full recognition of the unions, and in favour of a programme for all railway men, to be agreed upon by the joint executives. The ballot papers were made returnable by Dec. 5, a date which would enable a strike to be declared in time to affect the Christmas traffic on the railways. (See p. 409.)

6. Mr. Justice Neville gave judgment in the Chancery Division in the matter of the Birkbeck Bank liquidation, deciding that depositors and current account customers should be paid last. It was stated officially that, if there were no further litigation, these classes of creditors would shortly be paid about 4s. in the pound, bringing the payment up to 14s.

7. After a two-days' hearing, before Mr. Justice Grantham, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages, in a slander suit brought by Mrs. Atherton against her brother, Sir Aubrey Paul, and her sister-in-law, Lady Paul. It was alleged that Lady Paul had made statements reflecting on the plaintiff's character, and had said that Mrs. Atherton had been turned out of an hotel in Cairo.

— It was announced that Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire, had been purchased by Lord Curzon and presented to the nation.

8. Mr. Balfour resigned the leadership of the Unionist party. (See p. 367.)

9. Public announcement was made that the Earl of Plymouth had guaranteed the purchase of the Crystal Palace for the public, and had provided a deposit of £20,000 for this purpose.

— Mr. Asquith and Mr. Winston Churchill (now First Lord of the Admiralty) were the principal speakers at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall.

— The taxi-cab strike ended, a temporary arrangement having been arrived at between proprietors and drivers.

11. Amid demonstrations of loyal affection, the King and Queen left England for the Coronation Durbar in India.

13. Mr. Bonar Law was unanimously elected leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons.

— The Grand Jury at the Warwickshire Assizes threw out the bill against Mrs. Coventry, indicted for the wilful murder of Charles Gilks on October 16th.

— The new London Opera House, built for Mr. Hammerstein at a cost of about a quarter of a million, was opened with a performance of Nogué's opera, "Quo Vadis."

— An "artistic fantasy" called "The Dawn of Love" was produced at the London Palladium; but, an objection having been raised to the scant attire of the dancers, and on other grounds, it was withdrawn on the following day at the instance of the London County Council, and a modified version was substituted.

14. Mr. Justice Joyce, on an application in a debenture holder's action against the Thames Ironworks Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., appointed a receiver and manager to act at once. Mr. Smart, the receiver appointed, subsequently announced that work would be continued as usual, and expressed a confident anticipation of the reconstitution of the Company, which owns the only remaining great shipyard on the Thames.

— The Trade Disputes Reform League was formed, with the object of educating public opinion in reference to the dangerous powers of agitators under the Trades Disputes Act of 1906, and obtaining an amendment of that measure. Lord Claud Hamilton was appointed president.

16. The new Unionist leader addressed two great meetings at Leeds in connection with the annual conference of the National Conservative

Union, and announced that the change of leadership involved no change in the policy of the party.

— The centenary of John Bright was celebrated by a meeting at Rochdale, where Mr. Birrell was the principal speaker, and by a dinner of the Cobden Club in London.

— An order was issued by the Local Government Board making pulmonary consumption a notifiable disease.

— Earthquake shocks occurred over a wide area on the Continent, and much damage was done.

17. In the Court of Appeal the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Moulton and Farewell gave judgment declaring Form IV. and Form VIII., issued under the Finance Act of 1909-10, to be invalid. Form IV. required landowners to make returns embodying a separate valuation of each piece of land under separate occupation, and Form VIII. required every person who paid rent, and every person who as agent received rent, to supply the names of those to whom he paid rent or from whom he received it.

— It was announced that the Earl of Plymouth had purchased the Crystal Palace for £210,000, and would hold the property until

the nation had subscribed for its repurchase from him.

18. H.M.S. *Centurion*, the twenty-third "Dreadnought," was successfully launched at Devonport, the ceremony being performed by Mrs. Winston Churchill.

— Some 11,000 medical men, meeting in Manchester, resolved to decline to undertake duties under the National Insurance Bill if passed as it then stood. Similar resolutions were afterwards adopted at meetings in other parts of the country.

21. At a meeting of women suffragists held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, a resolution was passed refusing to allow the enfranchisement of women to depend on a mere amendment of the proposed "Manhood Suffrage" Bill. Hundreds of women then marched to Parliament Square, where an attempt to hold a meeting was frustrated by the police. The windows of many Government buildings, as well as a large number of shops, were broken, and 220 women and 3 men were arrested. The police-court proceedings occupied three days, and many of those accused of window breaking were committed for trial, fines or short terms of imprisonment being inflicted in other cases. (See p. 388.)

OBITUARY, 1911.

Abbey, Edward Austin, R.A. (Aug. 1), 59

Adler, the Very Rev. Hermann, C.V.O., D.C.L., Chief Rabbi of the United Jewish Congregation of the British Empire (July 18), 72

Ailesbury, Henry Augustus, 5th Marquis of, M.P. for Wilts, Chippenham Div., '86-92 (March 10), 63

Aird, Sir John, 1st Bart., the famous engineer and contractor; M.P. (U.) N. Paddington '87-1905; first Mayor of Paddington (Jan. 6), 77

Airedale, the Rt. Hon. James, 1st Baron, M.P. (L.) for Colne Valley '92-1907, and for six years President National Liberal Federation (March 16), 75

Alexander, the Most Rev. William, D.D., G.C.V.O., formerly Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland (Sept. 12), 87

Ancaster, the Rt. Hon. Gilbert Henry, 1st Earl of (Dec. 24, 1910) 80

Appleyard, Major-Gen. F. E., C.B., Crimean veteran (April 4), 91

Arabi Pasha, leader of the Egyptian rebellion of '82 (Sept. 20), 69

Ardwall, Lord (Andrew Jameson). Scottish judge (Nov. 21), 66

Armstrong, Thomas, C.B., Director for Art in the Department of Science and Art '81-98 (April 22), 78

Asbby, Sir James William Murray, K.C.B., R.N., Crimean veteran (Oct. 21), 89

Askwith, the Ven. William Henry, Archdeacon of Taunton (April 9), 67

Aumonier, James, R.I., landscape painter (Oct. 4), 79

Bacon, Francis Henry, Judge of the Bloomsbury and Whitechapel County Courts since '78 (June 10), 78

Bainbridge, Colonel Sir Edward, K.C.B., Chief Superintendent of Ordnance Factories 99-1903 (March 14), 69

Bainbridge, Emerson M., mining engineer, M.P. (L.) Lincolnshire, Gainsborough Div., '95-1900 (May 12), 65

Baines, Frederick Ebenezer, C.B., formerly Assistant Secretary, General Post Office (July 4), 78

Baker, the Rev. William, D.D., head master of Merchant Taylors School '70-1900, and Prebendary of St. Paul's (Dec. 29, 1910), 69

Balfour, Eustace, architect; Lieut-Colonel commanding London Scottish '94-1902; youngest brother of the Right Hon. A. J. and Right Hon. Gerald Balfour (Feb. 14), 56

Banffy, Baron Desiderius, Hungarian Premier from '95-9 (May 24), 67

Banger, Henry William Crosbie Ward, 5th Viscount (Feb. 23), 82

Barr, Charles, skipper of the defenders of the America Cup in the contest with Sir T. Lipton's *Shamrocks I., II., and III.* (Jan. 24), 46

Barry, John Arthur, author of stories of Australian life (Sept. 23), 61

Becke, C. C., for forty-two years coroner for Northampton (Aug. 9), 69

Beddoe, John, M.D., F.R.S., anthropologist (July 19), 84

Bell, Charles Frederic Moberly, managing director of the *Times* (April 5), 64

Bell, Joseph, M.D., consulting surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary (Oct. 4), 74

Bellew, Charles Bertram, 3rd Baron (July 15), 56

Bellew, Harold Kyrle, actor (Nov. 1)

Bomrose, Sir Henry, M.P. (U.) Derby '95-1900 (May 3), 83

Bennett, Joseph, musical critic (June 12), 80

Berteaux, Maurice, French Minister of War, killed by an aeroplane (May 21), 58

Birt, Sir William, formerly general manager Great Eastern Railway (May 18), 77

Blain, Sir William, at one time president of the Nottingham Unionist Association; knighted '97 (Feb. 11), 73

Blane, Deputy-Surgeon-General Sir Henry, K.C.V.O. (Sept. 30), 80

Blane, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Seymour, Bart., C.B., Crimean and Mutiny veteran (June 26), 78

- Bodington, Sir Nathan, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University (May 12), 62
- Body, the Rev. George, Canon of Durham, well-known "missioner" (June 5), 71
- Bokhara, Syed Abdul Ahad, Emir of (Jan. 4), 51
- Boulnois, Edmund, M.P. (U.) East Marylebone '89-1906 (May 7), 72
- Bowring, Edgar Alfred, C.B., M.P. (L.) for Exeter '68-74 (Aug. 8), 85
- Boyce, Sir Rubert, Professor of Pathology in Liverpool University (June 17),
- Bradford, Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., Indian Mutiny veteran; Commissioner of Metropolitan Police '90-1903 (May 13), 74
- Brigg, Sir John, M.P. (L.) Keigbley Division, since '95 (Sept. 30), 76
- Broadhurst, Henry, son of a stonemason, himself worked as a stonemason on the Houses of Parliament; M.P. (Lab.) for Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Bordesley Div. '85-86, West Nottingham '86-'92, Leicester '04-1906; Under-Sec. Home Office '86-7 (Oct. 11), 71
- Brocklebank, Sir Thomas, 2nd Bart., shipowner, of Liverpool (Jan. 12), 62
- Brooke, the Rev. Charles Edward, Vicar of St. John Kennington and Honorary Canon of Southwark; member London School Board '83-9 (July 1), 64
- Brown, Captain John Martin, Crimean veteran (July), 77
- Bruce, Alexander, M.D., neurologist (June), 56
- Brun, General, French Minister of War since 1909 (Feb. 23), 61
- Buchanan, the Right Hon. T. R., M.P. (L.) for several Scottish constituencies '81-1910, Financial Sec. War Office 1906-8; Under-Sec. India Office 1908-9 (April 7), 65
- Bullock, the Rev. Charles, B.D., founder of parish magazines (Sept. 23),
- Bulstrode, Herbert Timbrell, M.D., Medical Inspector, Local Government Board (July 21)
- Bunting, Sir Percy William, editor since 1882 of the *Contemporary Review* (July 22), 75
- Butcher, Samuel Henry, senior M.P. for Cambridge University since 1906; Emeritus Professor of Greek in Edinburgh University (Dec. 29, 1910), 60
- Buxton, Francis William, M.P. (L.) for Andover '80-86 (Nov. 14), 64
- Camidge, the Right Rev. Charles Edward, D.D., Bishop of Bathurst, N.S.W., since '87 (May), 72
- Campbell, Admiral Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Feb. 8), 63
- Campbell, Colin, C.B., Assistant Under-Sec. of State for India (May 27), 57
- Campbell, Lady Colin (Nov. 1)
- Capel, Mgr. Thos. I., the "Monsignor Catesby" of "Lothair" (Oct.), 75
- Carlisle, George James, 9th Earl of, M.P. (L.) East Cumberland '79-80 and '81-5; senior Trustee of the National Gallery (April 16), 67
- Cathcart, Alan, 4th Earl (Sept. 2), 55
- Cawdor, the Right Hon. Frederick Archibald Vaughan Campbell, 3rd Earl; M.P. (C.) Carmarthenshire '74-85; chairman G.W.R. '05-1905; First Lord of the Admiralty 1905 (Feb. 8), 64
- Chaffin, James, "father" of the Bath City Council and three times mayor (May 8), 90
- Chalmers, Major Peter, Crimean veteran, swordsman and athlete (March 16), 86
- Chawner, William, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (March 29), 63
- Chetwynd, Richard Walter, 7th Viscount (Jan. 23), 87
- Chrystal, George, Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh Univ. since '79 (Nov. 3)
- Churston, John, 2nd Baron (Nov. 30, 1910), 64
- Clarke, Sir Caspar Purdon, C.V.O., C.I.E., Director of the Art Collections at South Kensington '06-'1905; Director Metropolitan Museum, New York, since 1905 (March 29), 64
- Clotilde, Princess, of Savoy, eldest daughter of Victor Emmanuel II., and widow of Prince Napoleon (June 25), 68
- Cockayne, George Edward, Clarendieux King-of-Arms since '94 (Aug. 6), 86
- Colgan, the Most Rev. Joseph, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras (Feb. 13), 86
- Collen, General Sir Edwin, G.C.I.E., C.B., military member of the Council of the Governor-General of India '96-1901 (July 10), 63
- Collins, Lieut.-Col. Arthur, C.B., M.V.O., Gentleman Usher to Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George (Nov. 20), 66
- Collins, the Right Hon. Richard Henn, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (cr. 1907) (Jan. 3), 68
- Collins, the Right Rev. W. E., D.D., Bishop of Gibraltar since 1904 (March), 44
- Conacher, John, for many years manager of the North British Railway (Oct. 18), 66
- Cooch Behar, His Highness the Maharaja or (Sept. 18), 48
- Coward, the Rev. J. H., for 65 years a Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral (May 15), 90
- Craigie, Admiral Robert William (Aug. 21), 62
- Cranbrook, John Stewart, 2nd Earl of, M.P. (C.) for Rye '68-80; for Kent, Mid., '84-5; Medway '85-92 (July 13), 72
- Crispe, Thomas Edward, K.C. (July)
- Crofts, Ernest, R. A., Keeper of the Academy (March 19), 63
- Cronje, Piet, the Boer General who surrendered to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg (Feb. 4), 74
- Crossley, Sir William John, 1st Bart., M.P. (L.) Altrincham Div. 1906-10 (Oct. 12), 67
- Crutwell, the Rev. C. T., Canon-residentary of Peterborough (April 4), 63
- Curzon-Howe, Admiral the Hon. Sir Assheton Gore, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth (March 1), 60
- Dandridge, General Edward, Indian Mutiny veteran (May 31), 82
- Dawson, Commander William, R.N., Crimean veteran, secretary Missions to Seamen '74-1904 (Oct. 16), 80
- Denning, Lieut.-General Sir Lewis, K.C.B., D.S.O., of the Indian Army (Feb. 16), 62
- D'Erlanger, Baron, German financier (May), 78
- Des Vœux, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Hamilton, K.C.B. (Oct. 22), 58
- Dethridge, Frank, for 40 years Vestry Clerk and first Town Clerk of Paddington (Jan. 1), 74
- Devonshire, Louise Duchess of (July 15)
- Dholpur, His Highness the Maharaja of (April 1), 27
- Dioey, Edward, C.B., journalist and author (July 7), 79
- Dick, Charles George Cotsford, author and composer of songs (Aug. 1), 65
- Dilke, the Right Hon. Sir Charles, 2nd Bart., M.P. (L.) Chelsea '68-86; Forest of Dean since

1892; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs '80-82; Pres. Local Government Board '82-5 (Jan. 26), 67
 Doherty, R. F., amateur lawn tennis champion '97-1905 (Dec. 29, 1910), 36
 Dominguez, José Lopez, soldier and statesman, Prime Minister of Spain 1905-6 (Oct. 17), 82
 Dorrington, the Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., M.P. (C.) for Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury Div. '86-1906 (Aug. 5), 78
 Duckworth, the Very Rev. Robinson, D.D., Sub-dean and Canon of Westminster (Sept. 20), 76
 Du Moulin, the Right Rev. J. P., Bishop of Niagara since '96 (March 29), 74
 Duncan, James Archibald, M.P. (G. L.) for Barrow-in-Furness '90-2 (Feb. 13), 52
 Dunlop, David John, shipbuilder (June 3), 72
 Dynevor, Arthur, 6th Baron (June 8), 75

Eaton, the Rev. J. R. T., Hon. Canon of Worcester (Nov. 11), 87
 Edwardes, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Cuthbert Ellison, Indian Mutiny veteran (Sept. 8), 73
 Edwards, John Passmore, journalist and philanthropist, M.P. (L.) Salisbury 1880-5 (April 22), 83
 Elkington, Surgeon-General A. G., Crimean veteran (May 31), 78
 Elkins, Stephen Benton, Senator U.S.A. from W. Va. since '95; Secretary of War '91-3 (Jan. 4), 69
 Elliot, Sir Charles, 4th Bart. (Jan. 15), 38
 Elliott, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.S.I., Indian Mutiny veteran; Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal 1891-5; chairman Finance Committee London School Board '98-1902 (May 28), 75
 Elliott, Sir Charles B., K.C.M.G., Special Commissioner of Cape Railways 1901-4 (April 9), 69
 Elliott, Colonel John, C.B., C.M.G., Crimean veteran (March 22), 84
 Emden, Alfred, County Court Judge of Lambeth since 1894 (Feb. 18), 61
 Erskine, Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Elphinstone, K.C.B. (July 25), 73

Fawcett, Henry, the well-known print-seller (May 7), 83
 Fegen, Vice-Admiral F. F., M.V.O. (March 20), 55
 Finlay, Grace, for more than 20 years a member, and at one time vice-chairman, of the Hampstead Board of Guardians (May)
 Finucane, the Rt. Hon. Michael, C.S.I., one of the three Estates Commissioners under the Irish Land Act of 1903 (Feb. 4), 59
 Firmin, A., formerly Haitian Minister to Great Britain, in 1902 a candidate for the Presidency of Haiti (Sept. 19)
 Fogazzaro, Antonio, Italian poet and novelist (March 7), 63
 Foster, Sir William, 2nd Bart. (Feb. 18), 85
 Frey, Friedrich ("Martin Greif"), German poet (April 1), 72
 Fuller, John Crisp, telegraph electrician, inventor of the fuller bichromate battery (Oct. 27), 90

Galton, Sir Francis, F.R.S., the distinguished meteorologist and anthropologist (Jan. 17), 88
 Gates, John Warne, American financier (Aug. 9), 56

Gee, Samuel Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P., consulting physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Aug.), 71
 Gifford, Edric Frederick, V.C., 3rd Baron: served with distinction in Ashanti; Colonial Secretary for West Australia '80-2; for Gibraltar '82-8 (June 5), 61
 Gilbert, Sir William Schwenck, the famous poet and dramatist (May 29), 74
 Gilman, Sir Charles, twice Mayor of Norwich (Feb. 24), 77
 Girouard, Hon. Désiré, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada since 1895 (March 22), 74
 Glucksburg, Prince Johann of, uncle of Queen Alexandra (May 27), 85
 Goldsworthy, Major-General W. T., C.B., Indian Mutiny veteran; M.P. (C.) for Hammersmith '85-1900 (Oct. 13), 74
 Gordon, Sir Charles, 7th Bart., of Earlston (July 1), 76
 Gordon, the Right Rev. William, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Leeds (June 7), 79
 Goring, Sir Harry Yelverton, 11th Bart. (Aug. 20), 71
 Gorst, Sir Eldon, K.C.B., British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt since 1907 (July 12), 50
 Grace, Edward Mills, the eldest of the three famous cricketing brothers (May 20), 69
 Granville, the Rev. Roger, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral (July 16), 63
 Gregory, the Very Rev. Robert, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's '90-1911 (Aug. 2), 92
 Grey, Arthur, M.P. (U.) Yorks, Howdenshire Div. '85-92 (July 12), 70
 Guthrie, W. Murray, M.P. (U.) Bow and Bromley Div. '99-1906 (April 24), 41

Haiderabad, His Highness the Nizam of, the most distinguished of the Ruling Chiefs of India (Aug. 29), 45
 Hall, Lieut.-General Julian, late Coldstream Guards, Crimean veteran (Aug. 15), 74
 Hallé, Lady (Mme. Norman-Neruda), violinist (April 15), 72
 Hallett, Holt, Oriental explorer and railway engineer (Nov. 11)
 Hamley, Major-General J. O., C.B. (July 5), 90
 Hanham, Sir John, 9th Bart.; Apparitor-General for the Province of Canterbury since '85 (Feb. 21), 56
 Harborton, Viscountess, leader of the rational dress movement (April 30), 67
 Harington, Sir Richard, 11th Bart.; County Court Judge for Worcestershire '71-1905 (Feb. 6), 75
 Hart, Sir Israel, four times Mayor of Leicester (March 24), 76
 Hart, Sir Robert, 1st Bart., G.C.M.G.; Inspector-General of Chinese Customs since '63 (Sept. 20), 76
 Hawes, Major-General G. H., C.B., Crimean veteran (March 21), 86
 Haygarth, Colonel Francis, Crimean veteran. (April), 90
 Heathorn, Captain T. B., Crimean and Mutiny veteran (Jan. 23), 80
 Hedgeland, the Rev. Philip, senior Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral (April 17), 85
 Hepworth, Joseph, Lord Mayor of Leeds in 1906 (Oct. 17), 77
 Hervey, Dudley, C.M.G., Resident Councillor of Malacca, '82-93 (June 1), 61

- Hieronymi, Charles de, Hungarian Minister for Commerce and Railways (May 4), 74
- Hill, the Rev. Charles Rowland Haydock, Canon of Salisbury (July 15), 60
- Hillier, Alfred Peter, M.D., M.P. (U.) for Herts, Hitchin Div., since 1910; as a member of the Reform Committee in Johannesburg was imprisoned by President Kruger in Pretoria in 96 (Oct. 24), 53
- Hoare, Edward Brodie, M.P. (U.) for Hampstead, '88-1902 (Aug. 12), 70
- Hodder, Matthew Henry, senior partner of the publishing firm of Hodder & Stoughton (Oct. 18), 80
- Holmes, Sir Richard, K.C.V.O., librarian of Windsor Castle, '70-1906 (March 22), 75
- Holt, James Maden, M.P. (C.) North East Lancs. '68-76 (Sept. 18), 82
- Home-Drummond, Colonel H. E. S., M.P. (C.) for Perthshire '78-80 (May 16), 64
- Hopps, the Rev. John Page, Unitarian preacher and writer (April 7), 76
- Howard, John, M. P. (U.) for N. E. Kent 1900-06 (Oct. 5), 48
- Hoyle, Isaac, M.P. (L.) Lancs., Heywood Div., '55-92 (Sept. 1), 83
- Hughes, Hugh Robert, of Kinnel, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Flint (April 29), 83
- Israels, Josef, the famous Dutch artist (Aug. 12), 87
- Jackson, John Hughlings, M.D., F.R.S., Consulting Physician to the London Hospital (Oct. 7), 76
- James of Hereford, the Right Hon. Henry, Baron, M.P. (L.) Taunton '60-85; Solicitor-General '73; Attorney-General '73-4 and '80-5; M.P. Bury (U.) '85-93; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster '95-1900 (Aug. 18), 82
- Jellett, Hewitt Poole, K.C., formerly second Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland (March 19), 86
- Jervis-Smith, the Rev. Frederick John, formerly University Lecturer in Mechanics at Oxford (Sept.), 63
- Jervoise, Sir Harry Clarke, 5th Bart., Senior Clerk in the Foreign Office '80-94 (May 28), 79
- Jeyes, Samuel H., assistant editor of the *Standard* since '92 (June 25), 54
- Jodhpur, Sir Sardar Singh, Maharajah of, G.C.S.I. (March 21), 31
- Johnston, John, M.P. (Lab.) for Gateshead, 1904 to Jan. 1910 (Dec. 29, 1910), 60
- Jones, John, Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Mutiny veteran (Aug. 8), 81
- Kelly, the Rev. C. H., President Wesleyan Conference '89 and 1905 (April 5), 77
- Kipling, John Lockwood, C.I.E., father of Mr. Rudyard Kipling (Jan. 26), 73
- Lacon, Sir Edmund, 5th Bart. (Oct.), 33
- Lafone, Alfred, M.P. (U.) Bermondsey '86-92 and '95-1900 (April 26), 30
- Lawes-Wittewronge, Sir Charles, 2nd Bart., famous amateur athlete (running and rowing) of the sixties; at age 55 made a 25-miles bicycle amateur record at the Crystal Palace; also won some distinction as a sculptor, and was defendant in the cause-célèbre *Belt v. Lawes* (Oct. 6), 67
- Last, William Isaac, Science Director Victoria and Albert Museum since 1904 (Aug. 7), 54
- Lea, Lady Herbert of (Oct. 30), 89
- Le Cocq, General H., Mutiny veteran (Feb. 15), 77
- Lee, Egerton, Minister for External Affairs in the Commonwealth Parliament (Oct. 8), 46
- Legge, Col. the Hon. Heneage, M.P. (U.) St. George's, Hanover Square, 1900-6 (Nov. 1), 66
- Lenty, Thomas Richmond, M.P. (L.) for East Leeds '95-1900 (April 15), 57
- Levasseur, Emile, eminent French professor of economics (July 10), 84
- Lewis, Sir Herbert E. F., 4th Bart. (Nov. 7), 65
- Ligertwood, Thomas, M.D., C.B., Colonel Royal Army Medical Corps, Crimean veteran (May), 81
- Lloyd, Admiral Rodney, C.B. (May 16), 69
- Lochee, the Right Hon. Edmund, 1st Baron, M.P. (L.) Dundee '85-1908; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '92-5; Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty '06-8 (Sept. 13), 66
- Lofie, the Rev. W. J., historian and antiquary (June 16), 71
- Low, General Sir Robert Cunliffe, G.C.B., Indian Mutiny veteran; Keeper of the Regalia since 1909 (Aug. 4), 73
- Ludlow, John Malcolm Forbes, C.B., one of the originators of the Christian Socialist movement; prime mover in many co-operative organisations; Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies '75-91 (Oct. 17), 30
- Lumière, Antoine, distinguished inventor of photographic processes (April 15), 71
- Lyall, the Right Hon. Sir Alfred, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Lieut.-Gov. N.-W. Provinces '81-7; Member of Council of India '88-1903; author and poet (April 10), 76
- Lyte, Major-General Alfred, Indian Mutiny veteran (Sept. 30), 88
- MacDonald, Margaret, wife of the leader of the Labour Party, and herself a prominent worker among the poor (Sept. 8), 41
- MacGregor, Donald, M.P. (L.) for Inverness-shire, '92-5 (July 20), 72
- MacHardy, Alexander, M.V.O., Chief Constable of Inverness-shire (April 30), 72
- McIlroy, Robert, K.C., Recorder of Belfast (Sept. 6), 60
- Macnaghten, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Edmund, 3rd Bart., head of the Irish clan Macnaghten, Member of the Privy Council in Ireland (July 21), 83
- MacWhirter, John, R.A., landscape painter (Jan. 28), 71
- Mahler, Gustav, eminent Austrian musical conductor (May 18), 51
- Maitland, Colonel Eardley, C.B., Indian Mutiny veteran; Director-General Ordnance Factories, '87-9 (March), 77
- Maria Pia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel and widow of King Luiz I. of Portugal (July 5)
- Marshall, Sir Anthony, first Lord Mayor of Manchester (May 17), 84
- Marston, Surgeon-Gen. J. A., C.B., hon. surgeon to the King (March 31), 79
- Meadows, Surgeon-General R. W., Crimean veteran (Nov. 9), 79
- Mellor, the Right Hon. J. W., K.C., M.P. (L.) for Grantham, '80-6; for Yorks, Sowerby Div., '92-1904; Chairman of Committees '93-5 (Oct. 13), 76
- Melville, Sir William II., Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue '66-94 (Mar. 18), 83
- Miller, Major-General G. M., C.B., Crimean and Mutiny veteran (Jan. 11), 81

- Montagu-Douglas-Scott**, Admiral Lord Charles, G.C.B. (Aug. 21), 70
- Moon**, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis S. Graham, 3rd Bart. (Jan. 30), 55
- Moore**, Colonel Sir George M. J., K.C.I.E., President of Madras Municipality '86-1902 (April 5), 66
- Morgan**, Colonel Sir Alexander Brooke, K.C.B., Crimean and Mutiny veteran (Aug. 13), 74
- Morgan**, Commander W. G. H., R.N., for 38 years Marine Superintendent London, Chatham and Dover Railway (April 8), 84
- Mortimer**, James, diplomatist, playwright, and journalist; founder of the *London Figaro* (Feb. 24), 78
- Mottl**, Felix, German orchestral conductor (July 1), 55
- Murdoch**, William Lloyd, the first great Australian batsman; captain of the teams which visited England in 1880-2-4 and '90 (Feb. 18), 55
- Nation**, Carrie, militant temperance advocate (June 10)
- Nightingale**, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry, 13th Bart. (July 17), 80
- Noel**, the Right Hon. Gerard James, M.P. (C.) for Rutland 47-83; First Commissioner of Works, '76-80 (May 19), 87
- Northote**, the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, 1st Baron, M.P. (C.) for Exeter, '80-99; Financial Sec. to War Office, '85-6; Governor of Bombay, 1900-03; Governor-General Australian Commonwealth, 1903-08 (Sept. 29), 64
- Northumberland**, Eleanor Duchess of (May 4), 90
- O'Brien**, P. I., M.P. (N.) North Tipperary, '85-1906 (Jan. 10), 76
- O'Grady-Haly**, Major-Gen. Richard, C.B., D.S.O. (July 8), 70
- Onslow**, William Hillier, 4th Earl of, G.C.M.G.; Under-Sec. Colonies '87; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '88; Governor New Zealand '88-92; Under-Sec. India '95-1900; Under-Sec. Colonies 1900-3; President Board of Agriculture 1903-5; Chairman of Committees House of Lords, March 1905-11 (Oct. 23), 58
- Oman**, John Campbell, D.Litt., an eminent student of Indian races and religions (May 31), 70
- Paget**, the Right Rev. Francis, D.D., Bishop of Oxford since 1901 and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter (Aug. 2), 60
- Parnell**, Anna, sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, and one of the founders of the Ladies' Land League (Sept. 23)
- Paton**, the Rev. I. B., D.D., principal of the Congregational College, Nottingham '63-98; associate editor *Contemporary Review* '82-88 (Jan. 26), 80
- Pavy**, Frederick William, F.R.S., M.D., physician to Guy's Hospital (Sept. 19), 82
- Peel**, Sir Theophilus, Bart. (May 20), 74
- Pelle**, the Rev. Arthur Lewis Babington, C.V.O., Master of the Royal Collegiate Hospital of St. Katharine; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria; Hon. Chaplain to King Edward and King George (Sept. 19), 81
- Pelletier**, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Quebec (May 1), 73
- Pelly**, the Rev. Raymond Percy, Hon. Canon of Worcester (Oct. 17), 70
- Pember**, Edward Henry, K.C. (April 5), 77
- Pennyquick**, Colonel John, C.S.I., head of the Madras Public Works Department '90-6; President Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, '96-9 (March 9), 70
- Phillips**, David Graham, American novelist (Jan. 24), 43
- Phillips**, William, at one time and another coal merchant, Irish magistrate, member London County Council and School Board; for 20 years a contributor to *Punch* (Feb. 24), 85
- Phipps**, Sir E. H. Constantine, K.C.M.G., British Minister at Rio de Janeiro '94-1900 and at Brussels 1900-6 (March 15), 71
- Pickersgill**, E. H., M.P. (L) Bethnal Green, S.W., '85-1900 and 1906-11; Metropolitan Police Magistrate 1911 (Oct. 13), 61
- Pierson**, Dr. Arthur Tappan, American evangelist (June), 74
- Pigott**, Sir Charles, 3rd Bart., Crimean veteran (April 5), 75
- Pollard**, Lieut.-General Charles, Indian Mutiny veteran (July 25), 84
- Portman**, the Hon. Edward, eldest son and heir of Viscount Portman (April 27), 64
- Pottinger**, Henry Allison, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, with which he had been closely connected for nearly 70 years (Feb. 19), 87
- Power**, Sir William Tyrone, K.C.B., Crimean veteran; at one time Agent-General for New Zealand (July 25), 92
- Profumo**, Joseph Alexander, Baron of the Kingdom of Italy (June 12), 63
- Puchstein**, Otto, German archæologist (Mar. 10), 54
- Pulitzer**, Joseph, proprietor of the *New York World* (Oct. 28), 64
- Quilter**, Sir Cuthbert, 1st Bart., "financier, agriculturist, politician, art patron, and sportsman"; M.P. (L. and L.U.) Suffolk, Sudbury Div., '85-1906 (Nov. 18), 70
- Rainy**, Adam Holland, M.D., M.P. (L.) for Kilmarnock Burghs since 1905 (Aug. 26), 49
- Rendlesham**, Frederick William Brook, 5th Baron; M.P. (C.) for East Suffolk '74-85 (Nov. 9), 71
- Rhodes**, Sir Frederick Edward, 4th Bart. (Oct. 4), 68
- Ridley**, the Right Rev. William, D.D., Bishop of Caledonia '79-1904 (March 25), 74
- Risley**, Sir Herbert Hope, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary of the Judicial Department of the India Office (Sept. 30), 60
- Robinson**, Brooke, M.P. (U.) for Dudley '86-1906 (Oct. 20), 75
- Robinson**, Sir Frederic Lacy, K.C.B., Deputy-Chairman Board of Inland Revenue '92-1902 (July 26), 70
- Rogers**, the Rev. James Guinness, D.D., eminent Congregational minister (Aug. 20), 88
- Rothschild**, Baron Albert von, head of the Vienna house of Rothschild (Feb. 12), 66
- Rouvier**, Maurice, Prime Minister of France in '87 and 1906 (June 7), 68
- Russell**, William Clark, "the novelist of the sea" (Nov. 8), 67
- Ryan**, the Most Rev. Patrick J. R., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia (Feb. 11), 79
- Sadler**, Sir Samuel, M.P. (U.) for Middlesbrough 1900-6 (Sept. 29), 69

- St. Germans, Henry Cornwallis Eliot, 5th Earl (Sept. 24), 76
- Sandys, Colonel Thomas Myles, Indian Mutiny veteran; M.P. (U.) Bootle Div., '85-1911 (Oct. 18), 74
- Schaumburg-Lippe, Stephen Albert, Prince of (April 29), 64
- Scherren, Henry, F.Z.S., writer on natural history (April 25), 68
- Sohley, Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott, of the United States Navy (Oct. 2), 72
- Sharpe, John Francis Baxter, Steward of Christ's Hospital, Hertford, since '78 (June 10), 65
- Sheriff, Lieut.-General J. P., C.B., Mutiny veteran (Jan. 21), 79
- Singer, Paul, Parliamentary leader of the German Social Democratic Party (Jan. 31), 66
- Skinner, Arthur Banks, art director Victoria and Albert Museum 1905-9 (March 7), 49
- Smith, Sarah ("Hesba Stretton"), author of "Jessica's First Prayer," and other popular child-stories (Oct. 8), 79
- Spielhagen, Friedrich, German novelist (Feb. 25), 82
- Spiers, Felix, one of the founders of the firm of Spiers & Pond (May 31), 79
- Steadman, W. C., Secretary Trade Union Congress; M.P. (L.) Stepney '98-1900, and Central Finsbury (Lab.) 1906-10 (July 21), 60
- Stephenson, General Sir Frederick, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower, and Colonel Coldstream Guards (March 10), 80
- Stock, Elliot, publisher (March 1), 73
- Stokes, Major-General Sir Folliott, K.C.V.O. (May 27), 61
- Stolypin, Peter Arkadieitch, Prime Minister of Russia since 1906; shot by an assassin in the Opera House at Kieff (Sept. 18)
- Stoney, George Johnstone, Sc.D., F.R.S., the distinguished physicist and astronomer (July 5), 85
- Stopford, Vice-Admiral Robert Wilbraham (June 9), 66
- Story-Maskelyne, Mervin H. N., F.R.S., eminent mineralogist, M.P. (L.) for Cricklade '80-4; North Wilts as L. and L.U. '84-92 (May 20), 87
- Stott, the Rev. George, for 72 years a Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford (July 10), 96
- Stuart, the Right Rev. Edward Craig, Bishop of Waiapu '77-93 (March 15), 83
- Stuoley, Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Lewis, 2nd Bart., Crimean veteran (Feb. 19), 74
- Svensen, Johan Severin, Norwegian composer (June 14), 71
- Swaythling, Montagu, 1st Baron; M.P. (L.) Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel Div., '85-1900; Bart. '94; head of the financial house Samuel Montagu & Co. (Jan. 12), 73
- Tanner, Lieut.-General Sir Oriel Viveash, K.C.B. (April 6), 78
- Taschereau, Sir Henri E., formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada (April 14), 75
- Thomas, the Rev. John, President Welsh Congregational Union (March 9), 58
- Thomson, James Glencairn, last surviving grandson of Robert Burns (July), 83
- Thornhill, Edward Baylies, Chief Engineer L. & N.W. Railway 1902-9 (Aug. 30), 70
- Thurston, Mrs., novelist (Sept. 6)
- Townsend, Meredith White, editor of the *Friend of India* '52-60; proprietor and editor of the *Spectator* '61-98 (Oct. 21), 80
- Twysden, Sir Lewis, 9th Bart. (May 1), 80
- Uhde, Fritz von, German painter (Feb.), 62
- Vaughan, General Sir John Luther, G.C.B., Indian Army veteran; Hon. Colonel Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force) (Jan. 2), 90
- Verrall, George Henry, horse-racing official, botanist, and entomologist; M.P. (U.) East Cambridgeshire Jan. to Dec. 1910 (Sept 16), 63
- Walker, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel, 1st Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland '92-5 and since 1905 (Aug. 13), 79
- Walker, the Rev. William, LL.D., Dean of Aberdeen and Orkney, '96-1906 (March 11), 94
- Waller, the Rev. David, ex-president Wesleyan Conference (Sept. 4), 75
- Watson, the Right Hon. Robert Spence, D.C.L., LL.D., President National Liberal Federation '91-1902 (March 2), 73
- Wegg-Prosser, F. R., formerly M.P. for Herefordshire (Aug. 16), 86
- Weir, James Galloway, M.P. (L.) for Ross and Cromarty since '92 (May 18), 71
- Wertheimer, Charles, art dealer (April 25), 69
- Whymer, Edward, artist and mountaineer; first climber of the Matterhorn (Sept. 16), 71
- Wilbrandt, Adolf, German poet and playwright (June 10), 74
- Wilks, Sir Samuel, 1st Bart., eminent physician (Nov. 8), 87
- Williams, Arthur John, M.P. (L.) for South Glamorgan '85-95 (Sept. 12), 78
- Williams, General Sir John, K.C.B. (July 21), 87
- Willis, William, K.C., County Court Judge; M.P. (L.) for Colchester '81-5 (Aug. 22), 76
- Wills, Henry Overton, one of the oldest magistrates for Bristol and a munificent supporter of local institutions (Sept. 4), 83
- Winter, Sir James Spearman, K.C.M.G., Premier of Newfoundland from '97-1900 (Oct. 7), 66
- Winterstoke, William Henry, Baron (cr. 1905; surname Wills); tobacco manufacturer and philanthropist; M.P. (L.) for Coventry '80-5, for South Bristol '94-1900 (Jan. 29), 80
- Woermann, Adolf, German shipowner (May 4), 63
- Wolverhampton, the Right Hon. Henry Hartley, 1st Viscount; M.P. (L.) Wolverhampton '80-5, East Wolverhampton '85-1908; Pres. Local Govt. Board '92; Sec. for India '94; Chancellor of Duchy 1905; Lord President of the Council 1908-10 (Feb. 25), 80
- Wordsworth, the Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury since '85 (Aug. 16), 67
- Wrafter, Surgeon-Major R. E., Indian Mutiny veteran (Feb.), 77
- Wroth, Warwick, Senior Assistant-Keeper of Coins and Medals in the British Museum (Sept. 27)
- Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd Baron (Dec. 23, 1910), 86
- Wyndham, the Hon. Percy, M.P. (C.) for West Cumberland '60-85 (March 13), 75
- Yorke, the Hon. Alexander, C.V.O. (March 17), 63
- Young, Lieut.-General Sir George, K.C.B., colonel South Staffordshire Regt. since 1900; Indian Mutiny veteran (Sept. 10), 87

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

The figures given below are taken from the last published reports of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales (Sec., B. T. Hodgson), and for Scotland (Sec., T. W. L. Spence), and His Majesty's Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland.

The number of lunatics, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population in the three kingdoms, were as shown in the following table on Jan. 1st in each of the years named:

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1859	36,762 18'67	6,015 19'8	—
1860	53,177 23'93	*6,975 *21'5	—
1870	69,885 27'54	18,878 24'8	12,982 25'0
1880	84,340 29'65	11,664 29'5	16,026 33'7
1890	105,086 32'96	14,979 34'5	20,863 46'3
1904	117,199 34'71	16,415 35'9	22,996 52'2
1907	123,988 35'48	17,593 36'2	23,554 53'7
1908	126,084 35'67	17,998 36'5	23,718 54'2
1909	128,787 36'02	18,197 36'6	23,931 54'7
1910	130,553 36'01	18,337 36'4	24,144 55'2
1911	133,157 36'40	18,636 36'6	24,394 55'8

* Average 1866-70. † Average 1876-80. ‡ 1880.

As to sex, the figures are as follows:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Males ..	61,683	9,186	12,704
Females	71,474	9,450	11,690
	133,157	18,636	24,394

There are three classes into which the insane may be divided—private, pauper, and criminal. The numbers of these classes in the three countries are:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Private	10,890	2,622	909
Pauper	121,172	15,958	23,317
Criminal	1,095	56	168
	133,157	18,636	24,394

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded [Cd. 4202], which was summarised in the 1909 edition, estimated that there were in England and Wales about 150,000 mentally defective persons, apart from certified lunatics, and that of this total 66,000 were urgently in need of being provided for, either in their own interest or for the public safety.

St. John Ambulance Association. Established in 1877, by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. A course of instruction is given to students, and nearly 1,000,000 certificates and other awards have been awarded to persons of both sexes. Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; Chief Sec., Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart., C.B. Head Offices, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so.

For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '88, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. Speaking generally, a superior landlord is prevented, by the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1908, from levying a distress on the goods of an under-tenant, or a lodger, if they make a written declaration that the immediate tenant has no property in such goods. But certain goods and certain under-tenants are excluded from this relief. If the distress was unlawful, the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold.

Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts.

The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. The tenant who agrees to "keep in repair" a house, without any saving clause, takes upon himself a liability to rebuild or renovate the house if destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire, settlement, etc. The tenant who agrees to pay "all rates and taxes," without any saving clause, may thereby become liable for a special rate for making up and paving the road, if it has not been taken over by the local authority.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration.

The duty of registering the birth of all children who are born alive is by law imposed upon the parents, one of whom must, within 42 days after the birth, give information to the Registrar, and sign the register in his presence. Failing the parents, the law requires the occupier of the house where the birth took place, or some person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child, to register the birth. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar is requested to attend at the house where the birth took place, when the fee is 1s. A small fee is charged for a certified copy of the entry in the register. There are provisions by which, in case of failure of registration within 42 days, the registrar may require any of the above-named persons to register; but after twelve months the birth cannot be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. Still-born children are not registered. The name of the father of an illegitimate child can be entered on the register only at the joint request of himself and of the mother.

In districts where the *Notification of Births Act 1907* is adopted, within 36 hours after the birth notice must be given by post, or otherwise, at the office or residence of the Medical Officer of Health.

The duty of registering a death similarly rests upon the nearest relatives present at the death or during the last illness, or living in the same district; failing them, upon those present at the death, or the occupier of the house, or the person ordering the burial. Registration should be made within five days of the death, either personally or in writing; but in the latter case the written notice must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the

cause of death, and the register must still be signed within fourteen days. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar attend at the house where the death took place, when the fee is 1s. After fourteen days and within twelve months the registrar may, failing the receipt of the information as to the death, require any person who should have effected the registration to attend and give the information required. But after twelve months no death can be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. A certificate of death in the ordinary course is given without fee, and this certificate must be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral service for the burial of the deceased.

Statistics (United Kingdom), 1890-1909.

	Births.		Deaths.	
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1,000.	No. Registered.	Rate per 1,000.
1890 .	1,096,717	29'2	727,102	19'4
1895 .	1,154,898	29'4	735,244	18'7
1900 .	1,159,922	28'2	757,732	18'4
1902 .	1,174,639	28'0	691,155	16'5
1904 .	1,181,803	27'6	707,278	16'5
1905 .	1,163,535	26'9	669,638	15'5
1906 .	1,170,537	26'8	681,293	15'6
1907 .	1,148,573	26'0	678,822	15'4
1908 .	1,173,759	26'3	675,186	15'1
1909 .	1,145,813	25'5	667,570	14'3

For statistics and Registration of *Marriages*, see article on *MARRIAGE*, p. 587.

The birth rates vary appreciably in the different parts of the United Kingdom. In *England and Wales* the birth rate has fallen pretty steadily from 31'4 in 1891 to 25'6 in 1909. The provisional rate for 1910 was 24'8. In *Scotland* it has fallen from 31'2 in 1891 to 26'4 in 1909. In *Ireland*, on the other hand, it has risen very slightly from 23'1 in 1891 to 23'5 in 1909, having varied only a decimal point or two in the intervening years.

In his annual report for 1907, the Registrar-General remarked that, while it is recognised that the results of calculating the birth rate in proportion to total population are of considerable value, it is at the same time very desirable to ascertain the reasons for the wide discrepancies among the crude birth rates in different countries. These discrepancies are to some extent due to variations in the civil condition and in the sex and age constitution of the several populations; for example, the birth rate of *Ireland*, based on the proportion of births to total population, appears among the lowest in the list of countries furnishing returns; whereas if the rate is based on the proportion of legitimate births to the married women aged 15-45 years, it is found that in the period 1900-2 the fertility of Irish wives is only exceeded in three European countries—the Netherlands, Norway, and Prussia.

The death rates have fallen in all parts of the United Kingdom. In *England* the fall was a steady one from 20'2 in 1891 to 14'5 in 1909. In *Scotland* it was from 20'7 in 1891 to 16'0 in 1906, and 15'3 in 1909. In *Ireland* the rate has varied but little. It was 18'4 in 1891, went up to 19'4 in 1892 and 19'6 in 1900, and went down to 16'7 in 1896. In 1906 it was 17'0, and in 1909 17'2.

MARRIAGE REGULATIONS.

MARRIAGE REGULATIONS AND STATISTICS.

In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar or some other "authorised person." In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed.

(1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop, or at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony.

(2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place, and without previous residence in that place.

(3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three separate Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. After three months the banns become useless. Marriages can also be solemnised in church within three months of the issue of a registrar's certificate, as explained below.

(4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notices will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person." In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and

10s. to the registrar. All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. Banns are proclaimed in the parish church (Established) or the Episcopal church, and the certificate of such proclamation being produced is sufficient authority to a minister to celebrate the marriage. Application to a registrar can also be made, and a certificate of publication of notice of marriage is equivalent to a certificate of banns. The verbal or written expression, in the presence of two witnesses, of mutual consent to take each other for husband and wife also constitutes marriage, if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days immediately preceding.

A marriage between British subjects may legally be solemnised on an English man-of-war at a foreign station by a clergyman of the Established Church, though no banns be published, or any licence or certificate obtained. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, provides that all marriages abroad, where a British Embassy, Legation, or Consulate exists, between parties one of whom is a British subject, solemnised in the way prescribed by the Act, shall be valid. The Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906, provides (1) as regards marriages of British subjects with foreigners abroad, that a British subject may obtain a certificate that the legal requirements of the foreign country have been complied with, on application, if resident in the United Kingdom, to the registrar, or, if resident abroad, to the marriage officer; (2) as regards marriages of foreigners with British subjects in the United Kingdom—except Jewish marriages—that where arrangements have been made with any foreign country for the issue of such certificates by its proper officers, Orders in Council may be made (a) requiring a foreigner about to marry a British subject to give due notice to the person by or in the presence of whom the marriage is to be solemnised; and (b) forbidding such person to allow the solemnisation until the necessary certificate has been obtained. Knowingly not to comply with these last two regulations is a criminal offence.

The following table shows the number of marriages and the number of persons married per thousand of the population at all ages. The rates vary considerably for the three parts of the Kingdom. In 1909 they were: England and Wales, 14·6 per 1,000; Scotland, 12·3; Ireland, 10·4.

**Statistics United Kingdom,
1800–1909.**

Year.	Marriages.		Year.	Marriages.	
	Number Registered.	No. per 1,000.		Number Registered.	No. per 1,000.
1890	271,487	14·5	1901	313,351	15·1
1892	277,335	14·5	1902	316,612	15·1
1894	275,655	14·2	1903	316,446	14·9
1895	279,746	14·3	1904	313,088	14·6
1896	296,039	15·0	1905	315,090	14·6
1897	303,086	15·2	1906	325,823	14·9
1898	310,071	15·4	1907	331,413	15·0
1899	317,623	15·6	1908	319,257	14·3
1900	311,254	15·1	1909	313,286	13·9

BOYS' BRIGADES.

The Boys' Brigade. Companies are formed in connection with the Church or other Christian organisation, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 65,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 6,500, and 2,200 staff-sergeants. The strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 110,000. **Brigade Secretary,** Sir Wm. A. Smith, 30, George Square, Glasgow. **London Secretary,** Mr. Roger S. Peacock, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Boy Scouts. A movement initiated and organised by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who has given the following description of its objects: "To help the boys of whatever class to become 'all-round' men, to give them 'character,' and to make them capable of looking after themselves in whatever circumstances they are placed. The method of the movement is the education of the boys by means which really appeal to them—namely, scoutcraft, or backwoodsmanhood, and its manly attributes. The administration is based on decentralisation of authority and responsibility—each district conducting its own affairs, under the administrative guidance of the Headquarters." The movement has been subjected to some criticism, principally on the ground of its supposed tendency to militarism. On this point Sir R. Baden-Powell says: "I can only repeat what is fully explained in our handbook—viz. 'Scouting has not, necessarily, anything to do with soldiering.' Under our principle of decentralisation it is permissible for scoutmasters to specialise in any particular aspects of scouting that they may select, such as ambulance, woodcraft, seamanship, marksmanship, or any other item. But this must not lead people to suppose that the aim of the movement is solely to make boys proficient in any one particular subject, or that one branch should be taken up to the exclusion of all the others, or that that branch is soldiering. As regards religion, the movement is purely undenominational, and is not connected with any one church or school of thought. Its general intention is to endeavour, without interfering with the spiritual training or form of religious observance already given to the boys by their parents or pastors, to make them good citizens and upright men, and to teach them to put their religion, of whatever form it may be, into practice in their everyday life." **Secretary,** J. Archibald Kyle. **Headquarters,** 116, Victoria Street, S.W.

The Church Lads' Brigade. Founded in 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. **Sec.,** W. M. Gee, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.

Church Scout Patrols, incorporated. It has frankly borrowed what seemed to be the best features of the Boy Scouts. But the I.C.S.P. stands from the start as a definitely Church organisation, under the control of the accredited authorities of the Church. It does not hesitate to avow as its objects the teaching of boys the habit of prayer and public worship with participation in the Sacraments, as well as the lessons of discipline and self-content. **Vice-Presidents,** the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, **Commandant,** Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.

Church of England Incorporated Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays, otherwise known as "Waifs and Strays" (Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen). Incorporated in 1893. This Society was founded in the year 1881 by the Rev. Prebendary Rudolf, at that time a layman, with the express sanction of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, for the reclamation and care of outcast, orphan, neglected, crippled, and cruelly treated children. There are now over 4,200 children for whose maintenance the Committee is responsible, either in the Society's 112 Homes (which are distributed throughout England and Wales, two being in Canada) or boarded out in the country under responsible supervision. Over 16,500 children have been provided for since the commencement of operations. Printing, farming, shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, dressmaking, needlework, knitting, gardening, basketmaking, laundrywork, and other industries are taught in the Homes. The girls are chiefly trained for domestic service. There are five special Homes for Cripples which are largely supported by an organisation of many thousand children called the Children's Union (Patron, H.M. Queen Alexandra). Any one may recommend children for admission to the Homes; there is no voting—the most destitute and friendless case being considered the most deserving. **Head Offices:** Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E. **Secretary:** The Rev. Prebendary Rudolf.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association. Founded by the late Dr. T. J. Barnardo in the year 1866, these Homes have now attained a position of national importance. From the first they have admitted destitute children (or girls in moral danger) without any other qualification such as age, sex, creed, orphanhood, birthplace, physical health, cripplehood, etc. They have always under their care over 9,000 boys and girls, ranging from babies to big lads and girls on the verge of adult age; 75,000 children have been rescued in all. They have 156 houses and branches in operation in London, the provinces, and Canada, including **Industrial Homes** for boys in London; a **Village Home** for girls at Barkingside, Essex; a **Boys' Garden City** at Woodford Bridge, Essex; **Babies' Castle** at Hawkhurst, Kent; **Dame Margaret's Home,** Washington, Co. Durham; **Watts Naval Training School,** Elmham, Norfolk; **Rescue Home** for girls in danger; **Convalescent Seaside Homes** at Felixstowe, Hove, Llandudno, Scarborough, and Weymouth; **Homes for younger boys** at Jersey, Norwood, Clapham, and Epsom; **Homes for girls** in London and at Exeter, Cambridge, Middlesbrough, Shirley, and Northampton; **Homes for Cripples and Incurables** at Birkdale, Harrogate, and Tunbridge Wells; **Homes for deaf and dumb and blind children;** 13 **Ever-Open Doors** in as many provincial towns and cities; and 4 **Emigration Centres** in Canada. The Homes emigrate to Canada about 1,000 boys and girls every year; 23,616 young people already emigrated; 98 per cent. are successful. The whole work is supported by voluntary contributions. **Patrons,** Their Majesties the King, the Queen, and Queen Alexandra; **President,** the Duke of Somerset; **Hon. Director,** William Baker, M.A., LL.B.; **Hon. Treasurer,** Howard Williams; **General Secretary,** Claude Wright; **Head Offices,** 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children. Incorporated 1904; founded 1843; supported by voluntary contributions. In the two training-ships *Arcthusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Marines; it also wholly maintains ten Homes on shore for boys and girls. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1,100 children. Applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices. The age for admission to the Homes is from 7 to 12, but boys for the ships must be between 13½ and 15, and physically fit. As many as 17,000 boys and 3,000 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. Receipts in 1910 amounted to £33,977. Patrons, Their Majesties the King and Queen. Joint Secretaries, H. Bristow Wallen and Henry G. Copeland. Head Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

Commons and Footpaths Preservation. By the Local Government Act 1894 the preservation of footpaths is imposed upon District Councils as a duty. They can institute or defend legal proceedings, or take such steps as they may deem expedient for the protection of rights of way. If a parish council represents to a district council that a footpath has been unlawfully stopped or obstructed, it is the absolute duty of the district council, unless satisfied that the allegations are incorrect, to take proceedings, and if it fail to act the county council may do so. District councils can also aid commoners to protect commons, and, with the assent of the lord of the manor, regulate such land in the public interest, and by arrangement delegate their powers of management to the parish council. The Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society has a number of branches in England and Wales, and a large number of local authorities are affiliated to it. The Society is taking steps to schedule all public rights of way and commons in the Home Counties, with a view to the publication of a series of maps, and assists in preserving commons, footpaths, bridleways, and open spaces. The minimum subscription is 5s., while a 10s. 6d. subscription entitles a member to legal advice gratis. Secretary, Lawrence W. Chubb. Offices, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Corps of Commissionaires. The members of this institution, which was founded in 1859 by the late Capt. Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of His Majesty's regular forces; their number now exceeds 4,000. There are divisions in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Cardiff. The men may be engaged for permanent or temporary service in a great variety of capacities. Office, Exchange Court, 479, Strand, W.C.

Licences. The Post Office issued the following licences during 1910-11, viz.: Brewers', 6,526; dogs, 1,854,527; male servants, 225,782; carriages, 460,628; armorial bearings, 51,057; guns, 229,272; game, 57,362; gamekeepers', 5,116; game dealers', 3,913; and motor-cars, 146,721—or a total of 3,049,924 licences.

Cyclists' Touring Club. Founded 1878, incorporated '87. Organ, *C.T.C. Gazette*. Sec., W. S. Burke. Offices, Bank Buildings, 280, Euston Road, N.W.

INCOME TAX.

The income tax is 1s. 2d. in the pound under all schedules (A, B, C, D, and E); but where the total income does not exceed £160 it is exempt from taxation, and there are certain cases of abatement.

There is an abatement of—

£	£	£
100 on incomes over 100 and not over 400	100	400
150 " " " 400 " " " 500	150	500
120 " " " 500 " " " 600	120	600
70 " " " 600 " " " 700	70	700

An individual who claims before Sept. 30th in the year for which the tax is chargeable, and proves, that his income from all sources does not exceed £2,000, is chargeable at the rate of 9d. in the pound—or, in the case of an income exceeding £2,000 but not exceeding £3,000, at the rate of 1s. in the pound—upon any portion of such income which is derived by him from his exercise of a trade or profession, or from an office or employment of profit held by him, or from a pension for past services in such employment.

Allowance may be claimed for the amount of premiums paid for the insurance of the life of a taxpayer or his wife in an approved company up to one-sixth of the net personal income.

Parents whose incomes do not exceed £500 may claim freedom from taxation for £10 of the income for every child or step-child who is under 16 at the beginning of the financial year.

In certain cases, when the joint income of husband and wife does not exceed £500, the wife can separate her claim for abatement or exemption from that of her husband on account of her personal earnings, provided that the husband's income is not connected with the business of the wife.

A super-tax is charged on incomes exceeding £5,000, the additional duty being at the rate of 6d. for every pound of the amount by which the total income exceeds £3,000.

Protection of Birds. The Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, prohibit the shooting or snaring of all wild birds during close time, and grant special and fuller protection in the case of certain wild birds named in a schedule; prohibit the offering for sale after March 15th of any wild bird recently killed or taken; enable orders to be made, on the application of a county council, prohibiting the taking or destroying of the eggs of certain wild birds, and of the eggs of any wild bird in certain breeding areas, also prohibiting the taking or killing of any wild bird beyond the breeding period or close time, and the possession of such bird newly taken; and prohibit the use of the poletrap, and the use of hooks for taking wild birds. Close time is fixed between March 1st and August 1st in each year, but the period may be extended or varied by any county council, and orders can be made on the application of a council giving protection to named birds during the remainder of the year. The close time for game birds is: partridges, Feb. 1st—Sept. 1st; pheasants, Feb. 1st—Oct. 1st; bustard, March 1st—Sept. 1st; grouse, Dec. 10th—Aug. 12th; blackgame, Dec. 10th—Aug. 20th; and no game can be taken on a Sunday or Christmas Day. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds discourages the wanton destruction of birds. Hon. Sec., F. E. Lemon; Sec., Miss L. Gardiner. Offices, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The Board of Customs and Excise, London, E.C., controls the collection of the duties at the offices of the kingdom. Chairman, Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K.C.B.; Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B.; Commissioners, Sir Richard F. Crawford, K.C.M.G., W. G. Lewis, I.S.O., Sir Arthur J. Tedder. Secretaries, J. P. Byrne, I.S.O., E. C. Cunningham.

The following are the principal Customs duties:

Beer, 8s. 3d. to 38s. 8d. per barrel.	
Cards, 3s. 9d. per doz. packs.	
Chicory, raw, 13s. 3d. per cwt.	
" roasted, 2d. per lb.	
Cocoa and Cocoa Butter, 1d. per lb.	
Chocolate, 2d. per lb.	
Coffee, 14s. per cwt.	
" roasted or ground, 2d. per lb.	
Currants, 2s. per cwt.	
Figs, French Plums, Prunes, and Raisins, 7s. per cwt.	
Motor Spirit, 3d. per gallon (half charge if cars are used for commercial purposes).	
Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, etc., 15s. 1d. and 15s. 2d. per proof gallon. 1s. extra if in bottle.	
Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, 3d. per lb.	
Sugar, 10d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt.	
Tea, 5d. per lb.	
Tobacco, cigars, and Snuff manufactured, 4s. 5d. to 7s. per lb.	
Tobacco, unmanufactured, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 1½d. per lb.	
Wine in cask, 1s. 3d. to 3s. per gallon, and 3d. for every degree above 42 degrees proof spirit.	
Wine in bottle (still) 1s. and (sparkling) 2s. 6d. a gallon additional.	

The chief excise duties are:—

On beer 7s. 9d. per barrel of 1,055 deg. sp. gr.	
On spirits 14s. 9d. per proof gallon.	
Chicory grown in U.K., 12s. 1d. per cwt.	
Coffee mixtures, ½d. per ¼ lb.	
On solid glucose 1s. 2d. per cwt.; liquid glucose 10d. per cwt.;	
Railway passengers—5 per cent. on all fares exceeding 1d. a mile, except urban traffic, which is only liable to 2 per cent.	
On saccharin 7d. the oz.	
Tobacco, grown in U.K., Cavendish or negro-head, unmanufactured in bond, 4s. 8d. per lb.	
Ditto, unmanufactured, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 11d. per lb.	

LICENCE DUTIES.

The chief licence duties are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings (annual)	1	1	0
" " if used on carriage	2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual)	10	0	0
Banker's	30	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses	2	2	0
" four wheels for one horse	1	1	0
" less than four wheels	0	15	0
" hackney carriages (horse)	0	15	0
" motor-cars, according to horse-power, from £2 2s. to 42	0	0	0
(See p. 474.)			
" motor cycles	1	0	0
" motor hackneys	0	15	0
" " " from 1 to 2 tons	2	17	0
" " " " 2 to 5 tons	3	18	0
* Half the duty is remitted to medical practitioners on account of cars kept for professional purposes.			

	£	s.	d.
Dogs (Great Britain)	0	7	6
(Ireland)	0	2	6
Ecclesiastical lecturer	0	10	0
" building for solemnisation of marriages	0	10	0
Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st (to expire July 31st following)	3	0	0
" After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following	2	0	0
" After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st	2	0	0
" For fourteen days continuous	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's	2	0	0
Game dealer's	2	0	0
Gun. To expire July 31st	0	10	0
Hawker's (annual)	2	0	0
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year	2	0	0
Male servants (annual)	0	15	0
Marriage—special	15	0	0
" not special	0	10	0
Medicines (patent) (makers or vendors)	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual)	7	10	0
" trading in plate, irrespective of weight, an additional	5	15	0
Pedlar's	0	5	0
Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article	2	6	0
" 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver and upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver (annual)	5	15	0
Tobacco, growers of (annual)	0	5	0
" and snuff, dealers in (annual)	0	5	3
" " " manufacturers of, from	5	5	0
† The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £20.			
The Chief Liquor Licences are:—			
Brewer's (for sale)—£1 for first 100 barrels and 12s. for every further 50 barrels; beginners, £1; not for sale, 9s. or 4s.			
Distiller's—£10 for 50,000 gallons and £20 up to 100,000 gallons, and £10 for every 25,000 gallons more.			
Rectifier, or compounder—£15 15s.			
Sweets (liquor) maker—£5 5s.			
Spirit dealer—£15 15s.			
Beer dealer—£10 10s.			
Wine dealer—£10 10s.			
Sweets (liquor) dealer—£5 5s.			
Spirit retailer (publican's licence)—£5 to £35 in Great Britain, according to population.			
Spirit retailer (publican's licence)—£5 or £7 10s. in Ireland, according to population.			
Spirit retailer (off-licence)—From £10 to £50, according to annual value of premises.			
Beer retailer (on-licence)—One-third of annual value of premises, but subject to a minimum duty in Great Britain of from £3 10s. to £23 10s., and in Ireland of £3 10s. or £4, according to population.			
Beer retailer (off-licence, including cider)—£1 10s. to £10, according to value of premises.			
Cider retailer (off-licence)—£2.			
Wine retailer (on-licence)—£4 10s. to £12, according to value of premises.			
Wine retailer (off-licence)—£2 10s. to £10, according to value of premises.			

PRINCIPAL POST-OFFICE CHARGES.

Inland Letter Post. Not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; for every additional 2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Halfpenny Post (Inland). Limit of weight, 2 oz.

Foreign and Colonial. Letters to British Possessions generally to Egypt, the United States of America, British Postal Agencies in Morocco, and to H.M. ships of war serving abroad, 1d. oz. To all other places, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz.

Printed and Commercial Papers, and Samples. Per 2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; minimum for Commercial Papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and for Samples, 1d.

Parcel Post (Inland).

Not exceeding 1 lb.	3d.
" " 2 "	4d.
" " 3 "	5d.
" " 5 "	6d.
" " 7 "	7d.
" " 8 "	8d.
" " 9 "	9d.
" " 10 "	10d.
" " 11 "	11d.

Telegrams (Inland): 6d. for first 12 words, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional word.

Postal Orders. Amount of Order. Poundage.

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., or 2s. 6d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s., 8s. 6d., 9s., 9s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 11s., 11s. 6d., 12s., 12s. 6d., 13s., 13s. 6d., 14s., 14s. 6d., or 15s.	1d.
15s. 6d., 16s., 16s. 6d., 17s., 17s. 6d., 18s., 18s. 6d., 19s., 19s. 6d., 20s., or 21s.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Money Orders.

Inland Ordinary: For sums not over £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 8d.; £40, 10d.

Inland Telegraph: Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2d. and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

Foreign and Colonial Ordinary: For sums not over £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £6, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d.; and, for countries on which Orders may be issued for more than £10, 3d. for every additional £2 or portion of £2.

Foreign Telegraph: Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Foreign Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 6d. and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

Canadian Magazine Post. Newspapers and magazines registered for the purpose, and posted in covers open at both ends, 1d. a lb.

Wireless telegrams may be despatched from any postal telegraph office *viâ* Caistor-on-Sea, North Foreland, Niton, Bolt Head, Lizard, Seaforth, Rosslare, Crookhaven, Cullercoats, or Malin Head, to any vessel fitted with the necessary receiving apparatus when within a distance of about 100 miles from the radio-station. The usual charge to an ocean liner is 10d. a word, but there are lower rates to vessels making short voyages. Long-distance communication (up to about 1,500 miles) can be established with certain ships by the Marconi station at Poldhu. The charge is 3s. a word. Such radio-telegrams must bear the name of the station "Poldhu" in the address. The Poldhu station only communicates with ships at night.

Universal Time. Generally speaking, Greenwich time—or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. The countries whose names are printed in italics adopted the system as from Jan. 1st, 1912. Thus:—

Greenwich time .	Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, Holland, <i>France, Portugal, St. Thomas and Principe Islands, Whydah.</i>
1 h. fast on G.T.	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, <i>Portuguese West Africa.</i>
2 h. " " "	Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, <i>Portuguese East Africa.</i>
3 h. " " "	Natal, Turkey, Egypt.
4 h. " " "	Mauritius and Dependencies (except Chagos), Seychelles.
5 h. " " "	Chagos Archipelago, <i>Portuguese India.</i>
$\frac{5}{2}$ h. " " "	India.
$\frac{6}{2}$ h. " " "	Burma.
8 h. " " "	West Australia, Coast of China from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtse to Hankow, Hong Kong, Labuan, British North Borneo, Macao, <i>Portuguese Timor.</i>
9 h. " " "	Japan, Philippines.
$9\frac{1}{2}$ h. " " "	South Australia.
10 h. " " "	Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania.
11 h. " " "	New Zealand.
1 h. slow "	Iceland, <i>Madeira, Portuguese Guinea.</i>
2 h. " " "	<i>Azores, Cape Verde Islands.</i>
4 h. " " "	British Guiana and Grenada.
4 h. " " "	Atlantic
5 h. " " "	Eastern
6 h. " " "	Central
7 h. " " "	Mountain
8 h. " " "	Pacific

Russia and Ireland still remain outside.

France began midnight March 10th, 1911, for railways, government offices, and municipal buildings in France and Algeria. The Bill runs: "The legal hour in France and Algeria is the mean time of Paris set back 9 min. 21 sec."

Inland Revenue. The Commissioners of the Inland Revenue form the Board, which was established in 1849, and controls the collection of the death duties, stamp duties, land values duties, the income tax, and other taxes. The details of the amounts collected under these heads will be found under REVENUE, 1910-11, on pp. 120, 121. The Board of Inland Revenue at present consists of: Chairman, Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G.; Deputy-Chairman, E. E. Nott Bower, C.B.; Commissioners, J. P. Crowley, C.B., Sir H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O.; Presiding Special Commissioner of Income Tax, G. F. Howc; Special Commissioners of Income Tax, H. W. Page-Phillips, R. J. Martin, A. Grasemann, C. H. Rickman, J. B. Atlay, M. B. R. Sturgis, N. F. W. Fisher; Joint Secretaries, (Stamps) F. Atterbury, C.B., (Taxes) J. E. Chapman; Secretary, (Estate Duty) A. W. Soward.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avoirdupois Weight.

- 16 drams (437·5 grains) = 1 ounce.
16 ounces (7,000 grains) = 1 pound.
14 pounds = 1 stone.
8 stone (112 pounds) = 1 hundredweight.
20 hundredweight (2,240 pounds) = 1 ton.

Metric Weight.

- 1 decigramme ($\frac{1}{10}$ gramme) = 1·5432 grains.
1 gramme = 15·432 grains.
1 dekagramme (10 grammes) = 0·3527 ounce.
1 hectogramme (100 grammes) = 3·527 ounces.
1 kilogramme (1,000 grammes) = 2·2046 pounds.
1 myriagramme (10,000 grammes) = 22·046 pounds.
1 quintal (100,000 grammes) = 220·46 pounds.
1 millier or tonneau (1,000,000 grammes) = 2,204·6 pounds.

Measures of Capacity.

- 4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.
36 bushels = 1 chaldron.
Millilitre ($\frac{1}{1000}$ litre) = 0·27 fluid dram.
Centilitre ($\frac{1}{100}$ litre) = 0·338 fluid ounce.
Decilitre ($\frac{1}{10}$ litre) = 0·845 gill.
Litre = 0·8799 quart.
Decalitre (10 litres) = 2·1997 gallons.
Hectolitre (100 litres) = 21·997 gallons.
Kilolitre (1,000 litres) = 219·97 gallons.

Apothecaries' Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple.
3 scruples (60 grains) = 1 drachm.
8 drachms (480 grains) = 1 (Apothecaries') ounce.
The Apothecaries' ounce and pound are obsolete. The scruple and drachm are almost exclusively limited to medical prescriptions, and are falling into disuse, modern practitioners preferring a single statement of ounces and grains.

Apothecaries' Liquid Measure.

- 60 minims = 1 drachm (or "teaspoonful.")
2 drachms = 1 dessert-spoonful.
4 drachms = 1 table-spoonful.
8 drachms = 1 ounce.
20 ounces = 1 pint.

Troy Weight.

The ounce, like the Apothecaries' ounce, weighs 480 grains. It is used only for weighing gold and silver and precious stones.

Measures of Length.

- 1 fathom = 6 feet.
1 surveyor's chain = 22 yards.
1 cable = 200 yards (100 fathoms).
1 statute mile = 1,760 yards.
1 nautical * or geographical mile = 6,080 feet.
38 statute miles = 33 nautical miles.
1 league = 3 miles.

* This name, when abbreviated to "naut," is sometimes erroneously written "knot" even by seamen. A knot is properly a measure of distance and time, and is the unit of "nauts" travelled in one hour.

- 1 millimetre ($\frac{1}{1000}$ metre) = 0·0394 inch.
1 centimetre ($\frac{1}{100}$ metre) = 0·3937 inch.
1 decimetre ($\frac{1}{10}$ metre) = 3·937 inches.
1 metre = 39·37 inches.
1 dekametre (10 metres) = 393·7 inches.
1 hectometre (100 metres) = 328 feet 1 inch.
1 kilometre (1,000 metres) = 0·62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
1 myriametre (10,000 metres) = 6·2137 miles.

Surface Measure.

- 144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards = 1 rod, pole, or perch.
1 square chain = 16 rods.
40 rods = 1 rood.
4 roods = 10 chains = 4,840 yards = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.
1 centare (1 square metre) = 1,550 square inches.
1 are (100 square metres) = 119·6 square yards.
1 hectare (10,000 square metres) = 2·471 acres.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

- 3 new pennies
5 new halfpennies } weigh 1 ounce.
10 new farthings

There are 48 pennies, 80 halfpennies, or 160 farthings to the pound avoirdupois.

Five shillings' worth of Imperial silver coinage, as it comes from the mint, weighs 1·2 grains less than an ounce. A sovereign's worth of silver, of any or every denomination, constitutes therefore a safe balance for the penny post.

- The halfpenny is one inch in diameter.
1 pint of water weighs 20 ounces.
1 gallon of water weighs 10 pounds.
An inch of rain = 101 tons to the acre.

The Metric System. The compulsory adoption throughout the British Empire of the Metric Weights and Measures is advocated by the **Decimal Association**. At present the use of the metric system is legalised for all purposes. A Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill was passed by the House of Lords, May 17th, 1904, and a similar Bill was rejected by the House of Commons in March 1907 by the narrow majority of 32 votes. **Secretary of the Decimal Association,** Edward Johnson. **Offices,** Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.—**The British Weights and Measures Association** was established in 1904 for the purpose of opposing the introduction of the metre or any of its derivatives into the British Empire, and for so adjusting and simplifying British Imperial Weights and Measures as to obtain all the advantages the metric system gives and some others not given by it. **Secretary,** Geo. Moores, F.S.S. **Offices:** (International) 98, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; (for United Kingdom) 46A, Market Street, Manchester.

The Ordnance Survey is a department under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The Survey was transferred from Army Funds to Civil Votes by the Survey Act 1870. The survey has always been organised upon a military basis, and carried out under military superintendence by officers selected from the Royal Engineers. Maps can be purchased from accredited agents in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, and through any bookseller. The offices of the **Director-General of the Ordnance Survey** are at Southampton, and there are several divisional offices

THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE COMPANY'S HISTORY.



RESULTS, 1910.

Premiums (Fire, Accident & Marine)	£2,244,405
Interest on Investments	83,589
Income	<u>£2,327,994</u>

Dividend Paid	£95,085
Added to Reserves	£289,942

Reserve Funds	£2,461,072
Capital Subscribed	<u>2,641,250</u>

TOTAL SECURITY £5,102,322

FIRE.

LOSS OF PROFITS.

BURGLARY. ACCIDENTS. MOTOR CARS.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

MARINE.

45, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
76, KING WILLIAM ST., E.C.

F. W. P. RUTTER,
General Manager and Secretary.



Since time is money, the new Remingtons (Nos. 10 and 11) are indeed "money-makers."

With their eighteen original improvements, they effect a proved time-saving of 20 per cent. over all other writing machines.

No. 11 (with unique built-in tabulator) is specially suitable for financial houses. Send for booklet to

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO
100 Gracechurch Street London EC
Telephone: No. 5555 Avenue (4 lines).

Remington

The Up-to-date Office.

THE importance of effective office organisation and up-to-date office appliances is well understood by all progressive business men, and there is no need to labour this point. The difficulty is rather one of selection, and in the article below we have endeavoured to give our readers practical information which will enable them to cover their requirements with the certainty of resulting success and satisfaction. In no case have we made recommendations of specific articles without a full knowledge of their merits or unquestioned evidence to this effect.

The Typewriting Machine.

In these days the typewritten letter is indispensable, and whether the business be large or small, the same remark applies. The man in a small way of business has in some respects an even greater need for the typewriter than the large business house; the reason being that the small man must avoid giving others an impression of his unimportance. The hand-written letter has come to be regarded as an indication either of old-fashioned methods or business obscurity, and no enterprising house can afford to be associated with the one or the other implication. The typewriting machine, therefore, must be a part of every modern office equipment. A great deal might be written on the selection of such a machine, but a few hints will suffice. In the first place, let us say that there are a number of excellent machines on the market, and little to choose between them in the matter of all-round merit. The choice must be largely regulated by the needs of the office in which the writing machine will be employed. At the same time there are several makes of typewriting machine which fulfil to a high degree of efficiency the ideal of all-round excellence, and from these, where possible, the business man should make his choice. It must be remembered that the fundamental qualities every typewriting machine should possess are durability, ease of operation, visibility of writing, and economy in service. The bargain typewriter, bought at a knock-down price, often proves a very poor bargain indeed. It is not the first cost of the typewriting machine which counts so much as the cost of the upkeep, to say nothing of the loss of time, trouble, and even more material things occasioned by the defective machine. Too many business men are apt to think that a writing machine of any kind or price is good enough. Never a greater mistake. The typewriter, as an important detail in the office work, should be selected with care and discrimination. The efficient machine, that will do good work year in and year out without constant calls on the repairer's services, is worth a little thought. For this reason the writer counsels the purchase of a

new machine, or if a rebuilt machine is bought it should come from some thoroughly reputable establishment.

Of the first-class writing machines on the market, three may be singled out for special mention. These are the Remington, the Yost, and the L. C. Smith typewriters. The new No. 10 Remington embodies visible writing and a large number of up-to-date improvements, and the new models of the Yost have met with conspicuous and deserved success. The beautiful work done by the Yost has always been one of its chief claims to the user's consideration, and in the new visible writing model this quality is just as pre-eminent.

The L. C. Smith is a new machine in the sense that it has not been long on the market; but, as a matter of fact, it represents the practical results of typewriter experience extending over a quarter of a century. The L. C. Smith, which has made a great name for itself in a very short period, is ball bearing throughout, and this unique construction renders it remarkable for its easy swift action and noiseless operation.

All the typewriters named above sell at about the price which has come to be regarded as the standard figure, viz. about £23. Typewriting machines can be bought at a lower figure than this, but, in the purchase of typewriters, the first cost is not the main consideration. The high-class reliable machine is, in the end, the cheapest and by far the most satisfactory.

Another typewriter which sells at a lower price than the machines named above, but which has gained wide popularity by its merits, is the Empire. The Empire Typewriter is built in the British dominions, and has therefore a claim on the consideration of the buyer for patriotic reasons. Quite apart from this, however, the latest model of the Empire embodies a complete range of modern practical labour-saving devices which, in conjunction with the saving in price, present a very favourable proposition to the typewriter buyer.

The most exigent typewriter user can make a thoroughly satisfactory selection from the above-named machines. They stand in the very front rank for their qualities of reliability

and dependability, and the question of choice is one to be determined by circumstances and requirements.

Billing Machines.

The evolution of the typewriter is found in the billing machine, the one being a complement of the other. Just as the typewriter revolutionised office correspondence, the billing machine is revolutionising the work of the counting-house. In the earlier days of the typewriter it was found that this machine had its limitations in writing tabular or columnar work. In this field the pen-writer was still able to hold his own, because the writing of figures on the typewriter was necessarily a tedious task. The invention of the tabulator changed all this. No particular purpose would be served by a technical description of this attachment to the typewriting machine, and it is sufficient to say that the tabulator renders it possible for an operator to type invoices, stock-lists, balance-sheets, and all other forms of tabular matter at a speed far surpassing that of the most expert pen-writer, with, of course, the additional gain in legibility and neatness. Nor is this all. The development of the billing machine was swift, and many other labour-saving devices have supplemented the tabulator. Many business concerns have found it possible by use of the biller to combine in one writing, operations which were formerly the work of several departments. For example: a billing machine will write the customer's invoice, with one or more duplicate copies if necessary, will write despatch-note, carter's slip, and finally itemise a day-book record, all at one and the same operation. By perfectly simple adjustments it is possible to make as many as a dozen copies of one document at one writing, and at the same time either to insert or omit from certain copies details which it is desirable or undesirable to record thereon. The use of a billing machine not only saves time, as well as rendering invoices and statements in a neat and business-like manner, but also diminishes the chances of error. By the old methods it was necessary to check the figures and extensions of each separate record, but the billing typewriter, which makes all copies at one and the same operation, obviates this labour. It is only needful to employ one checking, since every copy must represent an exact facsimile of the original. All the leading typewriter companies sell billing machines, and the remarks on the selection of a typewriter apply to the choice of a biller. It should be remembered that, whilst the billing machine in many establishments is used exclusively for this class of work, it is also capable of writing correspondence with as much facility as the ordinary typewriter.

The latest machine for billing work is, in fact, capable of performing three separate and important functions, as it writes, adds, and subtracts. The Remington Typewriter Co. have recently put this machine on the market under the title of The Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriter. Already the machine has been put to service in many large concerns, and, we are informed, with the utmost success.

Vertical Filing and Card Indexing.

There must be many of us who remember the old unsatisfactory methods of keeping

office correspondence, documents, and general records. As a rule there was very little method about the business. Systems usually depended on the inventive genius of the office staff, and the general result was anything but satisfactory. The work of turning up a particular letter or document often occupied the entire energies of the staff, each department being searched in turn till the missing paper was found—or the search abandoned as a hopeless task. In those days papers were kept as often as not in some sort of vague alphabetical order, but the placing of a paper depended upon the reading of the office boy or his colleagues, and his interpretation was frequently quite at variance with that of the searcher. The era of the roll-top desk followed; but the roll-top desk, despite its unbounded convenience, affords, amid its multitudinous pigeon-holes and receptacles, glorious opportunities for the overlooking and neglect of vital documents.

Out of chaos came the Card Index and Vertical Filing Systems. The gain in simplicity and accessibility to all kinds of office records was so obvious that the wonder is any business house can tolerate the old condition of things. To-day, when a busy man wants to find the record of some transaction, he presses an electric button summoning a boy. The boy is told what is wanted. He proceeds to a cabinet in some secure section of the office, opens a small drawer, passes over a number of carefully arranged cards, not much larger than the business cards used by the firm's representatives. He stops at one, takes mental note of what he has seen, opens a larger drawer, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, returns to the desk with a bundle of papers, carefully arranged, containing a full and complete record of every phase and detail of the transaction in question. The mass of papers that formerly littered the bed of the desk is now conspicuously absent, and in place of this are seen a neat desk blotter, a handsome ink-set, a tickler file, a pad of paper, and a calendar with a leaf for every day. A wire basket or two take up the surplus and the day's accumulation, and another basket takes care of the mail to be sent to the post-office. To-day, every day's business is finished that day. The business of last week or last month, that was to be taken up and disposed of to-day, is mechanically called to the busy man's attention by means of his Tickler. This little device has probably saved more pounds, more temper, and aided more in the proper transaction of business, than any other one thing that has grown out of modern office evolution. The busy man of to-day has but to go about his daily task taking up each day's business each day, never giving a single thought to anything but the present. The little tickler automatically calls to his attention every day the work of that day, and then, with the aid of his filing system, he is equipped to accomplish business that in the olden days would have been an impossibility.

No reference to filing cabinets, or for that matter to office appliances generally, would be complete without mention of the products manufactured by the well-known firm of Roneo, Ltd. The Roneo filing cabinets are famous all over the world as embodying the latest inventive thought and the highest skill in workmanship. This firm has recently

placed on the market a range of steel filing cabinets which have proved a great success. Such cabinets give absolute security, and have the inestimable advantage of being fire-proof.

Duplicating Machines.

There are few offices wherein the duplicating machine is not useful, if not essential. The reproduction of a number of facsimile copies from one typewritten or hand-written original, more particularly when such documents or letters are required for swift despatch, offers obvious advantages. The progress in the mechanism of duplicating devices has been as noteworthy as the development of the typewriter. The most general form of a hand-duplicator is that where the original matter is typewritten on a wax stencil sheet, or hand-written by means of a stylus pen, the stencil being afterwards locked in a printing frame and copies taken as required by the inked roller impressing the characters formed by the perforations on to the blank page. This style of duplicator may be adapted to a rotary printing drum, and in the latter case, of course, copies can be made at a very rapid rate. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that the hand duplicator yields most satisfactory results in conjunction with the typewriter, although it will reproduce handwriting quite as readily. A typewritten stencil, however, presents the ideal method of using this device. The experiments and skill of experts in this class of machinery have produced within recent years remarkable devices, which counterfeit the actual work of the typewriter with such fidelity that it is impossible, or almost impossible, to detect the difference. This has been achieved by the invention of a machine which impresses solid typewriter type through a typewriter ribbon. Such machines are largely used by business men who have occasion to despatch quantities of form letters at frequent intervals. In order that the illusion may be perfect, the name and address of each recipient of such a letter are filled in on an ordinary typewriter machine by means of a special ribbon. This ribbon gives an exact match of the body of the letter, with the result that the whole communication looks like a personal letter individually typed and addressed. Letters of this kind claim attention where the ordinary circular only reaches the waste-paper basket.

Rapid Copying Machines.

The process of press copying correspondence is a vital necessity in every office, but the old-fashioned system has been found too cumbersome and time-wasting for modern needs. Skilled inventors have produced machines which take perfect press copies of all letters, documents, etc., in a fraction of the time necessary under the old regime. Every user of the old system will recall the numerous letters which had to be posted with late fee stamps, or even had to miss the country mail altogether, simply because the office boy could not get his correspondence copied in time. The new system obviates such catastrophes, and is therefore a money-saver as well as a time-saver.

Adding and Calculating Machines.

Once upon a time, and not very long ago either, the adding machine was regarded as

little more than the phantasy of a crank inventor. Nowadays there are thousands of such machines in daily use, and some firms would find it almost impossible to get through the day's routine without their valuable assistance. The adding or listing machine of to-day is a wonderful instrument. It has been designed, not merely to add any figures from farthings to millions, and to print and to prove its own totals, but also to protect the careless operator against the consequences of his own carelessness. Its wide scope of utility and its marvellous mechanism can only be adequately appreciated by a personal inspection of the machine in question. The last remark also applies to many of the calculating machines which make a bid for public favour. The calculating machine differs from the adding or listing machine inasmuch as the latter does not record its work, but registers it, leaving the transfer to the book-keeper. Both types of machine have their well-defined fields of usefulness. The modern first-class calculating machine is capable of every phase of arithmetical computation—addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. The speed with which these machines can supply the result of the work, difficult and complicated, as well as the simpler sums, must be seen to be realised.

Inter-Telephones.

The business man has long since appreciated the necessity of the telephone in general service, but there are still a large number of firms who lose a lot of valuable time by employing the old-fashioned methods in regard to messages and calls confined within the four walls of the building. The inter-telephone is every bit as useful, in cases it is even more useful, than the general telephone for clients' convenience. The principal of a business cannot afford to take the time and trouble necessary to summon subordinates from other parts of the building. How much better, and how much more economical of time it is, to press a button and converse with your departmental chiefs, etc., without bother or delay. The inter-telephone has unquestionably proved one of the up-to-date business man's necessities, since few realise how much time is wasted in the course of the day by the old method.

The Loose-Leaf System.

The loose-leaf system, which on its introduction met with so much prejudice, is now firmly established as one of the greatest modern time- and labour-savers.

During the few years that the improved loose-leaf sales-book and the loose-leaf ledger, as well as the loose-leaf volumes for every kind of record, have been on the market in this country they have wrought material changes in the methods of accounting in every line of business. They have made it possible for the counting-house to eliminate many large, unwieldy, and costly books, and to accomplish greater things with a minimised expenditure of time and money. They have enabled the manufacturer to ascertain and record the exact cost of production. The big retail store and the country shopkeeper alike have found the loose-leaf system advantageous, if

not indispensable, as sales records. The loose-leaf sales-book, the loose-leaf ledger, and loose-leaf volumes generally, have the supreme advantage that their bulk may be always adapted to their contents. Thus storage room and shelf space are greatly economised. Another equally great advantage of this system is that the typewriter can be employed to type sales' records, etc.; and as typewriting occupies hardly more than a third the space of the average pen-writing, a further economy of space is effected. Loose-leaf volumes for mercantile uses have now been brought to such a high pitch of perfection that no serious objection can be urged against their use. In outward appearance, in security from possible tampering with, or alteration of written records, they vie with the ordinary bound book. In every respect they present superior advantages so patent that they have established a leading place among modern office appliances.

The "Dade" Perpetual Ledger is one which merits the business man's attention. In the "Dade" are embodied the following advantages. (1) Every sheet is locked into the binder by means of the locking-post going through the centre of the unslotted hole in the sheet. (2) Each account in the ledger has a permanent folio and is subject to unlimited expansion, each account commencing with one sheet, and a second or more sheets being added as they are required. (3) All dead matter can be deleted from the Current Ledger and be stored for easy reference in the Transfer Binder.

Cheque Protection.

No review of essential modern office appliances would be complete without a reference to the ingenious cheque protection apparatus which are so popular to-day. Few business men realise the tremendous loss which accrues annually to the mercantile community by reason of carelessly penned cheques. The art of cheque lifting, as it is called, is one of the recognised details in the calendar of crime. A great many business men seem to imagine that the bank makes good such losses, but it cannot be too emphatically stated that the bank only reimburses when a signature is forged. When the amount of a cheque is latered the bank will not hold itself liable, and justly so, as every business man nowadays can by the use of inexpensive modern appliances render his cheques proof against tampering.

Office Safes.

A reliable office safe is what every business man should set out to acquire. The advice may sound a little superfluous, but it is not so. The writer has in the course of his work made the acquaintance of many safes which looked as if they might withstand the fiercest onslaughts of fire or thieves. Unfortunately they have frequently proved to be "safe" only in appearance, and many a sad story could be told in this connection. It is necessary to remember that many safes advertised loosely as "fire and thief proof" are neither fire nor thief proof. Go to a reliable manufacturer with a reputation and he will tell you wherein lies the distinction between the safe which is fire

proof and the safe which is burglar proof. Explain to him your requirements, and he will supply you with just what is needed; but don't believe that every safe sold by every firm is going to resist possible attacks. That way lies the painful road of disillusionment.

Buyers of office safes need go no further than the establishment of the Ratner Safe Co. at 51, Moorgate Street, E.C. This firm has a world-wide reputation, not merely for the quality of the safes sold, but also for the extensive range of goods supplied. The man who wants the smallest and the man who wants the largest can be accommodated at Ratner's with equal readiness and satisfaction.

Office Furniture.

Every modern office should of course be provided with a range of office furniture. Nowadays, the manufacture of this furniture engages many thousands of skilled workmen, whose efforts have enabled acres of valuable office space to be economised, to say nothing of time saved and additional comfort gained. Typewriter drop cabinets, principals' and managers' desks, typists' chairs, filing cabinets, etc., are made with special attention to the needs of the busy worker, who must make the most of the fleeting hours.

The *dernier cri* in office furniture is undoubtedly represented by the products of Messrs. Roneo, Ltd. This firm also manufactures a range of steel office furniture, the advantages of which have been much appreciated.

General Devices.

In the modern office unprofitable labour is cut down to a minimum. Telephones connect one department with another, allowing almost instant communication, whereas a few years ago hours were lost every week by the necessity for constant journeys from the staff rooms to the manager's offices. This principle has been observed in all sections of office routine.

Machines have been constructed to open the morning's mail, to fold letters outward, to seal the envelopes containing those letters, and even to affix the stamps thereon. Automatic numbering and dating machines simplify the clerical work of classification, rapid addressing machines take the place of the old tedious envelope writing, and automatic time registers enable a business man to calculate exactly the cost of the labour expended on a particular job. As time progresses the time-saving methods of yesterday are discarded for the swifter devices of to-day. Our immediate forbears would have deemed the shorthand-writer a sufficiently wonderful institution, but a number of business men are already discarding the shorthand writer for the phonograph. In this case the machine records the dictator's words as fast as they are spoken, and recites them back to the typist, the speed of recitation being regulated at will. The truth is that, in this highly competitive age, the saving of time, even minutes of time, has become a necessity for the building of a successful business. An hour saved in the transaction of office routine work may mean just the difference between the flourishing and the mediocre firm.

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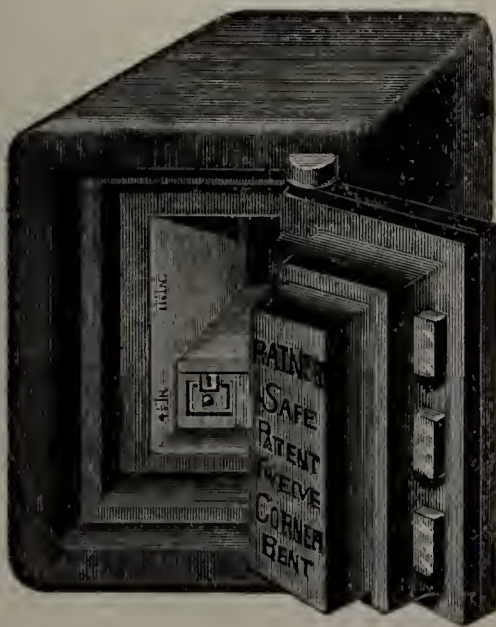
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Provost—T. GREGORY FOSTER, Ph.D.

The College comprises the following Faculties and Departments:—

Faculty of Arts—(Dean: PROFESSOR G. DAVES HICKS, M.A., Litt.D., Ph.D.).

Faculty of Laws—(Dean: ACTING PROFESSOR G. H. J. HURST, M.A.).

Faculty of Medical Sciences—(Dean: PROFESSOR G. D. THANE, LL.D., F.R.C.S.).

Faculty of Science—(Dean: PROFESSOR A. R. CUSHNY, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.).

Faculty of Engineering—(Dean: PROFESSOR J. A. FLEMING, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.).

Indian School—(Censor: PROFESSOR J. W. NEILL).

Slade School of Fine Art—PROFESSOR FREDERICK BROWN.

School of Architecture—(PROFESSOR F. M. SIMPSON, F.R.I.B.A.).

Department of Economics—(PROFESSOR H. S. FOXWELL, M.A.) [F.R.S.E.]

Department of Public Health—(PROF. H. R. KENWOOD, M.B., D.P.H., F.C.S.).

Postgraduate and Research Work is provided for in all Departments.

Courses of Instruction are provided for students desiring to graduate in any of the following Faculties: Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Political Science.

Composition Fees in all these Faculties have been arranged. They entitle students to full courses of instruction and to the privileges of one of the Union Societies, including the use of the Gymnasium and of the Athletic Ground at Perivale.

Students who graduate in any one of the following Faculties—Arts, Laws, Science, Engineering, and Economics—are eligible under the new regulations for Commissions in the Army.

The Indian School provides complete courses of

instruction for those who enter the Indian Civil Service.

Curricula are provided suitable for candidates for the First-Class Home, the Foreign, the Indian and Ceylon Civil Services and for Eastern Cadetships. (Censor: **Professor E. A. GARDNER, M.A.**).

Residence for Men students is provided at University College Hall, Ealing (**Warden: KENNETH E. KIRK, B.A.**), and for Women students at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square, W.C. (Principal: **Miss LINDSELL, M.A.**). A list of registered Boarding Residences is also kept.

On the College premises there is a large Gymnasium, Fives and Racquet Courts, and a hard Tennis Court. The Athletic Ground is at Perivale.

Prospectuses of the College may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

WALTER W. SETON, M.A., Secretary, University College, London (Gower St.).

Careers for Boys.

Introduction.

AS the end of each school term approaches, there comes to many thousands of parents that most crucial question, "What career affords the best scope for my son?" Too often the question is left until the boy is reaching the limit of his school-time, with the result that he is put into the first thing that offers, and is in danger of becoming a mere mechanical drudge, for the reason that he has uncongenial work to do.

Whilst the question of wage-earning is of vital importance, there is, nevertheless, that greater point to be borne in mind of true happiness in life, and the man who finds delight in his work because it suits his temperament is certainly happier and is more likely to go far than the man who in an uncongenial employment is earning very much more.

In this section will be found a number of occupations which offer to the middle and upper-class boy—in short, to the boy whose parents are likely to be readers of *HAZELL'S ANNUAL*—a good range of occupations, each with opportunities for making use of the special faculties with which he is endowed.

Accountants.

To become a good accountant a boy should have what is commonly known as a mathematical mind. Arithmetic and Algebra should be among his favourite subjects, and, beside this, he should have in the highest degree a good common-sense temperament, which requires proof of facts before accepting them. Business connections are also very valuable if he wishes to set up on his own account as a chartered accountant.

The first step is to pass the preliminary examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, particulars of which will be sent on application to the Institute at Moorgate Place, London. There are exemptions from this in the case of university graduates, and others who have passed recognised examinations.

The general way of entering the profession, is to enter into articles extending over five years, with a member of the Institute in England or Wales.

In the case of graduates from the University this period may be reduced to three years. The main advantage of a university course is that it brings the young man into communication with a number of well-connected people who, in later years, may be useful to him. Articles cost a 100 guineas or more.

The intermediate examination is taken at the expiration of half a term of service, and the final examinations are after the completion of the articles. The subjects for the examination should be studied very carefully, and from them will be seen that the knowledge required of the Chartered Accountant of to-day includes not only mathematics and book-keeping, but also a good deal of law.

The approximate cost of the training may be said to be:—Examination fees, 6 guineas. Preliminary, 100 guineas. Coaching fees and books, £40. Admission to the Society, 10 guineas. The time occupied before money-earning begins is at least five years from leaving school.

Advertising.

An enormous field is offered to young men in the advertising world. To succeed, they

must have considerable capabilities for business, and also an unlimited supply of ideas; for, in advertising, the idea is the thing.

The start is difficult. Perhaps the best way is to look through the newspapers and illustrated weeklies, and pick out, say, half a dozen advertisements which strike one as being weak. It is then a good plan to map out what one considers a good strong advertisement, and send it, or, better still, call with it upon the manufacturer.

Training-schools exist for teaching advertisement-writing, and in some cases they have been very successful. They have this advantage, that they teach the technique of "lay-out," and present the theory of advertising in such a form that it can be assimilated readily.

Advertisements for copy-writers occasionally appear in the newspapers, and the young man will do well to accept any small salary for the first year or two in order to gain that working knowledge in the office which is essential to success. A talent for rough sketching is very useful, and should be developed as much as possible. A knowledge of types should be acquired, and this can be gained from books and by observation of the types used for display in periodicals. There are many posts as advertisement managers in large producing firms at salaries from £300 to £1,000 a year.

Almost every periodical employs one or more men to canvass for advertisements. These are generally picked from the office from the most likely of the clerical staff. The ideal advertisement canvasser should have a smart appearance, a pleasant, attractive way of speaking; he must possess infinite tact, and he must be prepared to face continual rebuffs with cheerfulness. The most usual method of entering the business is as a clerk in the advertisement office of a publisher, or a newspaper. If the clerk shows, by his knowledge of the business and his manner, that he is likely to be successful to canvassing, he will probably be given his chance. If successful in his first job, he will be given something better and should rapidly rise. After a few years of hard work, when a clientèle has been collected with a knowledge of men and advertisements, a canvasser should expect to make from £500 to £1,500 or more a year.

Agriculture.

If a boy with intelligence has a strong preference for out-door life, the career which agriculture offers, even in England, is a good and satisfactory one. Scientific agriculture worked on modern lines can be made to pay by hard work and a close attention to the details of finance, which too often a farmer is inclined to neglect.

Training can be had either on a farm for a couple of years as a pupil, or at a recognised agricultural college. If the method of farm training be chosen, it should be supplemented by a scientific course obtained either at an agricultural college, by attendance at Extension lectures, or any one of the other ways the local conditions of which vary considerably.

This scientific instruction is of the utmost importance, and should on no account be neglected. At the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, the course lasts two years, and a diploma course slightly more.

At Aspatria College the cost of board and education is about £100 a year, or, for out-students, 15 guineas a term. These figures may be reduced considerably by success in scholarships. There are a very large number of other agricultural and dairy colleges in the United Kingdom, most of them managed in the best style. For highly trained men there are many openings as professors or lecturers both at home and in the Colonies. Many large estates nowadays require a skilled man to direct the farming side of them.

If, on the other hand, the young man prefers to be his own master, with a minimum of £500 capital he can start in his own farm, after the necessary knowledge has been acquired, and by perseverance should become prosperous.

For a small farm the amount of capital required per acre is generally taken to be £10 for farming in the usual English fashion. For horticulture or intensive culture the amount is naturally very much higher.

Architect.

All the qualities that go to make a successful artist are wanted in an architect: imagination, a love of beauty, the artistic temperament in its highest sense; and to this must be added a cold-blooded accuracy. A liking for figures and a practical spirit which can suit itself to the business in hand, whether it be the building of a cathedral or a row of country cottages, is useful.

Training can be carried out either by entering a school of architecture, by being articled to an architect for three or four years at a premium of 250 to 300 guineas, or by a combined method of two years of school and two years of articles. The last is the most satisfactory, because it is possible to learn whilst the boy is at school whether he shows promise of being a successful architect.

A good test is the Preliminary examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, full particulars of which can be had of the Secretary, 9, Conduit Street, W. The firm to which the student is articled is of the utmost importance, and one which does an extremely varied class of work should be selected.

After the Preliminary examination already mentioned, the probationer can apply to enter,

at the age of nineteen, for the Intermediate examination, and with his application he must send in his "testimonies of study." These consist of nine sheets of drawings showing classical styles of architecture and ornament and certain technical drawings of construction.

On reaching the age of twenty-one the student of the Royal Institute of British Architects may take the Final examination, which is framed on lines similar to that of the Intermediate. Before entering he must submit further "testimonies of study," which necessitate good draughtmanship and an acquaintance with ancient buildings, gained by actual measurement. The fee is £4 4s. On passing this examination the student becomes an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and may then, if he likes, practise for himself. It is, however, better to take a post in an architect's office for a year or two in order to get a practical acquaintance with the work of an office. Salaries vary from £50 a year to £250.

To start practice is an exceedingly difficult thing, and unless the young architect has acquaintances amongst contractors and builders he will have to enter for public competitions until his name becomes known. Business connections are almost essential to success. There are many openings in the War Office, the Colonies, or in municipal employment.

The cost of an architect's training may be taken roughly to be as follows:—By the method of pupilage—Articles (say) £250; classes, £30; examination fees and entrance, £15, or about £300 in all. By the combined method—School, £100; articles, £150; classes, £15; examination entrance fees, £15; say £230. The time occupied in training is four or five years.

Army.

A boy intended for the Army must begin specialising early. He should either go to a school with a special reputation for bringing out Army candidates, or to a public school with an Army side. If his school has no Army side he should join the Modern side, and, after leaving, should go to an Army coach for a few months for the finishing touches.

Some schools, e.g. Wellington, are run with a special Army character to their curriculum.

The orthodox method of entering the Army as an officer is through one of the military colleges—Woolwich for the Artillery, and Sandhurst for the other arms of the service. There are other avenues, especially through the Universities, and also through the Special Reserve and the Territorial Force.

A candidate for Sandhurst or Woolwich must be between the ages of 17½ and 19½. He must have obtained the Qualifying Certificate from the Army Qualifying Board, or a Leaving Certificate from a recognised school.

He has to pass a not very severe examination, and to go through a two years' course of instruction. A thorough medical examination in regard to general health, sight, etc., has to be passed at the end of this, and it is therefore desirable to have a preliminary examination by an expert, so that valuable time may not be wasted. The normal charge for tuition is £150 a year, but in special cases this is reduced. On joining the college the

cadet must pay £35 for books, uniforms, etc., and a further £15 at the beginning of the third term.

At the end of the two years the cadet has to show proficiency in a "passing-out" examination, and upon his position in this depends to some extent his future fortunes. On being gazetted to a regiment he has to order uniform costing between £100 and £250, according to the class of service to which he belongs.

His pay in the infantry begins at 5s. 3d. per day, and for many years is never adequate to his needs. An infantry subaltern requires at least £100 a year of his own to live comfortably in a Mess, whilst a guardsman should have at least £500.

For a comparatively poor man, the Indian Army offers a living wage, and there are also appointments in Egypt and of the Colonial Office to be obtained by the man without private means.

The total cost, from first to last, of entering the Service may be taken to be about £700, exclusive of private expenditure, and the time occupied to be about two years.

Art.

After leaving school, the embryo artist will go to a good art-school. In London, Heatherley's, the Slade, St. John's Wood, and many others are ready to hand. In the provinces there are good art-schools to be found, though the choice is limited. Experienced artists regard with suspicion the art-schools managed by the Education Department, because of the taint of officialdom that surrounds them.

In two or three years this stage of the artist's training should be ended, and, if he is really clever and quick at black-and-white work, he may be able to earn a little money by illustrating for newspapers and magazines.

If possible, entrance should be gained to the Royal Academy School (particulars of the Secretary, Burlington Street), otherwise, if there is no immediate necessity for earning money, a course at one of the big art-schools of Paris—say Julian's, the Beaux Arts—is the ideal method. The fees are no more than 20 to 30 francs a month, and £60 to £80 a year will keep a young man comfortably in this Bohemian world.

After this, it is impossible to map out any career. A year or two after beginning practical work by himself, an artist will be able to discover whether he is fitted for his life, and whether he can make it pay.

A very successful portrait-painter can make £10,000 a year, or much more, a first-rate landscapist perhaps half this sum, and, for the rest, £1,000 a year is a sum which most so-called successful artists would gladly exchange for the year's work.

There are opportunities of using an art training for commercial purposes, and many good positions are open in large publishing and magazine houses to those who have added a knowledge of printing processes to their knowledge of art and artists.

Auctioneer.

Alertness, wit, an engaging personality, and a good head for business are the essentials in the equipment of a successful auctioneer. Assuming that the boy leaves a good school at

the ages of sixteen or seventeen, he can either be articled to a good firm for three years at a fee of 100 guineas or more or he can enter as a junior clerk at £20 a year or so. In either case he must supplement his experience by close observation and hard work. Unless he intends to practise only in London, where businesses are greatly specialised, a good provincial business will offer him the best all-round experience.

Every auctioneer should secure the certificate of the Auctioneers' Institute, particulars of which can be obtained of the Secretary, 34, Russell Square, London, W.C. The Preliminary examination for candidates under twenty-one years of age is merely a general examination, qualifying for studentship of the Institute. The Intermediate for articled clerks of not less than three years' standing, or clerks of five years' standing, is more practical; and the Final and the Direct Final for students of the ages of twenty-three or over deals almost entirely with the practical work of an auctioneer.

At this point the young man must consider carefully his next step. He will either look out for a partnership or he will select a provincial neighbourhood where development seems to be taking place rapidly or the existing auctioneer is unpopular. His licence to practise costs £10 a year.

His house is his office, and he has other opportunities of supplementing his income by such work as rent-collecting, tithe, and King's taxes collecting, or an agency for an insurance office. By diligence and tact and a good "shop-window" display of business the young auctioneer will in the course of a year or two gather together a business which in a provincial town will range, probably, between £300 and £1,000 a year.

The cost of training beyond the premium is quite small, and the only necessary expenses are examination fees of £10 10s. and the licence of £10. If we put the expense at £150, and the time occupied at a minimum of three years, we shall be somewhere near the mark.

Barrister.

The legal profession is a very close corporation, to which entry is difficult. The waiting period is long before a good income is assured, and the moneyspent in the way must be regarded as a capital outlay to secure good results in the end. Brains, physical vigour to withstand long hours and unhealthy surroundings, and infinite patience and pertinacity are essentials in the equipment of a young barrister. If he has, in addition, any influence with solicitors, so much the better.

The student must first enrol himself at one of the Inns of Court—the Middle Temple, the Outer Temple, Gray's Inn, or Lincoln's Inn. The fees vary slightly, Inner Temple being the most expensive and Gray's Inn the cheapest.

A preliminary examination has to be passed, but practically any public examination will exempt from it. The student must, during the next three years, eat 72 dinners in the hall of his Inn, and may attend the lectures given by the combined Inns of Court. University men need eat only 36 dinners. Full particulars are obtainable of the stewards of the Inns.

There are four examinations: (1) Roman Law, (2) Constitutional Law, (3) Evidence

Procedure, and Criminal Law, (4) English Law and Equity, including the law of persons, of real and personal property and conveyancing, and the law of obligation.

Students may pass in 1, 2, and 3 at once, or may take them separately. No. 4 is taken by itself as the final examination. University graduates and some others are excused Roman Law.

The final examination passed, the student is then called to the Bar. He then generally "reads in chambers" for a year, or even two, towards the end of the time doing a little devilling for his chief. After that the barrister is thrown upon his own resources, and for the next year or two must expect to do little more than pay the rent of his chambers; but at the end of five years from his call he should be able to support himself. If not, he should seriously consider whether he has chosen the right profession.

Incomes of exceptionally brilliant barristers are very large, ranging as high as £50,000 a year. If we put the income of the successful K.C. at from £1,000 to £3,000 a year, and of the junior at £400 to £2,000, we should be about the mark.

The cost of educating a barrister, including, say, £600 for his briefless period, may be taken to be about £900, and the time occupied before being "called" is three years.

The Churches.

The Church can hardly be considered as a means of making money, since to do so would be to upset the whole reason for choosing a clerical career. At the same time, for those whose inclination is towards the teaching of religion, there is a living (though for many years it may be but a bare living), the most interesting work, and the possibility of advancement.

A university course, either collegiate or non-collegiate, or a theological college, is necessary, and this costs at least £350 and £240 respectively at the older Universities, whilst a theological college course costs about £180. For those who cannot afford this expense, there are innumerable scholarships and grants of all kinds—diocesan, scholastic, and clerical.

At the end of three years at the University the student will take the Preliminary examination for Holy Orders, and, on passing that, he must obtain a title to Holy Orders from some clergyman with whom he has worked, and he can then enter for the Bishop's examination for deacons, and later for priest's orders. The university training is usually supplemented by one or two years' training at a Theological College.

At the beginning of his career a curate may expect from £120 to £150 a year, and in five to ten years, if he be capable and earnest, he may hope for an incumbency at £250 to £600 or more a year, though it is well to bear in mind that there are 3,000 livings in the Church of England at present under £230 a year.

Keble or St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, and Selwyn and Emmanuel at Cambridge, are economical colleges for students of small means.

Students for the Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Methodist, Roman Catholic, or Jewish Ministry are all able to obtain ex-

ceptional advantages in entering their respective churches.

The expense of training is not, speaking generally, so large as students preparing for the Church of England. In many cases, too, the stipends attached to a college education is not considered so necessary, and, where obtained, costs less.

Scholarships, bursars, and exhibitions are given so that the expenses of a student's education at a theological college are reduced to a very small amount for the three years' training which is essential.

In the various religious bodies the stipends are usually less than in the Church of England, some of them being quite insufficient. But a general effort is now being made in all bodies to provide a living wage for ministers.

The cost of training for the Church at a University (Collegiate) is £350 and upwards, (non-Collegiate) £240. At a Theological College, £180 and upwards. The time occupied is about 5 years.

Civil Service.

It is not possible to deal adequately, in a chapter of this length, with the opportunities offered by Government Departments as a lucrative career. Each year the number of positions open to competition increases, and specialised teaching has now reached such a pitch of excellence that it is almost necessary to employ one of the skilled coaching agencies in order to pass for the lower grades of the Civil Service. Even when the candidate for the first-class positions comes from a University, he will generally do well to employ a coach with specialised knowledge of examinations who can direct his energies into the most profitable channels for the examination in hand.

General information of opportunities offered by the Civil Service are to be found in the Abstract of Rules and Regulations (price 1s.) published officially, and full particulars of the particular branch selected are supplied by the Secretary Civil Service Commissioners, Burlington House, London, W.

Clerks.

After leaving school, when a boy is placed in an office, he should understand that for the first ten years his day should be a continuous struggle to get out of the rut. He should learn something about the business in which he is engaged. If he is in a bank he can attend the lectures of the Institute of Bankers. In Life Assurance, he can read for Actuarial examinations. In commerce he can learn manufacturing processes, the costs of raw material, book-keeping and auditing by attending polytechnics or similar institutions which are to be found in London and the provinces.

Even without the opportunity of attending lectures, he can at the least show his interest in his work, and as each year comes round be able, in applying for a rise in his salary, to tell his chief of several ways in which he is becoming more useful to the House.

For the sons of well-to-do commercial men there is the university course at Birmingham, which aims at training commercial men. The normal course lasts for three years and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. College

fees are 66 guineas for the three years' course, and, by adding cost of examination fees and living expenses, this would be increased to about £4,000.

Bank Clerks generally enter on recommendation of a director or a large customer at a salary of £20 to £25 per annum. The initial salary is not of great importance provided there is, at the end of three years, such a rise as to make a salary something like £80 or £100 a year. Besides this, some banks push along their young men faster than others. A bank clerk may hope for a manager's position at a branch in, say, 15 years.

An **Insurance Clerk** generally enters the office by recommendation of one of the chief men in the office, or he may be introduced by a large customer. Probably he will have to pass an easy examination, and begin his work at a salary of between £15 and £25 a year. In a life office the best chance of rising is to become interested in the actuarial side of the work and to pass the actuaries' examination. The actuary may expect from £1,000 to £2,000 a year in a moderate sized office; but positions are scarce, and naturally there is keen competition for such posts.

In Fire Insurance there are also possibilities of specialising by becoming interested in estimating risks.

Dentist.

The qualities required for the modern dentist are of those which would fit a boy for the profession of surgeon. He must, in addition, have a liking for mechanical work, since the making of artificial cases in gold or vulcanite is one of the most profitable sides of his profession.

On leaving school at sixteen or seventeen, he should pass one of the preliminary examinations in Arts, or matriculate.

He may then either go to a dental practitioner as a pupil at a premium of between £50 or £150, or he may go to a dental hospital and have two years on the mechanical side, where he is sure of plenty and variety of work, and an opportunity of systematic study. In any case, he must at once register his name on the rolls of the medical council as a dental student.

The general hospital education and the dental hospital may be carried on concurrently, but in any case, four years at least must elapse between time of registration and time of examination.

Where possible, it is as well that the student should, in addition to his dental qualifications, obtain a diploma in medicine, and for high-class practice it is almost imperative. Where time and money are a consideration it is better to join the General Hospital on completing the mechanical instruction, and complete the second examination for the joint diploma with the dressing and other appointment, before beginning surgical training at the Dental Hospital.

After passing the final examination the student will either buy a partnership or a practice. Generally speaking, a dental practice is worth anything between one or two years' net receipts, and half partnership is worth more proportionately than full possession.

Occasionally pupils are admitted to partnership at a reduced fee.

The cost of training is roughly as follows:—Dental Hospital course, £160; General Hospital, £70; Instruments and books, £40; Examination fees, £21; say £300. The time occupied, four years at least.

Doctor.

For the doctor, strength of body is almost as important as strength of intellect. In addition there should be a love of science, a precision of mind to assist in diagnosis, and a pleasant, cheery manner, to bring confidence to a sufferer; for faith in a doctor is half the battle towards recovery.

The training of the medical man may begin at school, when he chooses the science side rather than the classical or the modern. After school, if a university course can be afforded, so much the better; it will bring the young man into association with people that may be useful later. The university course extends over three years and involves an expenditure of about £500 or £600. At the end of it the student will take his B.A. in Natural Science, and, whilst preparing for that, he will take the Intermediate for the M.B., and then go to a London Hospital School for two years to prepare for the final M.B.

The ideal course is to take the M.D. of Oxford, Cambridge, or London; but a student unable to do this may either take the diploma of the Conjoint Board of London, the L.S.A., or take the qualifications of the Irish or Scottish Boards at the Colleges. The London Degree is the greatest test of scholarship.

For students who do not go to a University, a preliminary examination must be passed before one of the bodies recognised by the medical council, and then he registers himself as a student at a hospital for a five years' course of training at least, the first half of which is theoretical and the last half almost entirely practical. He takes the intermediate M.B. examination, and, like the man from the University, he then goes up for the final M.B. Fees, £17.

Fees at a London Hospital are from £120 to £170; in Edinburgh and other provincial towns, considerably less. Additional expense for books, fees, instruments, and extra classes subscriptions amount to another £50 to £100, and living expenses from £100 a year upwards.

There are many opportunities of reducing these figures by gaining scholarships. Nearly all provincial Universities have medical courses.

After qualifying, a student may possibly be appointed house-surgeon or receive one of the other hospital appointments.

For a consultant's practice the degree of F.R.C.S., and, if possible, the M.S., is taken by surgeons; by physicians the M.R.C.P. After ten years, a clever man should be making £1,000 a year or over. There are many appointments under the Lunacy Commissioners and the Public Health Department worth £150 to £1,000 a year.

In buying a general practice the price is generally between one or two years' purchase of the gross receipts; partnership, two years' purchase. The cost of training, with a university course, is about £800, or without £350. The time occupied is five years or more.

Engineer.

The engineer of to-day must have not only the mechanical instinct combined with manual dexterity, but must also have a very keen head for figures, and if he have an inventive brain so much the better. There are two main branches of the engineering profession—the mechanical and the civil.

Mechanical. If a boy is at a school with an Engineering side there is no need for him to specialise in engineering until his last year, when he should pay particular attention to mathematics and science.

From school he should go to a technical college in London or the provinces. A B.Sc. degree may be taken if desired. The sandwich system of training is becoming generally accepted as the best method. By this the young man spends half his time at college and the other half in "shops." By this means he is able to learn practice and theory concurrently. About five years is the usual time occupied in this way.

Another system is to do three years of technical college and complete his education by five years of "shops." By this means, when his training finishes, he has the practical knowledge of the working of an engineer's "shops," and may obtain a post with a firm in whose shops he has served.

The third way is to do "shops" first and the technical college afterwards. All three systems have their good points and their adherents. The premium system is vanishing from England, but if any premium is paid it will probably be from 150 to 500 guineas.

After the apprenticeship period the pupil should, if possible, spend a year or two in the drawing-office at a small salary, rising perhaps to £150 a year, and at the end of that time he applies for outside work—an assistant manager-ship—or seeks through advertisements in the engineering papers some position suitable for him. Positions of managers or works managers are worth from £250 to £2,000 a year, according to the size of the business.

It is possible, though not easy, to work one's way up through apprenticeship without premium in an engineering works, by studying privately after the day's work in the shops. At the end of, say, five years' apprenticeship, the young man should secure a post in a drawing office, first as tracing-boy and later as draughtsman, always reading the theoretical side to keep pace with his practical knowledge. After this he gets a charge job, and his after career is a matter of pure worth.

Electrical engineers are trained at the technical college like mechanical engineers, and then go to some electrical works at a premium. The Brush Co. have a very complete system of electrical training, and many other firms accept promising men from technical colleges.

Civil engineering is a good profession for a lad who does not mind contemplating the possibility of going abroad to make a living. In England there is comparatively little scope except for municipalities and waterworks. At a technical college the civil engineer does much the same work as the mechanical engineer for the first year. In the second year he begins to specialise in surveying, and in the third year he specialises still further in one of the three great divisions: (1) Waterworks and sewage; (2) Bridges and railways; (3) Docks and harbours.

At the end of the college course he enters a large firm of civil engineers as an articulated pupil, at a premium of, say, 500 guineas, if he has money, or, if not, as an "improver" in an engineer's drawing-office. The B.Sc. degree is an advantage.

At the end of the apprenticeship there will probably be some difficulty in getting a post in England, unless the young man has some influence. There are, however, a few waterworks appointments at £200 to £600 a year, civilian posts under the Admiralty and War Office, and as engineer in large civil engineering firms at £250 to £2,000 a year.

Municipalities also require civil engineers who have been trained in a borough surveyor's office.

Merchant Service.

A boy whose circumstances do not permit of his entering the Navy, yet who wishes to go to sea, will find a career in the Merchant Service.

He must be prepared for an extremely hard life with unsatisfactory food, and, for the first few years at all events, extremely bad pay. The better the initial education so much the higher should a boy rise, the other things being equal.

The best way of entering the service is through the training-ships *Conway* and *Worcester*. The former lies in the Mersey, and the latter at Queenshithe and the Thames. The *Worcester* takes boys between 12 and 15½ at a charge of 65 guineas per annum, which includes uniform and the use of books. A further £10 is required for outfit. The terms for training on the *Conway* are the same; the only difference is that the *Conway* takes slightly older boys in special circumstances.

The course varies from two to four years according to the age of the boys, and so satisfied is the Board of Trade with this Institute that it allows two years on this vessel to count as one, or towards a certificate.

The alternative method of entering is to allow the boy to sign on for four years as a quarter-deck apprentice in a sailing ship or as a midshipman in a steamship, and work his way up. The premium may be anything between £25 and £75, and in small lines the premium is often returned as wages during the last two years.

In this way boys learn practical seamanship as they could nowhere else. At the end of the apprenticeship a short course at a nautical school will probably give the necessary technical knowledge to permit of the boy passing the Board of Trade standard, and qualifying for second mate. The *Conway* or *Worcester* boy, after three years at sea, may pass as second mate.

Pay in the Merchant Service covers a wide range. The third officer of a first-class passenger boat may expect £12 per month, whilst the third mate on a tramp will draw £5. The first officer of a liner is paid between £12 and £20, whereas the first officer of a tramp will receive perhaps £9. The skipper of a cargo-boat is paid anything from £12 to £25 a month, with an opportunity of making small sums by commissions, etc., whilst the commander of a first-class liner will probably receive from £400 a year upwards to £800 or £1,000.

Promotion on the cargo lines comes rapidly to good men, and many men would prefer to be their own masters at an early age rather than wait for the slow promotion which comes in

the first-class passenger-ships. At the end of service there is always a chance that a popular and deserving captain may obtain a well-paid position as port officer, harbour-master, or some similar position.

The cost of training for Merchant Service, including two years at the *Worcester or Conway*, may be taken to be close upon £300, and the time occupied four or five years.

In the Merchant Service there is a good opening for boys of a mechanical turn of mind who have a love of the sea. They need a sound training in a marine engineering shop, and every officer must hold a certificate of the Board of Trade as a certified engineer. Candidates for the second-class certificate must be twenty-one years of age, and must have served as an apprentice to engineering for at least four years, making or repairing steamship boilers. At the age of twenty-two the candidate may present himself for the first-class certificate, and if he passes that and shows his value to his firm, his prospects are generally rather better than those of deck-officer of an equivalent age.

Navy and Royal Marines.

Only one way exists for entering the Navy. Between the ages of 12½ and 13 a boy must present himself before a selection board, and it is necessary therefore to decide as soon as the boy has left the preparatory school that he shall enter the Senior Service. A nomination must be obtained from the First Lord of the Admiralty or from other members of the board, and a few flag officers who are privileged to give a limited number of nominations. Every newly appointed captain is allowed to nominate one cadet within six months after his appointment.

When the boy is twelve years old application should be made to the Assistant Private Secretary of the First Lord. Every candidate must be presented to the interviewing committee, who, by means of a friendly chat, discover whether he has the makings of a good naval officer. Brightness and intelligence are considered more valuable at this stage than book knowledge. There is also a very severe medical test.

After this comes the qualifying examination, which any boy of twelve should be able to pass, and then the cadet goes to the Osborne Naval College for two years, afterwards to Dartmouth College for two more years, and to sea for two-thirds of a year in a training cruiser. Outfit costs about £50, and other expenses about £10 a term. A small reduction is made for a few officers' sons should the parents' means justify it. When the training in the sea-going cruiser is finished satisfactorily the midshipman is sent to a sea-going ship. His outfit for this will cost about £50.

The training up to this point has been alike for Executive Officers, Marine Officers, and Engineer Officers.

Now the boy begins to specialise, and after three years' service as a midshipman and a sub-lieutenant, he decides, with the approval of the Admiralty, whether he shall become a Naval Lieutenant, a Royal Marine, or an Engineer. It is entirely a matter of temperament, and no guidance can be given.

From the time he is promoted to lieutenant the officer should be self-supporting, but it is usual,

for two or three years, for him to have a small allowance. A lieutenant will probably have to wait ten years for promotion to commander, and a further five or six years before he becomes a captain.

In the Accountants' branch there is an opening for young men to whom the life in the Royal Navy appeals, yet who have not the means or possibly the capacity for the work of a naval lieutenant. Entrance into the accountant branch—paymasters, assistant paymasters, and clerks—is by passing one of the limited competitions for assistant clerkships in the Navy. Application for a nomination should be made of the secretary of the First Lord, and the ages for the examinations are between seventeen and eighteen.

The successful candidate enters the Navy as an assistant clerk at 2s. 6d. a day, and must be provided with an allowance of £20 a year. After one year's service, and on passing his examination, he is promoted as clerk at 4s. a day, and later an assistant paymaster at 5s. to 11s. a day. After this there is a long period of waiting for ten years or more for promotion to paymaster at pay rising from 13s. to 14s. a day. Other non-military branches of the Navy exist for qualified surgeons and chaplains.

The cost of training a naval officer, including an allowance for ten years amounting in all to £400, is roughly £1,000, and the time occupied is nearly five years.

Schoolmaster.

The youth who adopts the scholastic career as a profession should possess good abilities, sympathy, and perseverance. There are a very large number of educational posts open to the public, ranging from that of assistant master or mistress in an elementary school at £100 to £200 a year, rising in the case of head masters to £400 or £500 per annum.

In the case of masters in secondary schools and colleges the salaries range from £150 or less for an assistant to £350 or £450 a year for a competent science, mathematical, or classical master. Head masters of large schools receive salaries ranging from £400 or £500 a year to £1,000 or £2,000 per annum. The preparation for the career of an elementary teacher is not by any means expensive. The youth passes through the successive stages of junior scholar, or probationer scholar, to bursar or pupil teacher, to student teacher, training student, and may reach the rank of certificated teacher at the age of twenty.

Official booklets giving all particulars of how to enter the profession are issued, which may be obtained for a few pence on application to the Board of Education.

It is quite another matter preparing to become a master in a secondary school or college. In this case a university education is all but indispensable, and the possession of a degree requisite in order to command a good salary.

The training in this case is similar to that of preparation for the Church, already described, except that there is no need for the student to go to a theological college; but an extra year or two spent at the University in securing a high degree is usually well worth the money it costs.

Many men take Holy Orders because a clergyman has a better chance of obtaining many excellent positions than a layman.

Solicitor.

A solicitor is no more than a business man with legal training; but he has to serve a severe apprenticeship. A logical, hard-headed, steady boy makes the best sort of solicitor. He must be industrious and regular in his habits, and he should have an attractive manner, combined with an even temper perfectly under control. Above all, when he has served his time, he must have a good connection which will bring him clients.

A university education, from the social point of view, is desirable, but not really necessary.

Before leaving school the boy should pass the Law Society's Preliminary examination. This is held at the Law Society's Hall and in some of the principal cities of England and Wales. Full particulars are obtainable of the Law Society, Chancery Lane, London. The fee is £4.

On passing the Preliminary the candidate signs articles for five years at a premium of 100 to 500 guineas, and stamp duties on articles of £80. Barristers of under five years and university graduates sign for only three years. A London firm with a general practice gives probably the best experience; but if he proposes to practise in the country the young man will do better at a provincial solicitor's.

After twelve months as an articled clerk the candidate may go up for the Intermediate examination (fee £6), and at the end of the articles comes the Final examination—an extremely severe test. A coach for all but the cleverest men is desirable, and a course of four months costs about £20. After passing this, the way is open to registration as a solicitor (revenue stamp £23, fee £5). The annual fee and practice is £3 for a country, and £4 10s. for a London solicitor for the first three years. In buying a practice the price is from one and a half to two years' purchase; one-fourth share of a partnership is worth about two and a half years' purchase.

For a young man without money or influence there is nothing for it but to look out for a managing clerkship in a good firm at a salary of £100 to £250; but this cannot be regarded as a sufficient return for the money spent on his education, and he will do better later to secure one of the public appointments open to solicitors, such as Clerk of the Guardians, Clerk of the Peace, Town Clerk, etc.

The cost of training is about £500, and the time occupied is five years.

Stockbroker.

The successful stockbroker should be a man with a keen business instinct, pleasant manners, of smart appearance and popular amongst men. His book-knowledge will be of less value to him than a general breadth of outlook, and a capacity for judging of men in affairs. He should further have influential friends in business, or rich friends who have money for investment, and, given these, he will probably be welcomed in a stockbroker's office as a clerk.

After a year or two he will be appointed an unauthorised clerk at a salary of £150 a year, his firm will pay an entrance fee of 10 guineas, and a subscription of 12 guineas per annum.

After two years he should be promoted to authorised clerk, when he deals on account of

his firm and may deal himself. If he has small capital he may be able to buy a partnership, and if he has a large capital he may be able to start on his own account. A capital of £5,000 at least would be required.

In any case he must next become a member of the Stock Exchange, with two sureties for £300 each, and an entrance fee of 250 guineas with the value of subscription of £40 10s, and buy one Stock Exchange share at the market price.

Veterinary Surgeon.

A love of animals and their ways and some experience, as a boy, in dealing with pets are the prime requisites of a successful veterinary surgeon. The best school education possible should be given, for any polish that a good school can give will be of great advantage to the young man in dealing with wealthy owners of beasts which require attention. No specialising need be done until his last year at school, when he should pay special attention to science.

Before he leaves school he should pass either the matriculation or the Preliminary examination recognised by the college of veterinary surgeons. Full particulars of these examinations are obtainable of the secretary of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. The Preliminary examination is almost identical with that for dentists.

The London boy will then make application for admission to the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, to the Royal Dick Veterinary College, Edinburgh, the Veterinary College of the University, Liverpool, or one of the other training colleges. The course lasts four years at a fee of about 20 guineas a year and candidates must be at least sixteen years of age before entering.

Class examinations are held periodically to gauge the extent of the pupil's progress.

Holidays may well be spent in boarding with a country veterinary surgeon, so as to get an insight into work connected with the profession. Later on a clever student will be able to take on temporary holiday post as assistant, and so relieve himself of expense.

For the London degree there are four examinations (fee, £5 each), and a £1 registration fee on passing the final. At the end of the fourth year, the final examination being passed, the student may then either buy a partnership or set up in practice in a district where there is no veterinary surgeon.

A further alternative is to take one of the semi-official positions under a corporation, or an official position at the docks, the last of which is extremely valuable in enabling him quickly to diagnose the diseases of cattle.

The Army also is able to make use of him, and an application to the Under-Secretary of State for War should be made for an interview if a candidate desires to enter the Army as a veterinary lieutenant. Age limits are from twenty-one to twenty-seven, and, after six months on probation, he enters the Army at pay of £250 a year from appointment. As captain his pay is 15s. 6d. a day, and as major £1 a day, lieutenant-colonel £1 10s., and as colonel £1 15s. Naturally only young men with cultivated manners are accepted.

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E. H. WHITEHEAD, Esq. (Burch, Whitehead & Davidson), Spring Gardens.
E. TREVOR L.L. WILLIAMS, Esq., J.P., Temple Bar House, Fleet Street.

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(Reference should also be made to the article on Insurance appearing in the literary matter.)

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202nd Year of the Office.

SUN FIRE OFFICE

Founded 1710.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD.

Insurances effected against the following
Risks:

FIRE DAMAGE.

RESULTANT LOSS OF RENT AND PROFITS.
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FIDELITY GUARANTEE. BURGLARY.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION & EMPLOYERS'
LIABILITY, including ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC
SERVANTS. PLATE GLASS.



Copied from Policy dated 1726.

Chief Office:

63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE . .

88th YEAR.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LTD.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, TRUSTEESHIP, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY,
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LOSS OF PROFITS FOLLOWING FIRE, MARINE.

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Subscribed Capital, £556,460.

Accumulated Funds exceed £2,750,000.

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South West: 49, SLOANE SQUARE.

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Effected by the Company on the most Moderate Terms,
according to the nature of the risk.

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The lowest premiums, without profits, charged by any
British Life Office giving guaranteed surrender values
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Premium for
Assuring £100
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With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

Premium for
Assuring £100
at Death.
Without
Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	9	0
25	1	12	7
30	1	17	3
35	2	3	3
40	2	11	2

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The Fine Art and General Insurance Co.,

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SOCIETY.

Established 1762.
The Oldest Mutual
Life Office in the World.
The Funds exceed
£5,000,000.

The Society **pays no Commission to Agents**, and thereby saves very large sums for the benefit of the members themselves.

For over a Century the Claims paid have, on the average, been increased by Bonus to more than

DOUBLE THE ORIGINAL SUM ASSURED.

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OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

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**ANNUITIES.
BURGLARY.
ACCIDENTS.
MOTOR CAR.**



LIFE.

**WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION.
LOSS OF
PROFITS.**

ASSETS EXCEED £11,000,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—AT THE LAST QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION THE LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS OF 35/- PER CENT. PER ANNUM WAS AGAIN DECLARED.

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London { Chief Office - 1, CORNHILL, E.C.

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Applications for Agencies Invited.

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FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843.

Chief Office : St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

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Perfect Security to the Assured. Free Policies have been issued and Bonuses have been allotted to more than 1,200,000 Policyholders.

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures:

CLAIMS PAID	.. .. .	£8,000,000
INVESTED FUNDS	.. .. .	£4,300,000
ANNUAL INCOME	.. .. .	£1,500,000

ARTHUR HENRI, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

IN WHICH IS NOW MERGED THE

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY, Estd. 1696.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	...	...	...	£2,950,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	..	..	..	<u>£295,000</u>
LIFE FUNDS	..	...	...	£4,395,282
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS	{ "West of England" }			£597,402
	{ "Hand-in-Hand" }			£3,747,487
	{ "Union Life Fund" }			£3,979,178
OTHER ASSETS	...	...	...	£9,574,307
TOTAL 31st December 1910				£22,293,656
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	<u>£7,250,000</u>

HEAD OFFICE:—24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

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Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds - - - £80,000,000.

Claims Paid - - - £94,000,000.

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THE SCOTTISH SICKNESS & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., LIMITED,

188, St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW,

PROTECT YOU AGAINST LOSS THOUGH SICKNESS OR ACCIDENT.

POPULAR PROSPECTUSES.

EXCELLENT TERMS TO AGENTS.

£1 10s. yearly insures £150 Accidental Death, and £4 6s. 8d. per month for Sickness or Accident.

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ESTABLISHED 1841.

Chief Offices: BIRMINGHAM.

London Branch Offices: 101, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

Accumulated Funds Exceed - - - £1,600,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED - - - - £5,800,000

ANNUAL VALUATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

Copies of the Annual and Valuation Reports, New Prospectuses, with Revised Rates of Premiums, etc. on application.

R. ALDINGTON HUNT, General Manager and Actuary.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

London & Lancashire Life & General Assurance Association, Limited.

Head Office: 66 & 67, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Total Funds, £2,700,000.

The Association transacts the following classes of Business:

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

THIRD PARTY & DRIVERS' RISKS.

BOILERS.

LIFTS

GAS & STEAM ENGINES.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

MOTOR CAR.

LICENCE INSURANCE.

LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE. FIDELITY GUARANTEE. EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE.

The most advanced Accident and Disease Insurance.

The "POLICY DE LUXE," in addition to full Accident Benefits, provides for payment of a capital sum up to

£2,000 in the event of Death from Certain Diseases.

A UNIQUE POLICY AT A MODERATE PREMIUM.—NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

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ANNUITIES

WITH PURCHASE MONEY RETURNED.

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

A LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

will be granted, and where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS £8,000,000*For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to*

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
21, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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Pinewood, Nine Mile Ride, near WOKINGHAM, BERKS.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

A private and self-supporting sanatorium, beautifully situated on an estate of 82 acres of pine and larch woods on the Bagshot sands in the pine district of Berkshire. Specially built with every essential of hygiene and comfort. Each patient has a separate bedroom, facing south, with electric light and central heating. Two resident physicians and efficient staff.

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Telephone: 34, CROWTHORNE.

Telegraphic Address: "SANATORIUM, CROWTHORNE."

THE FOUNDED 1871.

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ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

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T. M. E. ARMSTRONG, *Manager and Secretary*.

Assets - exceed £2,250,000
Claims paid over £9,000,000

Accident Insurance of all kinds.

Employers' Liability.

Fidelity Guarantees.

Licence Insurance.

Fire and Burglary.

Public Liability.

Motor Car.

Excess Bad Debt.

Boiler and Lift Insurance.

Executorships and Trusteeships.

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON & MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE CO.,

Incorporated 1869 under Act of Parliament. LTD.

Chief Office: 50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Year ending	Combined Premium Income.				Funds.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
MARCH 24th, 1901	160,264	18	10		208,023	6	10
" " 1911	645,966	9	10		788,389	16	8

Industrial and Ordinary Business transacted.

Life and Endowment Assurances and Annuities.

Claims paid exceed **£2,500,000**. Prompt settlements.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

W. DAWES (*Managing Director*).

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 61, Coleman Street, London, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1865.
 WEST END OFFICE: 199, Piccadilly, W.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £400,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - - £208,620.
 PAID-UP CAPITAL - £85,000. INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed £270,000.

Guarantees for Fidelity. Accident Insurance of every kind. Accidents and all Sickness.
 Workmen's Compensation (including Liability in respect of Domestic Servants, Clerks,
 and Shop Assistants). Landlords' and Property Owners' Indemnities.
 Drivers' Indemnity, Lift Insurance, Motor Car, Burglary, Plate Glass, FIRE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, etc., may be obtained of the Agents or at the Head Office.

Telephones: London Wall, 1307; Central, 9684; City, 6588.

H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary*.

THE BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

5, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

(With Branches throughout the Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,050,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £150,000.

RESERVES, £263,000.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .. £50,000 .. RESERVE FUNDS .. £101,000

Head Offices: 184, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

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(NON-TARIFF.)

Special Terms offered for non-hazardous business; full particulars on application to
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ROYAL LONDON MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £3,000,000.

ROYAL LONDON AUXILIARY INSURANCE CO., Ltd.
CAPITAL, £500,000. SUBSCRIBED, £130,000.
PAID UP, £90,000.

LIFE, HOUSE PURCHASE, ENDOWMENT, FIRE, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY.

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Auditors: FRANK BROWN, ESQ., F.C.A.; WILLIAM PEET, ESQ., A.C.A.

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Head Office: Norwich.

Founded 1797.

Chief London Offices: 50, FLEET STREET, E.C.; 71 & 72, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.,
and 114, CANNON STREET, E.C.

Losses Paid Exceed - £27,000,000

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

All Classes of FIRE & ACCIDENT Insurance transacted.



IMPERIAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1878.

Head Offices: 17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

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NON-TARIFF RATES.

Employers Insured against Accidents to Clerks, Assistants, Servants, and Workpeople.

Motors and Carriages Insured against Accidental damage.

Horses and Cattle Insured. Death from Accident or Disease.

Drivers' Accidents to the Public and their Property.

CLAIMS PAID, £500,000.

AGENTS REQUIRED.

::

B. S. ESSEX, *Manager.*

NATIONAL GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Chief Office: KING'S HOUSE, KING ST., LONDON, E.C.

West End Branch: 29, PALL MALL, S.W.

NON-TARIFF IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL and RESERVES exceed
£ 3 7 5 , 0 0 0 .**

FREDK. W. RUTHERFORD, *General Manager.*

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1868.

INDUSTRIAL AND ORDINARY BRANCHES.

LIFE. ENDOWMENTS. HOUSE PURCHASE.

Total Funds - - - - - £2,700,000

Claims Paid - . . - - - £7,800,000

J. A. JEFFERSON, F.I.A., *Secretary.*

Chief Offices: BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.

THE NATIONAL BRITISH & IRISH MILLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

FIRE INSURANCE.

(NON-TARIFF.)

ESTD. 1896.

FUNDS (Including uncalled Subscribed Capital) exceed £375,000

Policies issued on all classes of property at MODERATE RATES. Special allowances for AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS and other approved Fire appliances.

For particulars apply to—

The MANAGER, 59, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices: DUCHY CHAMBERS, CLARENCE STREET, MANCHESTER.
80, ADDERLEY STREET, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

PHENIX Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Offices:

19 & 70, LOMBARD
STREET, LONDON, E.C.



TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED
£14,000,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
£85,000,000

Chairman—Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.

FIRE - LIFE - ACCIDENT - MARINE

Loss of Profits following Fire, Workmen's Compensation, Burglary.

General Manager: SIR GERALD H. RYAN.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in Canada, 1851.

Paid-up Capital - **£513,350.** Total Claims Paid exceed - **£11,100,000.**

British and Foreign Offices: **14, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

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FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES effected at moderate rates.

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IDEAL POLICY

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Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, LONDON."

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	-	-	£3,989,237
RESERVE FUND	-	-	£3,590,313
DEPOSITS	-	-	£74,700,000

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Current Accounts are opened on the usual terms. Customers are given facilities for the transfer of money to or from any office of the Bank.

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Subscribed Capital - £22,934,100.

Paid-up Capital - £3,554,785 10s.
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GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, etc., received for Customers without charge.

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Paid-up, £846,665.

Reserve Fund, £460,000.

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38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business connected with the East.

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"I wish to urge the very
strong claim which this
Charity has upon us . . ."

—Dinner Festival, 1899.

WILL YOU RESPOND?

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

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CHRISTMAS LETTER MISSION.

"He Himself knew what He would do."

The Christmas Letter is a splendid organisation, carried on by ladies for sending out bright illustrated Christmas Letters and Cards containing the gospel message. The idea was first thought of by the late Miss E. S. Elliott in 1871, when a few Letters were printed and placed on the pillows of the sick in a few hospitals and infirmaries.

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Contributions will be gratefully received by ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary*.

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THE ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE,

— SNARESBROOK. —

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Established 1827 for the Board, Maintenance, and Education of the Orphan Children of British Sailors (officers and men) from all parts of the world. Three thousand and eighty-two have been received, and three hundred and eighteen children are at present in the schools, which are maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Help is urgently needed.

"There is probably no class more deserving of our kindness and sympathy than sailors,"

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IN RESIDENCE.**

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CHARTER:—"No Destitute Child ever refused Admission."

75,000 Children have passed through the Ever-Open Doors.

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1,000 Emigrants leave for Canada every year. **23,616** already emigrated. **98%** are successful.

*Destitute and Forlorn Little Ones are
rescued daily from all over the
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*England's
Future
Manhood.*

These Homes were founded in 1864 — are pioneers of all English Institutions in their method of dealing individually, in separate Cottage Homes, with Orphan, Destitute and Fatherless Children.



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in the new house
at Swanley for
training lads for
the Mercantile
Marine of
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They have been working steadily and unostentatiously for nearly fifty years, receiving little lads as soon as they can run alone; placing them under the care of foster-parents; training them in their schools and playing-fields; and finally, after teaching them the rudiments of a useful trade, starting them ready and fit for the battle of life.

They claim to have made good strong men of over 2,500 lads who, in many cases through neglect, might have drifted into a life of uselessness and crime.

Will you interest yourself in little lads to the number of nearly 500 now in their care in the two Village Homes on the Kent Hills? There are no reserve or foundation funds of any kind to draw upon—the income has to be collected annually.

We plead for New Annual Subscriptions!

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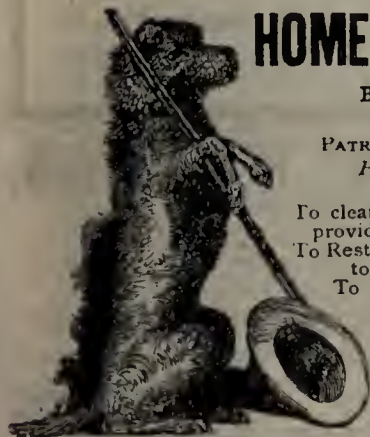
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Income from Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£160
REQUIRED EACH YEAR										£6,640

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Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward. [185]

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Head Office:—4, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Telegrams: "TEMPERANCE, LONDON."

Telephone: 562, VICTORIA.

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BASIS.—"Union and co-operation, on perfectly equal terms, between those who use and those who abstain from intoxicating drinks."

OBJECTS.—

- I.—The Promotion of Habits of Temperance.
- II.—The Reformation of the Intemperate.
- III.—The Removal of the Causes which lead to Intemperance.

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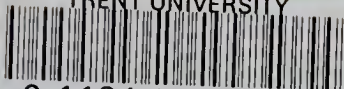
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